ANTIQUITIES

IN

LEICESTERSHIRE;

BEING

THE EIGHTH VOLUME

OF THE

BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS.
MDCCXC.

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OF THE

EIGHTH VOLUME.

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II. Index of Perſons, Places, and Principal Matters.

III. Index to the Epitaphs.

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BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA.

N° LI.

CONTAINING

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS towards the HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES of the TOWN and COUNTY of LEICESTER.

[PRICE 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*]

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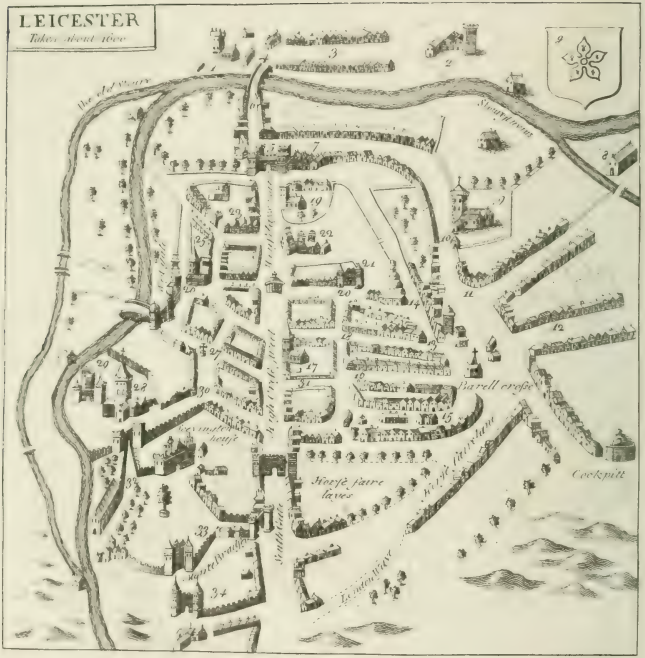

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1 *S. Leonards*
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3 *Abbay gate*
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11 *Belgrave gate*
12 *Humberston gate*
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21 *Humington place*
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32 *Guild Hospitall*
33 *The newe warke*
34 *The Gramp*

ADDITIONAL

COLLECTIONS

TOWARDS

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

Town and County of LEICESTER.

Publiſhed by JOHN NICHOLS, F.S.A. EDINB. & PERTH.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY AND FOR THE EDITOR.
MDCCXC.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON the ample Collections which have been forming for an HISTORY of the COUNTY of LEICESTER ever ſince the time of the induſtrious WILLIAM BURTON, it is needleſs to expatiate. A zeal for the honour and proſperity of LEICESTERSHIRE has gradually accumulated the preſent materials; but a defect in arrangement has evidently and unavoidably ariſen from the various periods at which they were obtained. To any other merit than that of aſſiduity and good intention the very nature of the Two Volumes now ſubmitted to conſideration forbids the Collector to aſpire; their preſent appearance being that of a common-place-book, connected however by an Index, which it is hoped the Reader will conſult before he determines that any Pariſh he may wiſh to examine is actually deficient. There will be few places in the County that are not mentioned in more parts of the Book than one; and it will readily be perceived that the lateſt information very often materially improves, and in ſome few caſes almoſt wholly ſuperſedes, what had before been given.

In *Aſhby de la Zouch*, for example, after having printed whatever could at the time be collected[1], an actual viſit to the place, the hints of ſome ingenious friends, and the politeneſs of Mr. PRIOR, have produced a good deſcription of the curious church and caſtle which are the ornaments of that antient town[2].

The ſame may be as juſtly ſaid of *Melton-Mowbray*[3], *Belvoir*[4], *Bottesford*[5], *Muſton*[6], and many of the villages in that neighbour-

[1] Pp. 413. 617. 820. [2] P. 1234. [3] Pp. 234. 497. 670. 884. 1154. 1209. 1376. 1440.
[4] Pp. 431. 638. 822. 980. 1242. [5] Pp. 433. 555. 640. 837. 988. [6] Pp. 505. 559. 672. 880. 1159.

 hood;

hood; where the information from Mr. CRABBE[1] and Mr. MOUNSEY[2] is so extremely satisfactory, that it would have been unpardonable not to have thus particularly pointed it out.

A few preceding paragraphs on *Claybrook*[3] are rendered totally useless, by the very ample and well-digested History of that Parish which has been since furnished by Mr. MACAULAY[4].

The principal article on *Elmesthorpe* is by a correspondent who chuses to call himself HINCKLEIENSIS[5].

Of *Loughborough* several particulars had been given[6], before Dr. POCHIN's regular account of it was presented to the Editor by JOHN BACON[7], Esq. of the First Fruits Office; to whose kind attention also it is owing that Mr. DUDLEY's description of *Humberston*[8] accompanies this Work. A journey to Loughborough has since afforded some further particulars[9].

A collection of Epitaphs has been sent, by my young friend Mr. METHUSELAH MOORE, from *Barkby*, *Brokesby*, *Mountsorrel*, *Quenborough*, *Rearsby*, *Rotherby*, *Syston*, and *Thurmaston*[10].

The parishes enlarged by Mr. JEE[11] are pointed out in their respective places; and the accurate hand of Mr. BICKERSTAFFE[12]

[1] To Mr. CRABBE the Editor is under great obligations, for the Natural History of the Vale of Belvoir, and for the parishes of Barkston, Croxton-Kyriel, Eastwell, Goadby-Marwood, Harby, Muston, Plungar, Stathern, and Waltham on the Wolds.

[2] To Mr. MOUNSEY, for Belvoir Castle, Bottesford, Braunston, Nether Broughton, Buckminster, Long-Clawson, Granby, Harston, Hose, Knipton, Melton-Mowbray, Redmile, Saltby, Scalford, Sproxton, Stonesby, Sutton, and Woolsthorpe.

[3] Pp. 438. 644. 853. 927.

[4] See p. 1027. From Mr. MACAULAY also much has been communicated in the parishes of Little Ashby, Bitteswell, Husbands Bosworth, Broughton Astley, Cossington, Cottesbach, Dunton-Basset, Frolesworth, Leire, Lutterworth, Misterton, Rodeley, and Shawell.

[5] From the same hand came also the descriptions of Croft and Narborough; a curious paper on the population of Hinckley, p. 1439; and some articles of miscellaneous information.

[6] Pp. *346. 483. 556. 666. [7] See p. 870. [8] P. 863. [9] P. 1380.

[10] See pp. 1195. 1470—1482.

[11] See particularly under Peckleton, p. 678; to which may be added Bagworth, Cadeby, Desford, Higham, Mountsorrel, Newbold-Verdon, Ratcliffe-Culey, Ratcliffe on the Wreke, Shenton, Shilton, and Sutton-Cheynell.

[12] See p. 1378.

will

will be ſeen in various parts of the modern hiſtory of the County Town. To that ingenious contributor however, as well as to Mr. WELLS[1] and Mr. BASS[2], any further acknowledgement would now come too late.

To Mr. GRIFFITHS[3], Mr. PRIDDEN[4], Mr. ROBINSON[5], Captain GROSE[6], Mr. RUDING[7], Mr. SCHNEBBELIE[8], Mr. THROSBY[9], Mr. SHAW[10], and Mr. PRATT[11], many thanks are due for the drawings which are marked with their reſpective names; and to the Editors of the TOPOGRAPHER, for ſome uſeful aſſiſtance in MS. as well as from their monthly publication.

The beſt apology for having given ſo much[12], is a deſire that thoſe who may be diſpoſed to aſſiſt by future communications may have as little trouble in tranſcribing as is poſſible. When they ſee what is already done, they will have the goodneſs to add to it, or to ſuggeſt whatever may occur to them in the line of correction or improvement.

If the Editor is ſo fortunate as to enjoy a continuance of health and ſpirits, he hopes to accompliſh a much completer Work,

The HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES of the TOWN and COUNTY of LEICESTER, in TWO FOLIO VOLUMES;

in which he earneſtly ſolicits, and doubts not of obtaining, the cordial aſſiſtance of his Literary Friends, and more eſpecially of thoſe who by local reſidence are in every way moſt competent to contribute their aid.

[1] See p. 1417. [2] See p. 51. [3] See pp. 989. 1196. 1255.
[4] See pp. 687. 695. 715. 718. 744. 1024. 1136. 1160. 1184. 1415.
[5] See the Hiſtories of Hinckley, Aſton Flamvile, &c. *paſſim*.
[6] See p. 884. [7] See pp. 596. 903. [8] See pp. 989. 993. 997. 1128. 1159. 1167. 1380.
[9] See pp. 731. 787. 927, &c. [10] See pp. 1184. 1245. 1327. [11] See p. 1255.
[12] The towns of Granby, Sutton, and Wooldthorpe, are not within the county of Leiceſter; but they are ſo connected with Belvoir, and the Rutland family, that they will perhaps be thought not much miſplaced, and their inſertion may be readily excuſed.

Preparing for the Preſs, in Two handſome Folio Volumes,

The HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES of the County of LEICESTER;

Arranged Alphabetically, in the Order of the ſeveral HUNDREDS;

Compiled from the beſt and moſt ancient Hiſtorians; Inquiſitiones poſt Mortem, and other valuable Records, in the TOWER, ROLLS, EXCHEQUER, and AUGMENTATION-OFFICES; the Regiſters of the Dioceſe of LINCOLN; the Chartularies and Rentals of Religious Houſes; the BRITISH MUSEUM, BODLEIAN LIBRARY, and other public and private Repoſitories; including the ſubſtance of what has been already written on the County of LEICESTER, by LELAND, CAMDEN, BURTON, &c; the MS additions from various interleaved Copies of BURTON; and the entire Collections of Sir THOMAS CAVE, Bart. THOMAS STAVELEY, Eſq. WALTER CHETWYND, Eſq. the Rev. SAMUEL CARTE, M. A. the Rev. FRANCIS PECK, M. A. HUMPHREY WANLEY, Eſq. PETER LE NEVE, Eſq. Norroy King of Arms, JAMES WEST, Eſq. Preſident of the Royal Society, the Rev. Dr. VERNON, ANDREW COLTEE DUCAREL, LL. D. the Rev. Dr. FARMER, Maſter of Emanuel College, Cambridge, &c. &c.

A complete Copy of DOMESDAY BOOK for LEICESTERSHIRE, and a Tranſlation, will be given; with an accurate MAP of the COUNTY. The NATURAL HISTORY will be particularly attended to; and the whole adorned with Views of Antiquities, Churches, and Seats of the Nobility and Gentry; from whom the Communication of Copper Plates, Drawings, Pedigrees, the Deſcent of Manerial Property, and every other ſpecies of uſeful Information, is reſpectfully and earneſtly requeſted.

By JOHN NICHOLS, F. S. A. EDINB. & PERTH;
and Printer to the ROYAL and ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES of LONDON.

"It has been juſtly complained of in other Counties, that papers of the utmoſt conſequence to "the Hiſtories have, with an uſeleſs precaution, been timidly withholden from public inſpection, "under the futile idea that the titles of the proprietors might, by a free communication, be "called in queſtion: but I have too good an opinion of my countrymen, to ſuppoſe them biaſſed "by ſuch unmanly ſentiments; and am rather inclined to think, that every proprietor will wil-"lingly and joyfully contribute to the full completion of a work, in which every individual will "be partly concerned. Every one muſt naturally wiſh to ſee the hiſtory of his property traced "to its original holder; and no one would bluſh to know, that his preſent eſtate was, anciently, "part of the poſſeſſion of the principal men in this kingdom." WYNDHAM.

*** Gentlemen diſpoſed to encourage this Undertaking will pleaſe to ſignify their Names to the EDITOR, addreſſed to him in Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet Street; at Mr. JOHN GREEN'S, Hinckley; or at Mr. THROSBY'S Coffee-room in Leiceſter.

☞ No Money is required till the Delivery of the Book.

N. XXXIV.

Basire Jelen.

N. 1. JEWRY WALL.

ADDITIONS TO MR. CARTE'S ACCOUNT OF LEICESTER.

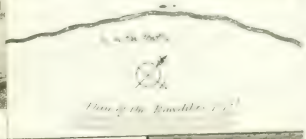
P. 595. A ſlight ſketch of the Jewry wall, delineated by Mr. Baſs in 1777, and placed as a head-piece to the preſent page, with the two annexed views of it taken in 1786 by Mr. Pridden (ſee plate XXXIV.) will give the reader a tolerable idea of its preſent ſtate. "In September 1777," ſays Mr. Throſby, ſpeaking of Mr. Baſs and himſelf, "we made a drawing of the wall; and at the ſame time I examined the woman who at preſent occupies the little dwelling ſpoken of by Mr. Carte, if ſhe had ever ſeen, or been aſked for, two particular ſtones I deſcribed to her; but was unable to learn any thing from her reſpecting them. I then examined the inſide of her abode, but to no purpoſe; but, on my ſtrictly examining the outſide, I found the laſt mentioned nearly covered with mortar, which I ſoon picked off with a trowel, to the extremity of the ſtone on all ſides. For the inſpection of the curious reader, I have procured an engraving of this ſtone, and added to it ſomething like Mr. Carte's drawing, which he made with his pen, of the other (ſee p. 629). The length and the height of the Jewry wall ſeem to have undergone no material alteration ſince Mr. Carte's time. The front of the broken part towards the little dwelling, muſt be ſuffering almoſt daily by the heedleſs boys who play in the church-yard; and who, to ſhew their dexterity in climbing, often attain the ſummit by the help of projecting ſtones. The South arch, wherein the woman lives, ſeems to be of the ſame magnitude as the ſecond and fourth; the ſecond is thirteen feet high, and twelve feet wide; the third is a little jutting arch four feet over; the fourth is the ſame as the ſecond; the fifth is twelve feet by ſix. There are ſome few errors in Mr. Carte's meaſurement of the layers of brick and ſtone, or elſe

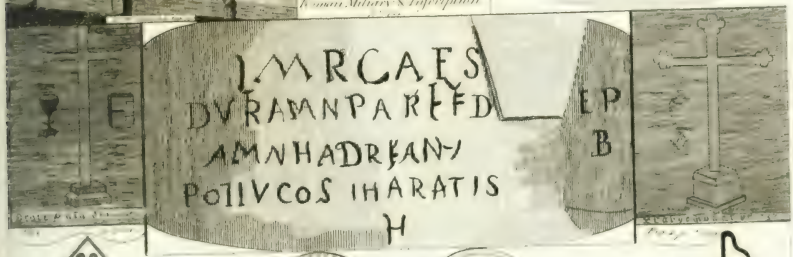
with the front of the houſe, a wall underground, which how deep it was is uncertain (the workmen not digging to the foundation); but it was upright, till within about a yard of the preſent ſurface at the entrance of the houſe. It was about four feet thick, conſiſting of forest ſtone, and Roman brick, with much mortar, viz. about two feet high, of ſtone, and then one, and ſometimes two rows of Roman brick, or tile, each brick being an inch and a half thick, twelve inches broad, and eighteen long. The upper part of the wall was caſt down, and lay declining towards the gutter; and being that, by Mr. Wilkins's account, it extended as far as where he drew the trench for the water-works, I judge it to have been about four yards high when it was erect. In the ſtreet, the earth above it is about two feet high, and under it there is a pavement of pebbles, juſt like that of the ſtreet; ſo that the ſurface of the earth is raiſed up two yards higher than it was when that wall was caſt down. In April 1718, in digging a cellar for a new houſe then erecting at the entrance into the Friars, near the North gate, at about ſix feet underground, there was found an earthen jug, holding about three pints, or two quarts, full of ancient Roman coin. The mouth of the jug lay declining towards the Weſt. The chief of the coin were taken out before I had notice of it; thoſe which I ſaw were of a ſort of copper, ſome of them as big as a copper halfpenny, but moſt of them no bigger than a ſilver two-pence. Upon weighing three parcels of them, I found that ſixteen, eighteen, or twenty, made the weight of an ounce avoirdupoiſe. Among them I obſerved the coins of Titus, Trajan, Dioclesian, Conſtantine the Great, Conſtantine Junior, Conſtantius, Valentinian, Theodoſius, Gratian, Arcadius, and Honorius. The jug was of common materials, and its mouth about an inch in diameter, and there were no urns, or other thing remarkable found near it. Upon conſidering the circumſtances, I conjecture that it was depoſited in the earth between the year 422, when Honorius died, and 449, when the Saxons firſt came into this land, and that either by ſome inhabitant, upon apprehenſion of the approach of the Picts in their incurſions, or by ſome Roman ſoldiers going on one of the two expeditions that were made in that interval for repelling the Picts, who being ſlain, and ſo not returning to take it up again, it remained there till it was diſcovered as above related. Single coins alſo have been found in ſeveral parts of the town, and in the fields about it, eſpecially on the North-weſt ſide near the Foſs-way; and urns in great numbers have been taken up in the brick-works near the horſe fair, on the South of the town."

To this Mr. Bickerſtaffe adds, "that as ſome workmen were lately digging a well at the ſign of the Recruiting Serjeant, near St. Nicholas's church, at the depth of about eight yards from the ſurface of the ground, they diſcovered a plain Roman pavement, of a lightiſh clote grain, friable, and by the ſide of it a thick wall built with very hard ſtone, like that of the Jewry walls, and in a direct line with it. About a foot above the pavement, in freeſtone rubbiſh, was found a copper coin *, of which a *fac ſimile*, in its exact ſize, is given in Plate XXX. fig. 5; a large-featured buſt, perfect; legend, C. VAL. MAXIMIANVS NOB. C. On the reverſe, a tall figure, with emblems of plenty in his hands; inſcription, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI. In the ſpace

* See, and correct, what is ſaid in p. *393.

of

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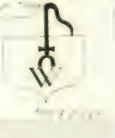


of about forty yards from that place, in the fame direction, to a houfe by the church-yard fide, the foundation of whofe eaſtern ſtands on the old wall, S. W. of the church, as continued under the ſtreet, from the [illegible] Another fubterraneous wall runs towards the Weſt, of the ſame ſquare-cut ſtone, in a perfect ſquare from the aforeſaid, which formed wall but [illegible] The coin was found twenty-four feet deep, the pavement [illegible] The public-houſe cellar is nine feet deep; its floor is two feet lower than the ſupport the wall, which continues under ground till it paſſes under the other cellar.

P. 597. The following obſervations on the gates, ſtreets, bridges, &c. of Leiceſter, are taken from extracted articles communicated by Mr. Ingilby, of [illegible]. If they are faultily arranged, the miſtake muſt rather be imputed to the Editor than to the Contributor. They are thrown out as hints for further inveſtigation.

"The Eaſt and Weſt gates in the borough of Leiceſter are not diametrically oppoſite, as the South and North are; there may be at leaſt thirty yards aberration from a right line.

The town's breadth, from the Eaſt gate to Bath lane, on a level with the Weſt gate, which joins the bridge of its own name at the end of the town, though there are ſeveral houſes on the field ſide of the bridge, is not half a mile; but, with the addition of the Coal hill and Belgrave gate, may be more than three quarters, with a ſmall departure from a right direction.

From the Bridge to the Infirmary is a ſtrait range of upwards of a mile, of a good width.

The extent of ſtreet within the gates, from North to South, is near half a mile, which delivers you, by a kind of continuation, to the South-gate ſtreet without, and that to the Horſe-pool ſtreet; where the latter begins, is not known, whereof the Infirmary in the chapel cloſe, with St. Mary's workhouſe on its North-eaſt ſide, or rather the Horſe-pool, is the boundary. The chapel well, about ten yards from the chapel cloſe, not well guarded by a wall on its ſide, in the paſſage from the ſtreet, though large and deep, occaſioned the death of a poor woman very lately: it paſſes by a pipe under ground behind ſeveral houſes, the inhabitants of which have pierced the pipe to ſupply their occaſions, to the public horſe trough, which maintains, by its ſuperfluity, the Horſe-pool.

This ſtreet, or theſe ſtreets, beyond the South gate, is a quarter of a mile.

From the South gate to the Magazine is 56 yards.

From the Turret, or Round Heads' inn, by the mount, to the Mill lane wall, by the ſecond Magazine where the breach is, facing the chapel cloſe, is 231 yards.

The courſe of the ſtreet from the South to the North gate run in the Roman times as it does now; for at the ſecond houſe from the South gate within, when re-building, was obſerved, about two yards from the ſurface of the earth, a Roman floor, on the South-weſt ſide of the ſtreet near St. Mary's church-yard. The houſe next the South gate has a mantle-piece in the back chamber, facing the Round Heads' inn in the Newark, of free-ſtone, of the ſame faſhion and extent with the latter's chamber towards the mount. The other fire-place, no doubt a face-mantle,

in the next room at the ſaid Round Heads' inn, or turret, as it is ſtyled, which may be nearly parallel with the South gate in St. Mary's pariſh.

Far from hence, and not quite oppoſite the town hall lane in St. Martin's pariſh, is another Roman work, moſaic, in Mr. Stephens's cellar, on the ſame ſide, and a ſort of ancient ſtair-caſe, bordering on the ſtreet. Then, perhaps as much farther, oppoſite St. John's hoſpital, is Diana and Actæon (ſee p. 717) in Mr. Worthington's cellar, All Saints pariſh. The North gate is not far from thence.

On the other, or North-eaſt ſide of the ſtreet, under Mr. Chriſtie's houſe, next door to the county gaol, juſt out of All Saints, and near the old croſs, and high ſtreet, many Roman coins were found. On the ſame ſide, at a good diſtance, and not quite oppoſite St. Mary's church lane, under the additions to the late Miſs Clarke's fair manſion, appeared a Roman pavement.

The Humberſton gate runs on the back, South-eaſt, of the Belgrave gate; yet not commenſurate, unleſs one ſide of the houſes below the level with the Cock-mack-hill, but thinly ſet, is admitted as part of the ſtreet, and St. Margaret's workhouſe as its boundary.

"Sanby" as it is called, or "Sanvy Gate" as it is written, is ſuppoſed to be a corruption of "Sancta via Gate," as it is very ſpacious, and was convenient for the ſolemn proceſſions from the churches within the walls; commencing as ſoon as you are through the North gate, and continuing to St. Margaret's church-yard.

St. Margaret's conſiſts entirely of ſuburbs; it reaches from near St. Sunday's Bridge, on the North ſide of the ſtreet, all Saints ex adverſo; and it parallels with it through the Sanby Gate, or Sancta via Gate, as it leads to St. Margaret's church; thence bending by an acute angle to the Church Gate, its liberty; thence entering the Coal Hill, it branches into the Belgrave Gate and Humberſton Gate; but, paſſing through the Coal Hill and Gallow Tree Gate, it ſtill claims the oſſ-ſide the ſtreet, being now oppoſite St. Martin's ſide; it ſtill continues, by houſe or field, till it takes in a group of houſes, from the Hangman's Lane fronting the Magazine, to the Mill-ſtone Lane near the South Gate, a mile in extent, here oppoſite St. Mary's ſide of the ſtreet.

From the North gate, the continuation, under the title of North Gate Street, to St. Sunday's bridge, is at leaſt a quarter of a mile, beſides the branches immediately on the oppoſite end of St. Sunday's bridge toward the fields, which conſtitute St. Leonard's pariſh, and are called, that which runs W. W. by S. the "Wood Gate," that on the N. N. by E. the "Abbey Gate," leading to the abbey, whoſe brick wall begins near its extremity. If this wall was built by a biſhop, why is the eſcutcheon over the little receſs for a ſeat within the wall by the way-ſide radiated like a glory, unleſs as a compliment to the royal blood of the houſe of Lancaſter?

The lines of collateral mounds called the Raw dykes [ſee p. *485, and a ſmall plan in plate XXX.], though at bottom in the interval with the field chiefly, do not preſent a ſide to the town, but to the Soar, in its progreſs to the town, opening towards the Infirmary cloſe, and could neither be an offence or defence to the town; but may rather countenance the conjecture, that it was "a curſus."

St. Sunday's bridge has 8 wet arches, the midmoſt high and wide; two more on the town ſide, ſmall and uſeleſs, obſtructed on both ſides by dyers' buildings, and

and made-ground. It is 98 yards 1 foot long, 5 yards 2 feet wide; parapet walls about a yard high, their thickneſs 1 foot 2 inches. One of its arches, the neareſt the town, is pointed, the other nine are round. I believe that, when the two dry arches of Sunday's Bridge poſſeſſed each a ſtream, the waters ſupplied a channel, or wet ditch, on the South-eaſt edge of the Abbey meadow, the old race-ground, as the other arches the river, or North-weſt current, by the abbey, and it became an iſland, in the manner of the Old Soar and Back Soar, whoſe water circulates here, running off by the North-weſt ſide of Belgrave through its bridge.

Braunſton gate bridge, over a diſcharge from the Back Soar, is 51 yards; in the middle, and as far as the arches extend, 3 yards 23 inches wide; the parapet walls are a yard high; five yards and three quarters wide, at the North-weſt end, which leads to the town, to near the firſt arch. Here are four high arches pointed at top, 25 yards from the town end to the narrower part. This bridge is in St. Mary's parith; the roades beyond the bridge, towards Braunſton, being yet ſaid to be in the parith of Braintingthorp, which is eight or nine miles diſtant.

The Weſt bridge over the Soar has four high arches. It is forty yards long, ſix wide on both ſides the centre; but at the centre five yards ſix inches; its parapet wall is alſo unequal, yet on an average may be four feet high above the pavement. One arch is pointed, the other three are round. From this bridge to Braunſton gate bridge is 2 4 yards, inclining to the South. The Weſt bridge is about a bow ſhot from the caſtle mill, and the adjoining caſtle. The diſtance between Weſt bridge and Bow bridge is about 145 yards Weſterly.

Bow bridge, well clad with ivy, conſiſts only of one arch, ſtriding from the Friars near the Weſt bridge, over a back water of the Soar, to the cloſe or garden called "Bow church-yard;" by which cloſe, on the paved road ſide, is a conſtant ſpring of limpid water, called "St. Auſtin's well," full overflowing with contributions to the back water. The length of this elegant and eaſy curved arch (ſee plate XXX), from abutment to abutment, is ten yards and a half; the breadth is two yards thirteen inches, and a half; the height from a middle ſtream* to the top of the abutment is two yards, thirteen inches, and a half; the elevation or height, from the ſtream in the centre to the top of the arch, is three yards, one foot, ten inches, and a half.

A few yards South-eaſt of Bow bridge is another bridge, called Bow bridge Cauſeway, which leads from Bow-church-yard to the town, conſiſting of five arches rather low, which receives the ſtream at a ſmall diſtance from the Braunſton Gate bridge to deliver it to Bow, thence to paſs at a ſmall diſtance into the conflux of the Soar. The former Bow bridge, conſiſting of one arch, only ſerved to convey paſſengers from the Friary to Bow church, and is without parapet walls; which the other has, 2½ feet high, where, Baker's Chronicle ſays, King Richard's ſpur ſtuck; and the event was conſtrued into an omen, that his head ſhould be bruiſed there. The length of this bridge is 21 yards; the breadth of it about 5 feet 4 inches: the arches are round. The Botworth, Hinckley, and Coventry

* By "middle ſtream" is meant a middle height of water, neither high nor low.

road,

road, from Leicester, is over the Thurmaston Gate bridge, and its existence at that time might be doubted, except that the king might take this, i. e. Bow bridge, as a less way, to escape the crowd of the army, which yet he must rejoin at the other end of the town, beyond Danet's Hall garden.

From Bow bridge to St. Auftin's well is 74 yards. This well is three quarters of a yard broad, and the fame in length within its inclofure. The depth of its water from the lip or back edging on the earth, where it commonly overflows, is half a yard. It is covered with a mill ftone, and incloſed with ſtone and brick on three ſides; that towards Bow bridge and the town is open.

The common breadth of the road by the terras by Danet's Hall cloſe, called a Roman way, ſeems about 4 feet in a hollow road between a regular deſcent of cloſe ground: from this bottom to the ſurface of the terras, which is only a part of the eaſy deſcent, is 14 feet in height or more. The breadth of this terras is about the ſame breadth with the hollow way, that is 14 feet; the terras has no ſtone ſurface, but ſeems an eaſy continuation of the cloſes on its Eaſt ſide towards the town.

In July 1771, the workmen making a new turnpike road from Leiceſter to Melton found near Thurmaſton, and not far from where the preſent Leiceſter road paſſed from Foſs, a heap of ſtones ſet in lime (the lime of Barrow from a hard dark blue ſtone is reckoned the beſt in England) ſo hard as to baffle their eagerneſs to demoliſh it. It had ſerved as a baſe to a large milliare * three feet ſix inches high, five feet ſeven inches round, which lay by it. Whether the figures in the fifth line ſtand for II † or III miles, it determines the ancient name of Leiceſter to have been *Ratæ*, and not *Ragæ*. It is the oldeſt milliare known in Britain (the others beginning with Paſſip), as well as the firſt inſcription in this iſland. After it had remained ſome time for public inſpection at the turnpike houſe at Thurmaſton, the corporation, conceiving it worthy of more attention, placed it near the Belgrave gate ‡, and it now forms the centre of a neat obeliſk ſurmounted with a lamp.

However well-meant the placing of it in this ſituation may have been, the total loſs of the inſcription muſt eventually be the conſequence. The parts damaged by the workmen when it was firſt diſcovered are awkwardly ſupplied with modern maſonry, whereby the chain of the inſcription is much interrupted; and, by being placed too low, ſeveral of the letters are much defaced, and the rude ſcratches of modern Vandals will probably in no long time eclipſe every trace of antiquity.

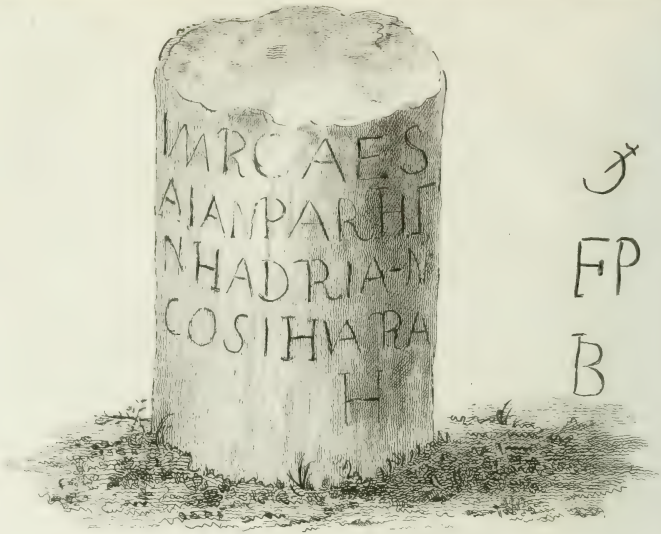
Theſe obſervations will appear lamentably evident upon referring to a view of it in its preſent ſtate, Plate XXX. where the inſcription, with all its late acquired injuries, is given, as accurately taken by Mr. Pridden in April 1788.

* Firſt publicly noticed in Gent. Mag. vol. XLIII. p. 16.

† "I imagine the ſeeming "H" to be two ones, or miles from Leiceſter; the ſtone might have been brought nearer to Leiceſter, than where it was firſt erected, before it was interred, if the place of its diſcovery was ſhort of two Roman miles. The town-wall, which ran parallel with the Belgrave gate, muſt be more than the third of a mile to the end of the Humberſtone gate, ſo called from its leading to Humberſtone." W. B.

‡ The following inſcription on a braſs plate records the date of its removal:

"This Roman mile-ſtone was found in the road near Leiceſter, and placed here at the expence of the Corporation at large in the mayoralty of James Bishop, Eſq. in 1785."



IMRCAES
DIVTRAIANPARTHDI
TRAIANHADRIA-NAVG
POTMCOSIHVARATIS
H

The following account of this curiosity was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in 1781 by William Bray, Esq.

"Although Antiquaries in general agree in supposing that Leicester is the *Ratæ Corieltauorum* of the Romans, yet Camden and Bishop Gibson* speak of it with some doubt. Hadley says it is undoubtedly so, and endeavours to fix it by the distances between *Ratæ*, *Bona*, and *Verometum*, as mentioned in the Itinerary. Stukeley affirms it, without assigning any reason†. A military horse has known it from his childhood, which demonstrates the certainty of it. The Fosse way from Vernemetum to Newark on Trent leaves the town of Leicester a little on the right, croffes the river Soar beyond Belgrave, and comes into what is now the turnpike road from Leicester to Melton Mowbray a little before it reaches the village of Thurmaston, beyond which the turnpike leaves it, and goes off on the right, but the Fosse way continues in a straight line to Newark. On the side of this road where the turnpike is carried along the Fosse way, about two miles beyond Leicester, there was a kind of stepping block, little noticed; but in mending the road about the year 1773, they removed the earth that was round it, and by so doing discovered a stone lying at the foot of it, for which it had served as a pedestal. This stone was two feet six inches long, five feet five inches and an half in circumference. On it is the inscription copied in the inclosed drawing‡. The stone is of a gritty sort, supposed by workmen to be from a quarry in Derbyshire. It is preserved in the garden of the turnpike house near the place where it was found. The letters in the upper line are four inches long; in the others but three. The second and third lines seem to have been continued round it, some traces of letters being visible on the back part. The two strokes at bottom probably denote the distance from *Ratæ* or Leicester, with which it agrees, being about two miles. It seems to be rather extraordinary that Camden should be at a loss to discover the street-way from Leicester to Lincoln, as it is still visible in many places, is well known in the country, and goes in a straight line from Thurmaston to Newark on Trent. It is passable on horseback in a dry season, but is bad to travel on after rain **."

P. 598. "The castle standing here the Welsh bridge at this time a thing of small estimation: and there is no apparance other of high walles or dikes. So that I think that the belgraves that now be there were made for the time of the Barons war in Henry the III. time; and upon this place there is that the castle was much decayed in Henry the II. time, when the walles of Leicester were defaced. There was afore the conquest a collegiate church of prebendes and canons; the landes whereof gyven by Robert Bossu, erle of Leycestre, to the abbey of Breadons made by him without the walles. A new church of the vicaires of the old prebendes was erected *without* the castelle, and dedicated to S. Mawe, as thy thinke was ††."

"Concerning this foundation," says Camden, "I find in a manuscript of Robert Dogdale, containing "Annales Brevissimi ex quibusdam ruinosis membranis Leycestr."

* Vol. I. p. 215. † P. 427 ‡ See Plate XXX. ** Archæologia, vol. VII. p. 84. †† [illegible]

as follows: "2 Hen. I. In nomine Sanctæ & Individuæ Trinitatis. Notum sit omnibus Sanctæ Dei ecclesiæ filiis præsentibus & futuris, quatenus ab incarnatione Domini anno 1103, regnante H. rege Anglor', Robertus comes Mellenti confulatum Leiceftriæ adeptus, ibi in honore Sanctæ Dei genetricis Mariæ ac omnium fanctorum veneratione, pro anima Willielmi regis Angliæ expugnatoris, ejufque uxoris Matildis reginæ, & ejus filii Willielmi Secundi regis, in futura memoria animæ Henrici regis, & ejus uxoris Mathildis fecundæ, & eorum liberis, & pro anima Rogeri de Bellomonte & ejus uxoris Adelizæ, & pro feipfo & ejus uxore Elizabeth, & eorum filiis, & pro anima Ailbariæ fororis fui abbatiffæ, & pro animabus omnium Henrici regis & fuorum predeceffórum, & fidelium defunctorum, eccleſiam reedificavit, in qua canonicos, & decanum, & eorum capitulum, conceſſu regis Henrici & Roberti epiſcopi, canonice diſpoſuit."

Thomas de Melborne*, April 25, 1372, was prebendary of the ſtall marked *E* in the collegiate church of *St. Mary juxta Caſtrum*; which he exchanged with

Peter de Dalton, prebendary of Ketton in the church of Lincoln, 1372.

Roger de Bury, chaplain, prebendary of the ſtall marked *H*, exchanged it, 3 kal. Dec. 1372, with

John de Swafham, rector of Netelham, 1372.

In 1392, Mauricius, filius Thomæ de Berkeley relaxavit decimas eccleſiæ Novi Collegii beatæ Mariæ Leic', & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, in manerio de Wolaſton, co. Staff'†.

In William Charity's rental, p. 90, after the words of the record cited by Mr. Burton, there is added, "Notandum quod in compoſitione inter nos & abbatem de Sancto Ebrulfo dictus abbas locavit ad perpetuam firmam omnes decimas garbarum de commun' comitis Leyceſtr' de South & Weſt.—In carta ordinationis canonicorum eccleſiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Caſtro ſic ſcribitur: Univerſis Sanctæ Matris eccleſiæ filiis Robertus comes Leyceſtr' ſalutem. Notum ſit univerſitati veſtræ, quod Richardus abbas & conventus eccleſiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Prato providerunt, ex conſenſu & conſilio meo, &c. octo clericos honeſtos, &c. ad ſerviendum in eccleſia Sanctæ Mariæ de Caſtello, ab eis elegendos; ad quorum ſuſtentationem conceſſerunt omnes oblationes, & omnes decimas, exceptis manipulis frugum, & omnia beneficia parochiæ illius eccleſiæ, quæ antea commune vocabatur. Ita quod duæ portiones cedent ſacriſtæ qui eccleſiæ ſervitio providebit, cum 20s. de ſcaccario, &c. Reliquæ ſex portiones dabuntur ſex clericis cum eo, &c. Octavus erit capellanus, qui ad ſuſtentationem ſuam habebit quod priores capellani ante eum habere ſolebant. Sacramento ſinguli fidelitatem & canonicam ſubjectionem eccleſiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Prato promittent, &c. Capitulo illius eccleſiæ abbas præſideat, vel alius canonicorum quem ad hoc mittere voluerit ſemel in ſeptimana vel quoties voluerit," &c.

As I have already obſerved (ſee p. 598); at length one of the eight canons was made dean. He and the reſt were inſtituted by the abbot; only one that was vicar of this pariſh was inſtituted by the biſhop; but that was afterwards changed; and, by the conſent and advice of the biſhop of Lincoln, the abbot and convent ordained, in 1400, that whoſoever for the future ſhould be dean, or ſacriſt, ſhould alſo be vicar. The dean was bound to be at the charge of ſome things belonging to the

* He died in 1388.

† Clauſ. 15 R. II. m. 32.

church,

church, and the parishioners of others; but the dean often gave several things of his own accord.

"Decanus & cæteri canonici instituendi sunt per abbatem; vicarius instituendus est per episcopum, qui debeat habere de redditibus ad sustentationem suam 26 s. 8 d. (et illud constat ex assensu & confirmatione episcopi Lincoln'. Et ordinatum est per abbatem & conventum, A. D. 1400, quod quicunque de cætero erit decanus vel rector, is & idem erit & vicarius; & habebit sustentationem suam duas portiones. Sic debet habere cum rect. de scaccario, &c."

The chapel of St. Sepulchre *extra muros* belonged to the canons of this church.

By an old book of the churchwardens' accompts, which since I saw it is said to be lost, I find that Thomas Derby was dean from 1488 till 1514, in which, or the next year, he was succeeded by Sir John Pegfal, or Pycfale, for in 1515 he presided in taking the churchwardens' accompts, and died in 1520, when the churchwardens received for the death of the dean 8s.; and in 1521, for the death of Mr. Peccal, dean, 4s. The last dean, as I suppose, was Ralph Cockley, who is mentioned in the following return made by the commissioners for taking the valuation preparative to the Dissolution, which shews also the state of the vicarage at that period:

"Valet in reddit' & firm' omn' terr' & ten' p̃dict' colleg' ptinen', dimiss' diversis p̃onis tam ad volunt' quam p̃ indent', solvend' prout ptielr p rentale inde fact' & renovat' apparet, p ann' —	xxiiiil. xixs. vid.
Reddit' mobil' annuatim de diversis liberis tenẽtis p̃d' recipiend', viz. de precio xvii gallinaram iis. iid. quælibet gallina appretiatur ad id.; & ix capon' iis. iiid. quilibet capo appreciatur ad iiid.; in toto solvend' ad festa p̃d', prout ptielr p rentale inde fact' & renovat' apparet, p ann' — —	vs. id.
Firma mansionis ibm p ann' valuat' —	vs. viiid.
Inde — —	xxvl. xs. iiid.
Reprif', viz. in reddit' resolut' diversis personis sequend', viz.	xviiid.
Duo regi vis. id. ut ducat' sui Lancastr', nuper priorati de Shene & castro Leic' viiid. in toto p ann' —	viiis. iiid.
Feod' Ballivi ibm p ann' — —	xls.
Feod' supervisor' omn' terr' & tenem' p̃d' p ann' —	xxs.
Stipend' Radi Cockley, decani ibm, p ann' —	xs.
Stipend' vi al' capellan' & clericor' ibm, cuilibet cor' ad xlviis. iiid. ob. p ann', in toto — —	xiiiil. iiis. iiid.
Annuitate sive annuali pensione solut' Rico Fowler pro decan' & colleg' p̃d' p ann' — —	xxs.
Decimus duo regi annlr inde solut' p ann' —	xlviis. iiid. ob.
	xxvl. xviiis. viid. ob.
Et sic habent surplus — —	viis. viid. ob.

" The ſaid college was founded by Robert earle of Leiceſter for the ſyndyng of ten prieſts for ever, to ſing mais, and to pray for the ſouls of the ſaid founder within the pariſh church of our Lady. Howbeit there be at theſe preſents but ſeven of the ſaid prieſts now reſydent there, ſo that there is no ſomme voyde; and there be within the ſame pariſh ſix houſelyng people; and there ys a manſion houſe for all the ſaid prieſts, which is before valued; alſo the ſaid college church is within the pariſh church of Our Lady, where there ys a vicar endowed, and hath a penſion of the King's Majeſty of VIIII. by the yeare, by reaſon of the diſſolution of the monaſterie of Leiceſter, and hath no other profytts but only hys manſion houſe and a hule garden, ſet upon the Weſt part of the ſaid college, next to Gunne dyke. Alſo there hath no lands or other poſſeſſions to the ſame belonging ſold or myny ſhed ſythen the tyme before limited; nor no jewels, plate, ornaments, or other moveable goods, to the ſame appertaining."

The revenues of this college were demiſed to Edward Holt, Eſq. by Queen Elizabeth; and at length by her granted, with other things, to the corporation of Leiceſter in fee-farm, and under that title are ſpecified in the chamberlain's accompts annually.

The corporation, being entitled to all the profits which the dean and canons enjoyed, had conſequently the church-yard, the ſmall tithes, and offerings, which in other places belong to the vicar; ſo that the vicar here had nothing to depend on for his ſubſiſtence, but a ſmall penſion of 8l. a year from the Crown, and the voluntary contributions of the pariſhioners. But Aug. 13, 1 Jac. I. the corporation agreed that Mr. Jeffon Clarke, ſtipendiary miniſter of the pariſh church of St. Mary, ſhould be tenant to the town of the Eaſter-book, or duties of St. Mary's pariſh, and of the tithe-pigs, and chriſoms, as Richard Normond had them, and ſhould alſo have the mortuaries from Michaelmas following, from year to year, upon his honeſt behaviour during the town's pleaſure, not exacting any tithes in other ſort than heretofore they have been paid at Eaſter, paying yearly to the town upon Tueſday in Eaſter week 40s. At length the town granted to the vicar of St. Mary's 10l. a year, to be paid him by the chamberlains. And the vicar having no houſe belonging to him, one Mrs. Lacy offered the pariſh of St. Mary, upon their paying her 20l. to ſettle on the vicars for ever the houſe late in the occupation of Mr. Joſeph Bond, vicar of the ſaid pariſh; whereupon, March 12, 1679, 32 Car. II. at the petition of the pariſh, the town granted them 5l. out of the chamber of the town, towards the payment of it. And Aug. 13, 1706, at a common hall, it was ordered that Mr. Fox (the vicar) ſhould have the rent of St. Mary's church-yard till the end of Mr. Wilkins's leaſe; and after that the uſe and benefit of the church-yard ſo long as the hall ſhould think fit; and on June 10, 1709, it was again ordered that Mr. Fox, vicar of St. Mary's, ſhould be tenant of St. Mary's church-yard, paying yearly for the ſame 10s. and enjoy it during the pleaſure of the hall; and that the 3s. 4d. charged on him for the Eaſter book, and other dues of the pariſh, ſhould not for the future be ſuperſeded, but that he ſhould pay the ſame; but at the ſame time it was ordered that he ſhould be paid by the chamberlains 13s. 4d. over and above the 10s. already granted him during the pleaſure of the hall.

Whereas

Where as the deans voluntarily did feveral things for the ufe and ornament of the church, there is entered, in the churchwardens' accompts of 1498, a memorandam, "quod non pertinet ad decanum ad folvendum, neque pro reparacione veftimentorum neque pro lotione eorum, neque pro organis, neque pro reparacione librorum neque cujuscun, for women ad inveniendum lumen, pannum altare, frontalium ecclefie & unum crefset de cello [I fuppofe de labro] and to a fello Oliverus Senilorum ufque ad purificationem Beate Marie in medio & proper hoc receipit annuatim de auditore Domini Regis 1 s."

In this church there were five holemilfes on which oblations were made, and on the fame days there were gatherings for church work, ad opus fabrice ecclefie, viz. on the day of dedication of the church, otherwife called the Church holyday, on the day of the Affumption of the Bleffed Virgin, on All Saints day, at Chriftmas, and at Eafter. They ufed to have church ales, and the profit made by them was accounted for by the churchwardens. Thefe were frequent in the reign of Henry the Seventh, but feem to have been left off in the time of Henry the Eighth in a great meafure. The veftments, altar-cloths, and other utenfils ufed in the church, were hallowed in the abbey, for which a fmall fee was paid.

Adjoining to this church was a veftry, and under it St. Anne's chapel; both of them ftated. In St. Anne's chapel was an altar and feveral images, and three tables of alabafter.

In the church itfelf the high altar had a lamp before it, and candleflicks belonging to it, and a canopy over it. The images in it were the Rood and another Crucifix, Mary and John, the Virgin Mary, St. James, St. Hugo, St. George, &c. a repreſentation of the Holy Trinity, and another of the five wounds, before which there was a light burning.

The church being dedicated to St. Mary, her image was more efpecially adorned with cloaths, and a crown, and placed in a tabernacle, with a candleflick and light before it, and a table repreſenting her coronation.

At the Eaft end of the South aile was that called the Great choir, alias Trinity choir; in this there were new defks made, in 1495, with little images before them, for the expence whereof collections were made of the parifhioners every Sunday fucceffively that year. The fame year the ftone of Lord Haftings's arms was placed in the South wall of the nave of the church, where it ftill remains*. See Plate XXXI. fig. 3.

In the year 1430, at Chriftmas, the parifhioners agreed that feats fhould be made in the nave of the church, for which purpofe a collection was made of what every one gave to give every Sunday, from Chriftmas till Midfummer; and fo likewife in the following year.

* "There is in this church, on the wall facing the North-weft door in the nave, a ſtone ledge, or pedeſtal, over which is a round fillet or girder, ornamented with a cornice, ſuppoſed to be "Hugo "Scalarius de Haſtings," inſtituting a monaſtick, and topped by a lady's head; I apprehend it to be one of Haſtings's wives. From the end of Hunting don was by Edward VI. conferred [illegible] of the latter. The town was formerly with [illegible] from them, who [illegible] yearly [illegible] a knight, 1 knight, alternately, &c." W. H.

In 1491 Mr. Mayor's pew was made.

In 1525 the church porch was built.

I find, in the churchwardens' accompts, that on Dec. 1, 1560, 3 Eliz. there was delivered to the churchwardens an indenture bearing date the 4th of September, in the 30th year of Henry the Eighth's reign, sealed with the seal of the college of St. Mary*, for a house and garden, which was bought out of the church stock, for the maintenance of the priest. How this house and garden came to be alienated does not appear, but so in fact it was.

1577, Dec. 22, there was a parish meeting, at which the churchwardens gave up their accompts, and new ones were chosen. At this accompt it was agreed by the whole consent of the assembly there, that thirteen of the chief of the parish should be chosen, to set order for such things as shall be done for the church behoof; and without the consent of them, or most part of them, as concerning the church-work, charges at visitation, and such like, nothing should be done. The names of the thirteen then chosen were, Mr. Dauct, Mr. Ruding, Mr. Worship, Mr. Ludlam, Robert Burstal, Henry Newbold, Thomas Chamberleyn, Thomas Worthe, John Worship, John Walker, John Wright, William Taylor, Robert Nyx.

On Dec. 13, 1584, they made several standing orders for the better government of the parish. The three first, concerning the clerk and sexton, regulating the time and manner of their ringing for prayers on Sundays, holydays, and their evens, and enjoining their attendance on and dutiful behaviour towards the minister; by the fourth, every of the thirteen absent from church accompt, or quarterly meeting, when warned, forfeits 1s.; by the fifth, such poor as being able and come not to church on Wednesdays and Fridays, are to have no relief; by the sixth, they determine a certain sum to be gathered by the churchwardens, or levied by the thirteen, to mend the minister's wages; by the seventh, they oblige every parishioner and inmate to pay, yearly, quarterly, monthly, or weekly, what shall be levied on them by the thirteen, or seven of them, towards relieving the poor, mending the minister's wages, to the clerk, and other duties, on pain of 1s. for every default; by the eighth, every householder is obliged to pay, or see to be paid, for his inmates, what they shall be levied at for the purposes aforesaid, on pain of 1s. for every default. All the forfeitures are to be applied to the poor man's box.

In the great South aile, at the East end, called Trinity choir, was founded a gild, or fraternity, called Trinity gild. It was founded by Sir Richard Sacheverel, knt. and the good Lady Hungerford. Lady Hungerford was daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Hungerford (son of Robert, son of Walter lord Hungerford), and was married to Edward lord Hastings, who died Nov. 8, 22 Hen. VII. leaving issue by her, George, the first earl of Huntingdon. After her first husband's death, she was married to Sir Richard Sacheverel (son of Ralph Sacheverel, of Hopwell in Derbyshire), who died 25 Hen. VIII. and both he and his lady were buried in the church of the Newark. This gild used to make four gatherings in a year of the brethren and sisters belonging to it in the church, for defraying the expences of

* See Plate XXXI. fig. 4.

it,

it, which consisted chiefly in the wages for their priest, which was paid quarterly, and their feasts, the chief of which was a dinner on Trinity Sunday; besides which they had a supper that evening, and a breakfast next day, when the officers gave up their accounts, and new ones were chosen for the year ensuing. The officers were a steward and two wardens; but after 1511 four wardens. The first I have met with were Mr. John Wharton, steward, and John Chamberlayn and Richard Morgan, wardens, who gave up their account in 1508, when Trinity Sunday happened on the 18th of June; by their account it appears that a dozen of ale cost 1*d.* a fat wether 2*s.* 4*d.* tenes lambs 7*s.* fourteen gallings 4*s.* 8*d.* fifteen capons 5*s.* thirty chickens 23*d.* two gallons of cream 8*d.* a gallon of honey and a quart 10*d.* three quarters of charcoal 15*d.* half a quarter of malt 2*s.* a bushel of wheat meal and a peck 22*d.* fourteen geese 4*s.* 3*d.* twelve capons 4*s.* two load of wood 22*d.* four gallons of milk 4*d.* for a pig 2*d.* &c. &c. The gild had a flock of 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* which was paid into the hands of the steward and wardens, who thereupon engaged to make the dinner on Trinity Sunday, 1511, at their own cost and charges, which they did, and next day paid in that flock, and gave account of what had been gathered at the several collections from the brethren and sisters, which example was followed by their successors, by which means the flock increased in 1517 to 20*l.* In 1512 it is said, "Omnia erant cara; modium frumenti 18*s.*" In 1514 the Lady Mary Hungerford and Sir Richard Sacheverel, knt. were present at the dinner, and gave them 20*l.* A table was ordered to be made with the names of all the brethren and sisters, quick and dead, which was to stand on the Trinity altar. Mr. William Wigston was a witness to the accompts passed in the years 1518 and 1519; which last year Richard Brokesby, dean of Hastings, and chaplain to King Henry VIII. was chosen steward." Thus far principally from Mr. Carte's MSS.

"From the level of the South wall of this church," adds Mr. Bickerstaffe, "near its centre, and coeval with it, is a closet, formed partly by a protuberance, with loop-holes, or oblong apertures in front, looking into the church-yard; backed, a few years ago, by a door, which I well remember opening into the church; called by tradition "Little Lafe," supposed to have been a place of discipline; where scarcely above one at a time could be admitted; and that only in an erect posture".

* See "Little-eafe," in Dr. Jackfon's Treatife on the Eſſence and Attributes of God; London, 1628. Part II. p. 532. "Lewis XI. of France had caufed certain places of Leicester to be made, or at leaſt did well accept the invention of two cages, or grates, little more in compaſs than the square of a tall man's length; wherein he himſelf had ſometime kept him; ſome for divers months, others for many years together."—"Whether Lewis, in entertaining the invention of iron cages, and the uſe which he made of them; or John Balve, the Cardinal, which, to pleaſe his ſevere humour, firſt invented them; were more faultie, I cannot tell, nor will I diſpute; the rule of retaliation was more conſpicuously remarkable in the Cardinal. For, as Cominæus tells us (who himſelf lodged eight months in one of them), the Cardinal was, by Lewis's command, detained priſoner [illegible]

"——— Neque lex juſtior ulla eſt,
Quam necis artifices arte perire ſua."

"A law more juſt than this can not be ſet,
Which cruel ſkill doth teach in us to fear".

On

On the floor of the corporation chancel *, as it is called, for they repair it and preſent to the ſeats; I have obſerved of old, ſeveral bricks, or tiles, inſcribed, or rather incruſtated, with the letter D, a Saxon character. Tueſday, Aug. 16, 1786, before the lecture-ſermon, which the ſteeple announces at 6 in the afternoon, I got the clerk to aſſiſt me in the inveſtigation; and we preſently found three bricks, bearing the letter D, Saxon, equilateral, four inches and a quarter over each; another, exhibiting the common capital L. One we took up was an inch deep, or thick, above its incruſtation of mortar, reſting on the looſe earth. Frequent interments have demoliſhed, or diſperſed, many others. The D aforeſaid I take to be the initial of *Dunelmum*, the borough, and the L for *Leiceſtria*, as they are on ſeparate ſquares. A few more of theſe bricks were decorated with a reſemblance more of cinquefoils, an article in the town arms, than of fleurs-de-lys. A cinquefoil is at the head of the inſcription over Boroughe's grave (p. 733), as a token that the interment was acknowledged to be within the privilege of the corporation, who changed the old mud church wall, which I knew, into brick; and let the church-yard to a publican, for about three guineas a year, whoſe back door enters it, and who at fairs occupies it with a multitude of cattle of all denominations, to the detriment of the graves and ſtones, againſt the idea of conſecrated ground ſet apart from common uſe.

In the chancel, ſome years ago, a pewter plate was dug up, jagged like radii or a glory, far in from the circular extremities; and, to the beſt of my memory, in the caſix, otherwiſe well preſerved, was a breach, orbicular, about the dimenſion of a ſhilling, pointed with a right line, alſo paſſing through diametrically, about an inch in length; its width the thickneſs of a crown-piece; conjectured to have been laid, charged with ſalt, on the breaſt of a deceaſed, and forgotten to be withdrawn †.

On the left of the pulpit ſtairs, as you aſcend, and cloſe to them, are three compaſs ſeats adjoining, or in one frame; that which takes the right of the other two, when occupied, has a turn-up ſitting-board, decorated with a ſemi-circle *ex adverſo*, i. e. under, in alto relievo, over a tree, well ſtemmed, and well cluſtered with berries, like grapes. A ſimilar frame, of three ſeats, is near the landing of the ſouth gallery ſtairs at St. Martin's; and ſomething of the ſame kind in St. Margaret's chancel.

In the chancel window are the three lions of England on glaſs.

In another window was a ſhield, bearing gironne of ſix pieces Or and Sable, on a quarter Gules, a mullet Argent ‡.

Byng's wind §, 1757, blew out a ſteeple window of this church, and much damaged the reſt of the ſteeple, which was that year repaired, entirely lined with

* The chancel appears a much older building than the reſt of the church; and I am apt to think appertained to the corporation, with the government of the town, from the great ſeals of Leiceſter. There is hardly any part of this church an uniform building; it perfectly indicates the traces of repeated deſolation and reparation, which at different periods it underwent. J. T.

† Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. p. 258. ‡ See Boſwell's Armorye of Honour, p. 38.

§ On the day of Admiral Byng's execution, March 14, 1757, it blew a prodigious hard gale.

brick,

brick, girt with five braces of iron, and ſtrengthened with perpendiculars of the ſame metal, for 11cl.

The tall ſteeple was ſtruck by lightning June 15, 1763; and repaired the ſame year, at the expence of 50l. John Orem, Thomas Goodrich, churchwardens.

In the dreadful thunder-ſtorm, July 10, 1783, the lightning ſtruck the higheſt ſteeple window, N. E. cracked the inclofed brick work, and diſcharged the free-ſtone ſhell, which was half a foot thick, down to the next window in nave, upwards of ſix yards perpendicularly; and nearly a yard broad all the way, ſplitting the ſtone work as low as the battlements; part of whoſe wall, N. E. paſſed with the other fragments through the leads into the church; whoſe roof was repaired at 40l. expence; and the ſpire taken down and re-built by Mr. Cheſhire for the ſum of 245l. 10s. exclusive of the old materials. The ſteeple was 61 yards from the ground; 25 yards and a foot from the battlements: the ſame proportion to be obſerved in the new erection, with additional decorations to the battlements."

A beautiful repreſentation of this church after the above accident, engraved in 1784 by Walker from a drawing by Mr. Throsby, is here annexed, plate XXXV.

The vicars of this church, as far as we can trace them, are:

Richard Nutmond, vicar, 1602.
Jeffon Clarke, 1603.
Joſiah Bond, died Sept. 26, 1678. See his epitaph, p. 735.
Thomas Pocklington, M. A. preſented May 1737.
——— Fox, 1739.
John Simmonds, M. A. 1746; died Aug. 29, 1778. See his epitaph, p. 736.
Thomas Robinſon, the preſent vicar, 1788.

An evening lecture was founded here in 1778, by Mr. Joſeph Wheatley, of Leiceſter*.

On the South-eaſt wall:

A table of the different benefactions and annuities given by divers benefactors, to the poor of this parish of St. Mary, Leiceſter, collected out of the old records, from the year 1685.

Chriſtmas.

✠ Part of an annuity of John Poulteney, Eſq. of Miſterton in this county; the gift to all the pariſhes being 10l.

✠ Annuity of Mr. James Ellis, once mayor of this borough, 16s. 8d.; the whole gift being 8l.

✠ Annuity of Mr. Robert Herrick, thrice mayor of this borough, 5s.; the whole gift being 40s. to five widows.

✠ Annuity of Mr. Hugh Bottom (perhaps Botham), 6s. 8d. to three pariſhes only.

* See p. 733.

Now

New Year's Day.

✠ Part of Sir William Courtney's* and Mr. Evington's lottery, 10s. 8d.; the whole being 4l. 10s. for four-penny bread.

Candlemas Day.

✠ Of Mr. Robert Herrick aforefaid, the whole to the corporation, being 5l.; to be given in two-penny bread.

March or April.

Part of the gift of Mr. John Norrice, mayor of this borough, the whole gift being 10l.; to be given by aldermen who have wards, or part of wards, in this parifh.

Lady Day.

Part of a gift of widow Hobby, out of the rent of a houfe in the South Gate, given to widows in two-penny bread, 2s.; the whole gift being 4s.

Out of another houfe of the faid widow Hobby in the South Gate, to be given to the poor, 1s.

Lent.

To fend twenty poor people of this parifh to St. Martin's church every Friday in Lent, at morning prayer; there each to receive a two-penny loaf, the gift of Mr. William Ive†, thrice mayor of this borough.

Friday before Eafter.

✠ Part of a gift of the Countefs Dowager of Devonfhire; the whole gift to the corporation; and St. Leonard's gift to the parifh; being 3l. yearly for ever.

✠ The latter payment of Sir Hugh *Bottom's* (perhaps *Botham*) annual gift, 6s. 8d.

Thurfday before Whit-Sunday.

✠ The Eafter payment of Sir William Courtney's and Mr. Evington's lottery 10s.

July 20th.

✠ Part of the gift of King Charles the Firft, out of a rent of forty acres of land in Leiceffer Foreft, to every poor houfe-keeper 5s. 4d. (and every) the Earl of Devonfhire's gift for each poor houfe-keeper, being a freeman 6s.; the gift being 6l.

✠ Part of Mrs. Elizabeth Offifter's annual gift to poor houfe-keepers for coals; the whole gift being 6l.

✠ The annual gift of Mr. John Nurce, of Leiceffer, being 13s. 4d.; paid yearly on St. Thomas the Apoftle.

* This fhould be Sir William Courteen, as on All Saints tablet; the fame as in Henry Stubbe's "Juftification of the War againft the United Netherlands," printed 1673; fee p. 69: "The "Trafic to China and Perfia, &c. was ruined by their feizing and deftroying the fhips of Sir "William Courteen and his partners."

† He lies, with his wife, in St. Martin's chancel, on the right fide of the altar, with a legible Engliſh inſcription, their figures cut in the floor-ſtone.

℔. Of Hugh Hanom, exec. to the poor of this parish, 13s. 4d. paid on St. Thomas and Whitsunday by equal portions.

℔. Mrs. Jakyn Wright's gift, paid at Candlemas yearly, 13s. 4d.

℔. Mr. Wm's gift, paid by Mr. Simpson yearly 10s.

An evening lecture in this church was founded by a parishioner in the year 1578. The deed of conf. declaring the uses and appointing the trustees, is entered in the court of common Pleas, in Trinity Term, 1577; and the roll is numbered 23. It is also copied in the register of the bishop of Lincoln.

Mr. Peter Palmer's gift, out of a house in St. Martin's parish, 1s.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carr, late of this borough, gave to the poor of this parish the sum of 10l.

N. B. Marked, ℔, paid by the chamberlains or overseers of charitable works.

Thus far the tables, or rather ruinous table, placed over "Little Eafe."

In the vestry of this church is a kind of press, called an *Ark*, containing seven cranes for the purpose of hanging up the vestments of the canons. There is a socket for the eighth crane, which is lost.

On the tablet over the mayor's seat, under which, on a separate and oblong scutcheon, a cinquefoil:

"John Abney, mayor; William Bunney, Edmund Johnson, chamberlains, 1700.
"Robert Winfield[1], mayor; John Harpe, Gabriel Newton, chamberlains, 1721.
"Humphrey Chapman, mayor; Wm. Lewin, Joseph Bunney, chamberlains, 1725.
"Thomas Pulham, mayor; Thomas Johnson, William Lee, chamberlains, 1735.
"Thomas Chapman, mayor; Hamlet Clark, John Fisher, chamberlains, 1754.
"Edmund Johnson, John Winfield, churchwardens, 1699.
"John Tyler, Thomas Goodrich, 1709."

"In this church of St. Marie extra castrum I saw the tombe in middle of Thomas Rider, father to Master Richard of Leicester. This Richard I take to be the same that in those dayes, as it apperith by his workes, was a greate clerke. Beside this grave I saw few things more of any ancient memorie within the church[2]."

"In this church lyeth buried the vertuous lady, and most worthy of all honour, Mabell, late wife of Sir Henry Hastings, knight, sister of Sir Edmond Hastings, knight, third sonne of Francis erle of Huntingdon. She was daughter to Anthony Faunt, of Foston in the county of Leicester, Esq. and departed this life 1589."

Upon a stone is graven, quarterly, 1. Argent, on a bend sable between two lions rampant sable a wiverne Argent; 2. Vert, a fess between three crescents Argent; 3. Sable, a cross fitchy three fusils de lis Argent, a canton Ermine, with this inscription: "Hic jacet Richardus Rudinges, Arm. qui obiit 8 Oct. 1582."

Upon another stone this epitaph: "Hic jacet Johannes Rudinges, de Wilcotes, & Juneta uxor ejus, qui Johannes obiit 1543[3]."

[1] He died in the mayoralty, A. D. 1721, aged 52. See his grave-stone in the church.
[2] Leland's Itinerary, vol. I. p. 15. edit. 1770.
[3] Burton, p. 180.

The Harl. MSS. preserve:

" Ricardus Dauett, de Dauett's Hall, ob. 1582.
" Ricardus Rudinge, de West Coss, ...
" Mahlers de la Hay, uxor Johis Rudinge, ...
" Jocosa, uxor Thome, ob. 20 Mali, 1564."

At the West end of the old chancel, near the seat at the bottom of the pulpit stairs, lay formerly a stone, not quite two feet broad, and three feet two inches long, with the figure of a priest delineated on it *; and round it this inscription:

" Orate pro a'i'a dni Johis Worought, q'ndam hui' eccl'iæ
p'bendar' ac garciani de Sapcote. Cuj' a'i'e miserear' Deus. Amen."

This stone has been lately transposed, and stolen somewhat further into the chancel; changing place with a larger and darker one, five feet seven inches and a half long, two feet four inches and a half wide, which bears a tall broad cross; a Bible on its right, on its left a chalice; at its foot, under a curious base, a short and imperfect inscription (see plate XXX. fig. 1.):

" Orate pro a'i'a dni . . . . . "

On the right side of the altar, as you approach, on a very large and high monument, with iron prongs to support a green curtain, is this inscription:

Arms, three owls on the right, six flags è contra.

" To the precious memory of Hugh Watts, gent. son and heir of Hugh Watts, the elder, gent. who married Jane, fourth daughter of Sir Thomas Burton, of Stockerston in the county of Leicester, knight and baronet. He had issue one son and four daughters; and died in the faith of Christ Aug. 26, 1656.

Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori.

Her generous male, his noble female twines
Still with her arms, and thus her saint enshrines
In liquid marble of immortal lines;
Her guardian angel urged her so to frame
Pure precious unction, sure conserve of fame;
And hurle eternal perfumes on his name,
Whose spotless life, religion's crown and test,
Rule, and example, was for all the best,
And charm'd down deafest vices in the rest;
What earlie deaws of graces did prevent
His rare, and just, and pondered temper'ment,
Would alke a volume brief to represent;
Yet by his gracious bald relict alone,
His large soul's opulence will best be showne,
By sympathetic virtues of her own.
Aged 45 years."

* See p. 687.

On

On divers stones in the chancel:

"Here lies interred the body of Capt. John Phillips, of . . . . . , of Thorpe-Arnold, who, being wounded in Naseby fight, in the cause of the glorious King and Martyr Charles the First, died here July 8, 1645."

"Josiah Bond, hujus ecclesiæ per 19 annos, elapsos mystæ fedulus. Quidque fui mortale fuit, hic depositi, Sept. 26, A. D. 1678, ætat. suæ 49."

"Here lyes the body of Richard Mawson, gent. who was governor of the magazine in the Market * 55 years. He departed this life May 23, 1715, aged 79."

"Here lyeth the body of Mary Mawson, wife of Richard Mawson, of the Newark near Leicester, who departed this life May 2, A.D. 1762, aged 69.

On a brass plate, lately removed on making a new vault for the family of an alderman:

"Hic jacet
Quod mori potuit,
Henrici Gilberti Cooper,
Infantis, defideratiffimi,
Filii natu maximi
Joannis Gilberti Cooper,
De Thurgarton in agro Notting. Arm.
Et Sufannæ uxoris ejus.
Natus 25° die Jul. denatus 26° anno 1749.

"Atavis erat editus antiquis,
Nulla alia in re clarust,
Nec potuit.

"Floſculus enimin ipſaquoque dulci, ætatulæ
Prima gemma pullulaturus,
Parcarum heu parcere neſciarum
Fatali afflatu contactus,
Exaruit.

"Mœſtus itaque & mœrens pater ipſius
Charitſimi infantuli ſui memoriæ
Hoc exili inane monumentum
Collocavit."

Imitation, by a Country Curate:

"Beneath doth lie,
Of Henry Gilbert Cooper,
All that could die,
The prettiest, dearest, sweetest babe,
That ever dropt into the grave,
This lovely boy,
His dad's first joy,
Was son of Squire John,
And Sue his wife,
Who led their life
In town called Thurgarton.

"Descended from ancestors fine,
This charming child began to shine,
The twenty-fifth of July;
And that was all that he could boast,
For nature my life has you all,
The twenty-sixth, good truly.
"This floret pretty,
Though young yet witty,
Just opening was the bud;
A blighting blast from angry fate,
Who knows not how to spare the Great,
Nipt up his vital blood.

"The sorrowing father cried, and said,
Alas! my only child is dead;
Though vain, a monument I'll raise,
His memory to praise,
To shew my love, and sound his praise,
Tho' time shall be no more."

* See p. 735.

"Nathan, the fon of William Wright, Efq.
born the 25th year of Auguft, 1735,
died the 15th of March following.
"*Filiolis eccldit.*"

"Here was interred the remains of Richard Ludlam, M. B. obiit Aug. 13, 1728, æt. 48; and near this place lieth Ann his wife, and daughter of William Drury, Efq. obiit May 3, 1739, ætat. 47."

"M. S.
Gulielmi, filii Johannis & Elizabethæ Cheſhire, plebeiâ non orti ſtirpe; qui vitæ humanæ complevit cataſtrophen die 10mo Maii, 1758, anno ætat' 32, redemptionis 1758, hoc amoris ergo mœrore haud pote commotus perfici curavit pater, M. D.
Devenit mater, die 17 Junii, anno Chriſti 1762, ætat' 68.
*Devenit Johannes Cheſhire, M. D. qui obiit Apr. 30, 1762, ætat' 67."

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. John Simmonds, M. A. from Lullington in the county of Derby, curate and vicar of this parish 32 years. He died Aug. 29, 1778, in the 56th year of his age. He was a man of exemplary piety and universal beneficence, not resting in the mere speculation of religious truths, but enforcing by his own example, the precepts of that most holy gospel of which he was a minister. In the discharge of all Christian duties none was more assiduous; within the circle of his acquaintance none more esteemed. These truths are inscribed to excite in the reader an innocent endeavour to imitate so eminent an example."

"To the memory of Phœbe Chatwyn, who died Jan. 22, 1783, aged 48 years.

The kindeſt mother, and of wives the beſt,
Here mortal ills hath found eternal reſt.
Art thou a husband, happy in thy wife;
Or child, whoſe mother loves thee dear as life?
With ſoul unmov'd, thou ſhalt not read this ſtone,
But feel our grief, and make the loſs thy own."

* Originally intended to be thus:

"Devenit pater, Maii 3°, 1762, ætat. 67.
cum primis, re medica haud inclytus: deſiderium ſui reliquens
apud divites, pro more;
apud pauperes, pro pietate;
apud omnes, pro humanitate."

Mr. Hackerſhaw wrote this epitaph to oblige Dr. Cheſhire's daughter, as he was very intimate with the family, especially the deceased Doctor, who was buried with his wife and his eldeſt ſon Wills in the ſame grave, a yard or two below the communion ſteps in the chancel, under a family ſtone; but Miſs died ſoon after, and left her fortune to her ſweetheart, now living in London.

S. W. end

S. W. end of the church towards the castle:

" Prope repositi sunt cineres viri reverendi Thomæ Gee, Ecclesiæ Christi reformatæ in villâ Leic' per viginti ferè annos pastoris docti fidelis & laboriosi, qui cum pietate sinceră in Deum, justitiâ & charitate erga homines, & eximiâ morum modestiâ & temperantiâ Caristianam vitam, religionem tam vitâ quam doctrinâ adornasset, ex mortalitate cœtu ad cœlestem patriam gravi filiorum præmaturè extinctorum emigravit, die mensis Septembris duodecimo, A. D. 1729, natus annos 43."

On another compartment of the same floor stone:

" Juxta eum jacet Thomæ Benion quod reliquum est, supralaudati Thomæ Gee privigni, filii vero Samuelis Benion, Salop' nuper magni nominis medici, nec minus eximii theologi, primordiis vitæ, tam virtute quam ingenio maturis effusit, ætate tamen non grandis; vixit annos 22, obiit 18 Nov. 1727.

Catharina Benion, auxiuncula infra dicti Thomæ Benion, hic etiam requiescit, beatâ ipse relargendi; decessit 18 Aug. 1728, nata annos 42."

On another compartment:

" Juxta sunt filii hujusce Thomæ Gee & charis conjugis liberi, Maria Gee, nat' 24 Maii, 1712, denat' 24 Octob', 1719.

Jana Gee, nat' 17 Sept', 1714, denat' 19 Nov', 1719.

Robertus Gee, nat' 26 Nov', 1716, denat' 7 Nov', 1719.

Anna Gee, nat' 5 Jun', 1718, denat' 26 Jan', 1719.

Catharina Gee, nat' 21 Feb', 1721, denat' 13 Mart', 1724.

Hunc tippun amavit & ad ipsum fit & ipsius comites post navavit."

This Mr. Thomas Gee was pastor of the great old Presbyterian meeting near the Red cliffe; and, as Mr. Bickerstaffe's native informed him, had formerly read the Lord's prayer in his ministry. Before this meeting-house there was, within a few years, a barn in Bonner's lane by the Hartopp arms; and I remember explaining, many years after, to a wife, who then attended, it was built, by a Quaker Francis and his fellows. Francis married Sir Richard Levet's daughter, lord mayor of London in 1715, and built here an elegant mansion in the Newarke, that stood unoccupied by the Quakers, at any entrance and communication with the body of the people; where the clerk, taking his paper from the usual place, prepared to find a psalm out, " Lord preserve long our " noble King, our lives and liberties all!" " Very good indeed, Simon," replied his master; but when he prayed for " A gracious blessing there and every" he heard, " Hold, hold, Simon, no blessing!"

Under the great table of benefactions, on a neat small tablet:

" Mrs. Lucy Fourne was buried in this church May 6, 1716, who by her last will and testament gave the sum of twenty pounds to the poor of this parish; which sum the officers of the said parish have received, and do promise and intend to distribute the sum of twenty shillings, being the interest of the said twenty pounds, to the poor of this parish, yearly, for ever."

Near

Not quite opposite, and on a fair modern one a wall that parts the pulpit (here from the [illegible] ; in which, with "Neworks" is abbreviated for the old term "Newarke" I cannot conceive. But take the epitaph; and with it my authorities, from the old register, against the innovation:

"Near this place lie interred the remains of the Honourable Sir Laurence Carter, Knight*, late one of the barons of his Majesty's court of exchequer, son of Laurence Carter, [illegible]q. and Mary his wife, who was daughter of Thomas Wadland, Esq. of the Newarke. He was three times member of parliament for the borough of Leicester, and recovered it the same. He was eminent in his profession, and in every station of his life acquitted himself with integrity and honour. He departed this life the 14 day of March, 1744, in the 75d year of his age."

"Anno 1603, William Cheyney, sonne of Christofer Cheyney, of Grayes Inne in the county of Middlesex, Esquier, was borne at the house of Sir Thomas Cave, Knight, in the *Newarke* by Leicester, being *in this parish*, the 27 day of Nov. being the first year of our most gratious soveraigne Lord King James, and was baptised in this church the 4th of Dec. then next following†."

"Caniliah, the wife of Thomas Cademan, buried 9th of July, 1611. Thomas Cademan, buried 27th of July. Edward, sonne of Thomas Cademan, buried August ‡."

"1625, Roger, sonne of Henry Hemminge, of the *Newark, within* this parish, baptized the 22 July §."

* "Baron Carter's father set on foot the water-works at 2000l. expence, it was said; Alderman Wilkin undertaking the execution. They were served from the castle mill, where remains the wall part of—the water house company, as it is yet called, in St. Martin's parish, adjoining to St. Mary's. Wilkins was a man of many schemes, and of mechanical genius. He entertained journeymen in various professions. All the houses in Leicester faced with imagery and other external decorations were the arts of his people. His genius was unbounded: he projected an apparatus, or complicated machine, to sow and harrow, if not plough, at the same time; he seemed to proffers no small portion of a like spirit with the mechanical Bishop his name-sake. It was reported that the corporation were jealous of his abilities, and dared not trust him with a whole year's mayoralty; but he was once supplemental mayor of Leicester, and found means to detach some property of the corporation. He persuaded his brethren to part with some land in different places, for a consideration he held forth; part of which he re-sold to St. Mary's parish, to build a workhouse with [illegible]-ground. The remaining spot at the end of the was offered to my father by Wilkins's eldest son, after his father's decease; but as the writings to the title to this were wanting, it lay a long time unappropriated and waste. The heads of the planning family, two brothers, dying unfortunate circumstances, after having sacrificed on the altar of Eris, contention, the whole of their patrimony; the spot we advert to, having many years after their deaths been un-occupied, is of late mounded and cultivated." W. B.

† Register of St. Mary, Leicester, p. 8, old register. This, and one of the following articles, I transcribed to shew that "Newark" was prior to "New-works," though the magazine, and even its contiguous religious houses, might once have been styled "Opera nova." The said arsenal is just fifty-one yards from the South Gate; the approach to which seems to have been under the controll of its garrison.

‡ Register of St. Mary, Leicester, p. 50, old register. § Ibid. p. 120.

In

In the great South aile, the left angle from the altar:

"To the memory of Laurence Carter, of the Neworks near Leiceſter, Eſq. thrice member of parliament for the borough of Leiceſter, and here interred 1710, aged 63. Here alſo is interred Mary his ſecond wife, daughter of Thomas Porter, of the city of London, gent.

"Under this ſtone lie the remains of Thomas Carter, of the Neworks, clerk of the peace for this county, ſon to Laurence Carter, by Mary his wife. He departed out of this life 1747, and in the year of his age 65. Here alſo is depoſited Judith his wife, daughter of John Ward, of Leiceſter, gent.

"Hic jacet Eliz. quondam uxor Laurentii Carter, generoſi, & filia natu maxima Thomæ Wadland, generoſi, quæ 29 Septembris, anno Domini 1671, obiit, cujus piætatem probitatem charitatem & patientiam Deus in cœlis coronavit, & in die reſurrectionis omnibus patefaciet. *Virtus post funera vivit.*"

An epitaph in this church on Mr. Staveley may be ſeen above, p. 340[a]; and the remains of his brother-in-law Dr. Maton were alſo here depoſited. See p. 551[a].

An epitaph on Archdeacon Rogers has been already given in p. 515.

In the church-yard:

1. "Gabriel, the ſon of Gabriel Hill, brewer, by Elizabeth his wife,
deceaſed this life the 26th of September, 1673,
aged 3 years and 2 days."

2. "Here lieth the body of John Coleman:
in great affliction he did wait, and dyed at 58,
his mother aged 68 and [illegible] dyed in 1784."

3. "To the memory of Richard Gamble.
He died the 30th of December, 1772, aged 47 years.
Stranger, if this ſolemn ſcene before thee ſhould attract thy notice,
contemplate on the uncertainty of all ſublunary enjoyments,
and be admoniſhed by theſe ſad marks of human nature,
to ſhun the path of diſſipation,
as an enemy to temporal and eternal peace."

4. "*Time how ſhort! Eternity how long!*
To the memory of John Burley, junior,
[illegible] this life Auguſt 19, 1783, aged 17 years.
[illegible] O look on this monument as you paſs and conſider;
Attend to this date, and bear in mind to be mindful!"

"St. Mary's," Mr. Bickerstaffe says, "is by far the largest parish here, except St. Margaret's, which latter is extra-moral, and includes the greatest part of the suburbs. See my scheme of parochial registers in Leicester, improved with an account of parish rates. Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. p. 87; vol. LIV. p. 126; with which collate the number of marriages, baptisms, and burials, for ten successive years, in several reigns, that of James, Elizabeth, &c. to mark population; taken from the parish book of St. Martin's, and printed in these Collections, p. 515.

A workhouse was erected here in 1722. I have known four beds in a room, and four inmates to a bed, with a disregard to opening the windows, till I remonstrated. A contagious fever cut off great numbers, I suppose like the gaol distemper, and arising from the same cause.

Of the General Infirmary, which is also within the precincts of this parish, a particular account shall be given in a future page. Two small views of it may be seen in Plate XXV. The South-well building for infanes, is said to have been an after-thought of Dr. Vaughan's, who with Dr. Watts projected and matured, under Divine providence, the scheme of that charity. It is large and elegant, but destroys the symmetry, though it lies back, from the side of the general erection, and looks to the opening of the Raw-dykes, at a moderate distance; but at present keeps only simples. A two-handed pump on the back near the house forces water to the top of the Infirmary into a reservoir, which supplies every ward. Another pump in the wash-house supplies the bath.

A charity school, founded and supported by voluntary subscriptions, was erected in 1785, for the instruction and cloathing of eighty poor children, boys and girls, or as many as the precarious resources will admit of, all inhabitants of the said parish. It is an elegant brick structure, interlaced and decorated with stone, especially the windows, which are pointed and stone framed, like old church windows, near the church, to the N. N. by W. a neat garden in front. The length of the building on the front sixty-three feet, the breadth twenty-four, the hall in the midst; school rooms on the left as you approach, and master's dwelling on the right. The height of the lower school for the boys is fourteen feet; and the upper for the girls ten. A sermon for the benefit of this charity yearly at about 40l. The master teaches the boys reading, writing, and accompts; his wife the girls the use of the needle and literature. A stone boy and girl occupy the niches over the door. The stone figures were the gift of Justice Horton, of Tyson Street, London, and Mr. Johnson, an eminent builder, of London, both natives of this parish.

This was the native parish of Dr. Richard Farmer, the learned Master of Emanuel College, Cambridge; and of the Rev. Mr. William Ludlam[a], the great mechanic, &c. who were born, I think, in the same house: and the first light I myself saw was in the same parish. You see how ambitious I am to be mentioned with great men. W. B."

P. 593.

[a] William Ludlam, B. D. F. R. S. rector of Cockfield in Suffolk, and vicar of Norton by Gulby (see p. 5151, was formerly fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1738; M. A. 1742; S. T. B. 1749. He was celebrated for his mechanical genius and

P. 597. The Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, situated near the side of the Soar, near the Foss road in the way to Long Borough, was founded by Robert Bossu, in 1143, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, and in honour of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. There is a large account of the endowment, benefactions, and donations, in the Monasticon Anglicanum; but the fullest and most particular description is in William Burley's Remarke in the Bodleian Library. The principal benefactors were, Henry IV. Henry duke of Lancaster, Ralph earl of Chester, William Avenel, Robert Gollis, Hugh de Ardenne, Margaret de Quincy, Roger de Quincy, Arnold de Bois, the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, Ankeld Malory, Ralph Turville, Thomas Lathbury, Thomas Erdington, knight, and William Alton.

Besides thirty-six parish churches in and about Leicester, and sundry lands, rents, and tithes, at Barton, Segrave, Asterby, &c. &c. this Abbey had liberty of procuring fuel and keeping cattle in divers other manors. Amicia, wife of the founder, gave two bucks annually to this house, one on the Assumption, and the other on the Nativity of the Virgin Mary. Margaret de Quincy gave also a buck annually out of the forest of Charnwood, and land at Sheepshead; and Robert de Quincy her husband confirmed these grants; and added the tenth of all hay sold in Acle and Wysseley, and the right shoulders of all the deer killed in the park of Acle.

A regular catalogue of the abbots may be seen above, p. 610.

In 1234 Stephen de Segrave, who had been justice of England, falling into the king's displeasure, and being called to an account for his administration, fled to this Abbey, pretending that he was a priest, and resolved to shave his crown again, to be a canon of this house; but, upon second thoughts, he made his peace with the king, and came into action again; but died a canon regular here, 5 id. Nov. 1240.

In 1279 the Abbey church was solemnly dedicated. It is supposed to have been originally built by Petronilla, daughter of Hugh Grentemesnil, wife of Robert Blanchmaines; who is recorded to have made a long rope, or plat, of her hair, to be used with a pulley to draw up the great lamps in the choir, which was long after kept, and shewn as a precious relick.—"Other Robert Bossu, style of Leicester, or "discoverers in mechanics and mathematics, and his communications of them to the Royal Society, "who have published them in their "Philosophical Transactions," viz. "An account of a new "invented Balance for the Woollen Manufacture," vol. LV. p. 205; "An Engine for turning "Ovals in Wood or Metal, and drawing Ovals on Paper," LXX. 578; "On the Transit of "Transit of Venus and Eclipse of the Sun at Leicester, June, 1769," LIX. 298; "Eclipse of "the Sun at Leicester, 1778," LXVIII. 1219; "Astronomical Observations made," LX. 345. LXV. 366. 370. He was also author of "Four Theological Tracts on Scripture, Sacrifices, "and other Subjects, 1774," 8vo; and "Two Keys or Justification, and the Influence of "Holy Spirit," a sublime work in the long way, 1781. In Gent. Mag. vol. XXXV. p. 121, is his report to the house of lords upon the Woollen Manufacture. See vol. XCII. p. 512. A short account of Christ Church.—Mr. Bossu died at Leicester, 1781, aged 74.—"A true account of the strength and power exerted "and used by Mr. Bossu, in the performance of his late undertaking, which he accomplished and "performed, to the astonishment of all the spectators, on Wednesday the 19th of this instant "March, 1746, in the presence of Mr. Orchard, of the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane, and "many other gentlemen, and others, to the number of 1000 people, as well as bodies as horses." W. B.

" Petronilla, a countes of Leiceſter, was buried in a tumbe *ex marmore calchedonico* " yn the wall of the South of the high altare of S. Marie abbay of Leyreſter *."

William Clowne†, who was cheſen abbot in 1345, and preſided 32 years till 1377, is much applauded for the lands and poſſeſſions which he obtained for his Abbey, and many other advantages which he procured to it. Among theſe it was reckoned a principal one, that whereas the abbot of Leiceſter had ſeveral times been ſummoned to parliament, which in thoſe days were counted a burthen; he, 26 E. III. obtained a patent for exemption from that ſervice, in the following words:

" Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Supplicavit nobis dilectus nobis in Chriſto abbas de Leiceſtria, ut cum abbatia ſua prædicta per Robertum Fitz Robert de Melan‡, dudum comitem Leyceſtriæ, fundata fuiſſet in puram & perpetuam eleemoſynam, & advocatus ſive patronatus ejuſdem ad manus Domini H. quondam regis Angliæ per forisfacturam Simonis de Mountfortt tunc comitis Leyceſtriæ & patroni ejuſdem devenerit, idemque abbas aliqua terras ſeu tenementa de nobis per baron' ſeu alio modo non tenet, per quod ad parliamenta ſeu conſilia noſtra venire teneatur, nec aliquis prædeceſſorum ſuorum ante 49 annum dicti proavi noſtri poſt forisfact' prædict' Simonis, in quo anno omnes abbates & priores regni noſtri Angl' ad parliamentum ejuſdem proavi noſtri tunc tantum voluntarie ſummoniti fuerunt, ſummonitus exiterit; volumus ipſum abbatem de hujuſmodi adventu ad parliamentum facto exonerari. Et quia, viſis cartis & confirmationibus de terris & tenementis eidem abbatiæ datis & conceſſis in rotulis cancellar' noſtræ irrotulatis, compertum eſt quod dicta abbatia per prædict' Robertum Fitz Robert de Melan, tunc comitem Leyceſtr', fundata erat in puram & perpet' eleemoſynam, & non invenitur in rotulis prædict' quod prædictus abbas aliqua terras ſeu tenementa de nobis tenet per baron', ſeu aliquo alio ſervitio, nec quod prædeceſſores ſui abbates loci prædicti ad aliqua parliamenta progenitorum noſtrorum ante prædict' 49 annum dicti proavi noſtri aut poſtmodum continue ſed vicibus interpolatis ſummoniti fuerunt: Nolentes ipſum abbatem indebite ſic vexari, conceſſimus pro nobis & hæred' noſtris quod idem abbas & ſucceſſores ſui de veniendo ad parliamenta & conſilia noſtra vel hæredum noſtrorum de cætero quieti ſint & exonerati in perpetuum, ita ſemper quod dictus abbas & ſucceſſores ſui in procuratores ad hujuſmodi parliamenta & conſilia per clerum mittendos conferiant & ut moris eſt expenſis contribuant eorund'. In cujus, &c. Teſte rege apud Weſtm', 15 die Feb'. Per petitionem de parliamento." After this the abbot was ſummoned again in the 27th and 29th of Edward III; but his name is canceled in the Cloſe rolls, and there is written againſt it, " Abbas Leiceſtr' cancellatur, quia habet cartam regis quod non compellatur venire ad parliament'."

Another privilege which this abbot procured for his Abbey was, that whereas upon the death of any abbot, the king's eſcheators uſed to enter on the poſſeſſions

* Leland's Itinerary, vol. I. p. 16, ed. 1770.

† He is much celebrated by H. Knighton for his graceful aſpect, and obliging behaviour towards all ſorts of perſons, and prudent government of his houſe, whereby the members of it became eminent in his times, ſo that two of them became abbots, and two to be priors, in other places; and two, out of their extraordinary devotion, became anchorites, one at Cheſter, and the other in St. Michael's church in Leiceſter.

‡ Meulant.

of

of the Abbey, and domineer, and make great ſpoils; he obtained a grant, that on the vacancy by death of the abbot of Leiceſter, the king's eſcheator ſhould not enter on any of the poſſeſſions of the Monaſtery, but on the fite of the Abbey only; and that he ſhould ſtay there but one day and one night; and, unleſs he voluntarily departed next day, they might drive him away by force. And for this privilege, and for the firſt four months of the vacancy allowed for an election, they were to give the king four marks, and for every month that the vacancy continued longer one mark, which privilege was confirmed in 1 Ric. II.

In 1352 Henry duke of Lancaſter granted licence to the abbot and convent to impark their wood, and gave them deer to ſtore it out of his foreſt of Leiceſter, and, by his perſonal mediation with the Pope, procured for them liberty to appropriate the churches of Humberſton and Hungarton to the Abbey, which was this year effected; in conſideration whereof they remitted and quitted-claim to him their right in their lands and tenements in Overley, and a cart-load of wood, which they had uſed to receive daily out of the foreſt of Leiceſter.

In 1357 a great difference happened between the abbot, and John Laurence, and Stephen Laurence, his brother, and other inhabitants of Belgrave, about the bounds and limits of their fields and ground in a place called Le Stocking; whereupon one night the men of Belgrave, in a tumultuous and riotous manner, pulled up the ſtakes and fences which the abbot had made in that place; and, the more to ſpite the abbot and monks, ſtopped up the Foſs-way over the river Soar, and made barricadoes at the end of the bridge, ſo that the tenants of the abbey could not with their carriages bring the uſual proviſions to the abbey, to the great grievance of the convent. Hereupon the abbot obtained the king's writ to certain juſtices, viz. Sir Robert Herle, Sir John de Folville, Simon Pakeman, and Laurence Hanbert, before whom twenty-five men of Belgrave were indicted for the offence, and being found guilty, the ringleader, John Laurence, was bound in 40l. for better behaviour, and paid 100l. for damages; all the reſt, who had been drawn into the fact by him, had only a fine of 1d. ſet on them, to be paid among them all, and were pardoned, upon condition that they ſhould repair the Foſs way at Cowſt-walk, and clear the way from thence to the bridge, along the willows and the penny green, and ſhould clear the way over the bridge, and the ſaid Laurence to releaſe all the right that he claimed in the place where the abbot's fences had been pulled down; and ſo the difference was ended.

In 1364 ſome perſons, deſigning to rob the Abbey church, got into it through the window over the altar of St. John the Evangeliſt; but, being ſoon diſcovered by the facriſt, they were forced to retreat before they had done any damage.

Archbiſhop Courtney held a viſitation here in 1392.

John Mackworth being dean of Lincoln in the time of William Sadyngton, who was abbot from 1422 till 1422, and a vacancy happening in the ſee of Lincoln, he would have viſited the Abbey of Leiceſter, becauſe in the compoſition made between Boniface archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the dean and chapter of Lincoln, the dean was allowed to viſit, *jure ſplendoris*, two monaſteries, during every vacancy of the biſhoprick, in each archdeaconry: but there being an exception of [illegible]

monaſteries as were under the patronage of the king; and the earldom of Leiceſter, to which the patronage of the Abbey belonged, being by this time united with the Crown; therefore, when the dean came to the Abbey, the abbot ſent his gentleman, Richard Tayſerd, to the gates, forbidding him entrance; upon which the dean, with his attendants, went to the town, and did not make any further attempt to viſit the abbey.

In 1530 Cardinal Wolſey, being ſent for up to London out of the North, came as far as this Abbey, where he died Nov. 29, and was buried; for the circumſtances of which, ſee his life. "Upon my enquiries," ſays Mr. Carte, "about the place of burial, the moſt probable account that I have met with is from Mr. John Haſloe (which ſee in p. 593). That great Lover of Antiquity, Browne Willis, of Whaddon, Eſq. having knowledge of this, and having an extraordinary veneration for Cardinal Wolſey, as the original founder of Chriſt Church in Oxford, of which he and his father were members, deſired me to try if I could find out the ſepulchre of the Cardinal, which I did, hoping that when I had provided tools and labourers, ſome others would have contributed with me towards the expence; but finding that only one perſon would contribute twelve pence, I deſiſted."

31 Hen. VIII. All the great religious houſes that were above the yearly value of 200l. being given to the king, John Bouchier, the abbot, and his canons, are particularly mentioned to have been very averſe and backward to make a ſurrender, whereupon the commiſſioners were forced to make uſe of their uſual art to induce them to it, viz. by threatening to charge them with adultery, and ſtill fouler crimes, &c. And they having no hopes of a fair trial, or impartial judges in that caſe, thought fit to comply at laſt, in order to ſecure to themſelves the penſions which were promiſed them upon their ſo doing.

The following letter was written to Lord Cromwell, by one of the commiſſioners, ſoon after the ſurrender:

"My moſt bounden dutye remembryd, this is to advertis youre good lordſhippe of the hole eſtate of the late monaſtery of Leyceſter, in the wiche we have taken the ſurrender and feyne of the abbot and convent, and the writinges thereof be in my cuſtodye. By your lordſhippes goodnes towardes me I now ame in poſſeſſion of the houſe, and all the demeſnes wiche was unlett at the tyme of our repare thether. We alſo founde the houſe was indettyd to the kinge's heyghnes, whereof we make no reconinge of; and for the diſcharge therof we have made ſale of the ſtoke and ſtore, with the houſhold ſtuffe and ornaments of the churche, wiche amounte unto 228l. The plate is onfolde, wiiche Maiſter Freman takith the charge of, and is valuyd at, by weyght, 190 pounds. The lead, by eſtimacion, is valuyd at 100l. the bells at 88l. For the diſchargeyne of thabbott, convent, and ſervants of the ſeide monaſtery, there haithe beyne payde, as dothe apere more particularly by the bouke we ſend your Lordſhippe, 149l. And for as moche as thabbot hathe not receyvyd of us but 20l. he hathe requyride me to deſyer your lordſhippe to be ſo good lorde unto him, as he may have 20 pounds, or 20 marks. The church and houſe remeynythe as yet undefacede, and in the churche be many thynges to be made ſale of. For wiche that may pleſe your lordſhippe to let me knowe yowre pleyſure; as well for the further ſale to be made, as for the defaſinge of the chirche and

and other superfluous byldinges wiche be abowt the monastery. A hundrithe marks yerly will not susteyne the charges in repairing this house, that all byldinges be lest stande, as your lordshippe shall knowe more hereafter. Thus I pray Jhu his longe to preserve you in helthe with much honore. Written at the late manistery of Leycester, the 29th of Auguste, by your lordshippes most bownden servant,

"FRANCIS LEYCESTER."

This Abbey, at the time of the suppression, was estimated to expend 206l. a year. There then remained in charge 3l. 6s. 8d. in fees, and 32l. 19s. 4d. in annuities; and when the King had finally seized the valuables and large revenues, he left pensions for life upon the following persons: John Boucher, late abbot, 266l.; Richard Duckett 10l.; John Buckhame 6l.; Richard Webster 6l.; John Leeve 6l.; Hugh Sheppey 5l. 6s. 8d.; John Revell 5l. 6s. 8d.; George King 5l. 6s. 8d.; William Parmeter 5l.; James Lawe 5l.; and Thomas Watkins 5l.

Some part of the possessions of this Abbey was given to Mr. Cavendish* by the king, who is said to have been sorry for the severe steps he had taken against Cardinal Wolsey. Feb. 14, 1535, the king granted also to Richard, Roger, and Robert Tavernor, several more of the lands and tenements, as appears by an instrument, dated March 27, whereby they conveyed some of them to other persons.

In 1551 the Abbey became the property of the Marquis of Northampton, and came afterwards to the Huntingdon family, who built a fair house on it, out of the old materials, in the time of James the First, or beginning of Charles the First's reign. This house was purchased by the Devonshire family; and we find by a manuscript account of the storming of Leicester, May 30, 1645, written by Richard Symonds, an officer in the royal army, and preserved in the British Museum, that it was then the residence of the countess of Devonshire, and were the quarters occupied by the king during the abovementioned attack, and for some days after.†. It was nevertheless burnt by his troops, perhaps to prevent its being useful to the enemy; though the demolition has by some been attributed to envy on the part of the then Lord Loughborough, who marched from Ashby de la Zouch, where he was governor for the king, for the purpose of burning this mansion.

Since that period, this once famous Abbey has exhibited little more than a magnificent ruin; none of the old building remaining, except the gate and some of the outer walls; and only a small part of the house being preserved for any useful purpose, namely, a low building with a leaded roof, the upper part whereof is converted into a cheese-room, and the lower into a cow-house.

East-south-east of these ruins are three large closes walled in, with gates, and a handsome communication to each other. These closes, where the inquisitive eye may easily discover the traces of fish-ponds, terraces, walks, &c. are chiefly converted into orchards, well stocked with several kinds of fruit, particularly cherries.

* Who was a constant attendant upon Cardinal Wolsey, as well in his prosperity as adversity; the changes of fortune, which happened to his friend, made no unworthy impression upon his virtuous mind. He accompanied him alike in his disgrace and in his affliction: and at last, in the sad hour of death, he manifested his love by a friendly tear.

† See a list of the marches made by King Charles I. from Jan. 10, 1641, to the time of his death, in a tract, intituled "Iter Carolinum," preserved in Gutch's "Collectanea Curiosa."

Of

Of the South front, copied above from Buck's view taken in 1730, the ſmall part now remaining will appear on comparing it with Plate XXXVII. which contains three views* taken by Mr. Pridden in 1788.

1. A North view of the ruins.

2. A Weſt-north-weſt view, ſhewing part of the North front, and an inſide view of the only remaining part of the South front.

3. A South view, which ſhews the inſide of the North front.

The ſituation of this Abbey was not leſs eſteemed than the piety of its inhabitants has been. Through a ſucceſſion of years they ſet a noble example of charity. The poor in Leiceſter, the neceſſitous wanderer, and the afflicted, have been often relieved from the bounty of the religious in that place. The kings of England have repeatedly honoured it with viſits; and on their journeys into the North have frequently lodged here. Being erected upon an eminence, which commands a captivating proſpect over a fine extenſive meadow, upon the borders of Leiceſter, and near a river's brink, it could not fail to pleaſe a religious mind, retired from the noiſy ſcenes of the buſy world.

"The waulles of S. Marie abbay be 3 quarters of a mile aboute †."

The length of the remains of this Abbey is about 80 yards; the pendant tops of which are, in ſome places, alarming to the beholder. The North and South walls,

* Two other views, by Mr. Throſby, may be ſeen in Groſe's Antiquities. † Leland, ubi ſupra.

which

which bounded the Abbey grounds, are in length above half a mile; the former of which is very little decayed, but the latter in many places is pulled down: the West one also is in the like condition. In the East bounding wall stood the porter's lodge, the entrance to which commands the front view of the Abbey ruins. On the South side, close to the remains of a bounding wall shaded with ivy, slowly moves the river Soar to an antiquated mill.

Mr. Bickerstaffe, with his usual accuracy, having taken much pains to ascertain the exact admeasurements; his description is here annexed.

The recess within the brick part of the Abbey-wall, which embraces the grass ground beyond the gardens, and is nearest Leicester, has over the entrance a flat blank escutcheon, freestone, having 3 sides equilateral, 8 inches and a half to the bottom, a pointed square on an exergue scalloping, like the edging or calix of a flower, half as wide as the escutcheon, the radii or rays three inches long; the freestone inclosure is 1 foot 5 inches, and has a half inch fine exergue or edging of brick, two inches and a half thick. The entrance to this recess, resembling a door-way, is 2 yard wide, pointed at top of its arch, and passing through the wall, which seems two bricks length in thickness, or a foot and a half. From the ground upwards it is 3 feet 4 inches, and then 9 inches to the point at top over the entrance. It goes farther backward, beyond the level of the wall, 1 foot 4 inches and more; being, like its founder, high or crook-backed. The hollow overhead between the wall and the back part, measuring from the arch's point, is 1 foot 5 inches; the thickness of the stone or timber-seat was 8 inches; for such is the width of the chasm in the lower part of the wall facing the entrance, where it seems to have been inserted nine inches deep from the floor, or rather ground within. On the back, about two inches up, appears an horizontal niche, in which, I apprehend, rested a sitting board or stone, as a seat of audience, or convenient ruling-place, under shelter. I won't say that this was a place for ecclesiastical or civil audience of the Abbey Fathers; that the people of Leicester attended there to consult, or to be blessed: but the armorial ensign shews it rather a smaller office of audience belonging to the founder, the Duke of Lancaster. The marble whole-length female figure, called old Leg, on a tomb in the old Trinity Hospital Chapel in the Newark, has 3 plain escutcheons on its side much the same. A Duke of Lancaster founded both the Abbey and the Hospital. It is by the way side at present, in that part of the wall which is brick, facing the North, and which on this side extends a great way to join the freestone part; but its other end is near the first house in Abbey-gate; there the wall runs West, having an ornamented vacant niche at the curve, and an arm of the old Soar before it, and soon loses itself in the freestone continuation; which, after a short progress the breadth of Abby-close, bears southerly, parallel with the Soar, to tutelary seat as for centuries to walk the natural foundation wall. Why the wall for a great extent on the North side the Abbey-pasture or grass ground is only brick, unbacked by a facing of water, and the opposite side coalling with the Soar in freestone, I will in account for: the intersecting freestone walls, which run north and south, supply in some measure the impotence of the substantial wall of brick.

On the Eaſt, in and on the wall, was a porter's lodge, a rotunda at top, lead-capt in my time, high folding-doors on its ſide leading to the Abbey, a few yards within; on the weſt no lodge, but alſo lofty gates, leading to another ſide of the edifice; but no piece of water in front of either. No fortification, edifice, or pleaſure-houſe on the Weſt; but the plain wall of ſtone proceeding a good way, till it meets the mural brick I have ſpoken of. I cannot ſee how the garriſon from Mountſorrel entered the Abbey; for no walls on the Eaſt ſide or Weſt, which ſo readily occur, have been impaired; but they muſt either have forced the gates, or mounted the wall near a gate, and admitted their aſſociates, if they had not conſpirators within, and worked perhaps by night, or knew the place to be ungarriſoned, or but weakly.

A circular ſtone dome, at the garden's end, on the water's edge weſterly, three yards one foot broad, as meaſured by the eye, directing my walking-ſtaff on the bank on the oppoſite ſide in the Abbey meadow as it is called, the race-ground on the other ſide the river, over an interval of a few yards of old Soar water, having about its centre an aperture rather orbicular, a yard may be its extent every way; whether originally intended, or by accident, remains a ſecret. From this place a door on the Weſt by its North ſide pierces the ſtone wall running from South-eaſt to North-weſt, ſeparating the garden from the graſs ground, whoſe breadth meaſures from the end of St. Sunday's Bridge extra; as the wall from the garden continues ſtill on the Soar ſide, now with no domes, but a door at 40 or 50 yards diſtance, opening to a terrace of two or three yards breadth, with many loop-holes in the wall, which, as it advances to the town-ſide, with an interval of the Abbey-meadow, a quarter of a mile over, has many breaches, even to the ſurface of the earth, eſpecially ſeveral yards before it arrives at the junction of the wall that runs from the Soar Northerly coaſting on its ditch, till it meets at not half the cloſe breadth on the Weſt ſide with the brick wall, almoſt on a line with the firſt houſe in the Abbey-gate; at which angle is an elegant vacant niche. Then the wall begins to paſs from North to Eaſt, ſtill brick; and at no great diſtance opens by a flight door into the extenſive graſs ground. Not far from this is the receſs already mentioned, within the Abbey-wall.

On the South wall is many a little dome, chamber, or ſummer-houſe, in ruins, on the edge of the Soar, overlooking the Abbey-meadow, and which once afforded a pleaſing proſpect, at an eaſy diſtance, of the elegant tower-church of St. Margaret's, being little more than the breadth of the meadow diſtant. Some connoiſſeuring ſophs have ſeriouſly conſidered theſe ſeats of peace and pleaſure as fortifications; one of theſe buildings juts from the wall, reſting on an arch, a few yards from Soar, calculated, I will venture to ſay, "to give their daily cates a watery grave."

But to return to the firſt dome on the oppoſite ſide. 20 yards from thence is a ſquare dome, ſtanding like the round one not three yards in the river forward from the wall, with two loop-holes South-eaſt, and one on each ſide; from the ſame wall with the above two, and alſo on the garden's edge, another ſquare dome, ſtanding three yards or more continued in the water, perhaps 60 yards below the other, more than three yards broad from the wall to the front, in the water; and

which front ſeems twice the length of the other, and is arched on each ſide, to humour the course of the river; a loop hole is on each ſide, but a full ſtone wall towards the meadow; a door in the wall not ſix yards from this dome. I may be 20 yards from it is a garden wall, which runs from the Soar walk South-east to North-weſt, ſeemingly half a yard thick; perhaps 20 yards from that, down the ſtream, preſenting five ſquares, is another dome; alſo from the wall, on the river, about as widely extended from the wall as the firſt at the other end, without loop holes; but has an edging of broken pinnacles like the wall, and of the ſame height; they ſeem too near each other to have been windows. At the end of this wall is the Abbey water-mill, and there the wall ſquares from South-eaſt to North-weſt; and at its angle a four-ſquare dome, with an equilateral window-frame near half a yard diameter, about the height of the wall, looking North-eaſt.

A terrace, about a yard wide, runs between the wall and water from the mill to the firſt dome, but has no entrance there. About 60 yards from the firſt dome at the garden-end, is a door in the walk on the graſs ground, which admits to a terrace, about a yard wide, between the water and wall, which is thin and low, with many loop holes, and many breaches towards the town. I think it runs much thinner and lower from the garden dome, and runs parallel with the brick wall.

Not 100 yards from this is another dome, 3 ſquare, to the North-eaſt, and edged as the wall at top, about three yards jutting from the wall, with no viſible outward open view. One hundred yards further is the porter's lodge; 17 feet three inches from this to the court-gate; i. e. from the two-leaved gate, which is 10 feet wide, and its top very high, ſo that a continuation of the wall covers it. This lodge has a loop-hole on the gate-ſide eight inches wide, two feet two inches long, ... feet from the ground to the commencement of the loop-hole, three ſquare, about four feet from the wall outwards, but going much deeper backwards behind the wall, as a correſponding circle: three yards two feet four inches is the breadth of its front.

Thirty-four feet from the gate to the dome on the other ſide, three ſquare outwards, three half feet three inches from the wall; 11 half feet two inches. To the end of this wall it may be 100 yards; no dome, or work, or pinnacle, the reſt of the way on this ſide. This ſide looks to the Northern road, through Mountſorrel, Loughborough, &c.; it then ſquares from North to Weſt. It may be 60 yards from the end is a ſingle door by another high pair of gates, a yard and four inches wide, within the wooden door-frame, which is half a foot broad, two feet two or three inches thick: the ſtone wall at this door-place 11 half feet high; the door-place within the frame 62 half feet three inches; 16 half feet the interval; half a foot two inches one ſide-poſt of the ſecond great entrance; 20 half feet and four inches wide the two gates or folding-doors. This wall goes on till it joins at a good diſtance the brick wall which has the receſs. No pinnacle or dome on this ſide; much ivy ſpreads ſeveral yards high and broad, fan-like, on theſe walls, their tops often hidden to a great extent by it.

The North-eaſt gate is convenient for the Northern and Eaſt by South London road, at an eaſy diſtance; the other gate has no porter's lodge, and ſeems rather deſigned

to admit from Leiceſter, and is nearly as well ſituated for the Northern road traveller as the other gate.

The wet ditch that goes to Belgrave Bridge, commencing at St. Sunday's Bridge of eight arches, and rejoining Old Soar before its arrival at Belgrave, making the Abbey meadow an iſland, but for a ſmall iſthmus or path in the Abbey meadow, ſeems hardly the effect of accidental coincidence. Old Soar guards Leiceſter on the Weſt and North.

Beginning to meaſure from the Abbey-gate end of the brick-wall. Firſt door 6 chains, to the ſeat under the radiated eſcutcheons one chain more lacking 2 yards; to the little gate beyond the two-leaved gate 23 chains; to the end of the wall from the beginning 26 chains, 44 links; the whole length, i. e. from Weſt to North. Then, beginning at the North end of the wall, are 5 chains to the firſt dome; but 12 chains 80 links to the centre of the ſecond dome; 14 chains 60 links to the middle of the dome at the Eaſt end, which contains the breadth in a line with the wall, which ſquares off from Eaſt to Weſt on the ſide of the Soar.

The back of the Abbey-houſe 42 yards long from the Soar end to the ovens; and from thence through a ſpace to continued foundations 27 yards more of ſpace, a good part of which might be ſtables.

62 yards 2 feet 1 inch from the receſs to the door into the cloſe; 113 paced yards from the receſs to the end of the brick-wall, where the ſtone one begins; 2 chains 85 links, 90 yards, from the brick-wall from the ſtone-wall, to the door-ſeat.

P. 599. "The Hoſpital in the *Newark*, commonly called *The Old Hoſpital*, was founded by Henry earl of Lancaſter, who ſucceeded his brother Thomas earl of Lancaſter * in the earldom of Leiceſter in 1322, and, upon reverſal of the attainder of the ſaid Thomas, 1 Ed. III. 1327, obtained the earldom of Lancaſter alſo; and in 1330 he procured the king's letters patent for founding this hoſpital in honour of God and the Virgin Mary, and conferring on it four carucates of land in Leiceſter, and the advowſon of the church of Ireeſter in the county of Northampton, which patent was dated at Woodſtock, Apr. 2, 4 Ed. III. It is ſituated within the precincts of the Newark, on the ſide next to the caſtle, and under one large roof covered with lead, comprehends a chapel at one end of it, and cells, or apartments for 100 poor people, divided into ten wards, to each of which belongs one nurſe; and adjoining to it are ſeveral rooms, ſerving for a kitchen, and other uſes †.

When the collegiate church ‡ was founded, the guardianſhip and care of the hoſpital was committed to the dean § and canons; and the chief endowment of it was by annual rent charge iſſuing out of the lands of the dutchy, which afforded to each of the poor 7d. weekly.

* Who died in 1345, and was buried in Leiceſter. The king and queen, with almoſt all the biſhops, earls, and barons of the realm, attended at his funeral. A fine monument was afterwards erected to his memory, on the North ſide of the high altar, in the collegiate church.

† Carte's MSS.

‡ This church having been dedicated to the Annunciation of our Lady, made a *third St. Mary's church* in Leiceſter.

§ See a liſt of the Deans of this College, p. 611.

The

The founder of the hofpital, befides the poor, deſigned a maſter and certain chaplains, to have the care and management of them; but when they were put under the government of the dean and chapter, one of the canons was entruſted therewith; who, in 31 Hen. VIII. was Richard Fowler, treaſurer of the church, who paid them yearly 17*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* for their daily food and proviſion in victuals: whereof paid every Friday 7*d.* to each of the poor, and 12*d.* to each of the nurſes every week. He alſo paid 12*l.* yearly for buying 50 taberdes, or gowns; ſo that every two years each poor man might have a new garment. Beſides which, there was given among them yearly, on every Good Friday, 30*s.*; they had alſo 12*l.* 10*s.* to make pottage, and 6*l.* for fuel, a year. All this was of the gift of the founder; but their five-penny money was of the gift of the lady Mary Harvy, which, with 6*d.* per annum to each of the poor by another charity, came to 4*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

"Henry Plantagenet, firſt Duke of Lancaſter, founded a place by the South gate, called the New work, the moſt beautiful abbey in England; alſo he founded a ſtately hoſpital, whereupon theſe words are to be ſeen:

"Henry Grefmund, Duke of Lancaſter, of this almes houſe was the firſt founder*."

In a frame in the Old Hoſpital chapel on the left wall juſt as you enter †:

"Henry Griſmond, Duke of Lancaſter ‡, and Earl of Leiceſter. He was founder of this hoſpital in the year of our Lord 1332; and ſince granted by charter by our late gracious Sovereign King James, to be called the Holy Trinity, the 12th year of his reign."

"The collegiate church of Newarke, and the area of it, joinith to another peace of the caſtelle ground. The college chirch is not very great, but it is exceeding fair. There lyith on the North ſide of the high altare Henry erle of Lancaſter, without a crounet, and two men childern under the arche next to his hedde. On the South ſide lyith Henry the firſt duke of Lancaſter; and yn the next arch to his hedde lyith a lady, by likelihod his wife. Conſtance, doughter to Peter, king

* Knighton. † Bickerſtaffe.

‡ In 1361 a peſtilential diſtemper raging in England carried off this Nobleman, to the great grief of the inhabitants of Leiceſter, who manifeſted their love for him by their tears of mourning at his death. By his will, bearing date at Leiceſter caſtle, he ordered his body to be buried in his collegiate church, within three weeks after his death; and in caſe he ſhould die at Leiceſter (which happened), he enjoined that his body ſhould be firſt carried to St. Mary's church near the caſtle, where divine ſervice was to be performed in the uſual manner. This ſolemnity was to be attended with twenty-four torches, whereof twelve, with two cloths of gold, were to remain to that church; and that the curate there ſhould have his beſt horſe, or the value of it; and that thence his body ſhould be carried to his collegiate church, and there buried without the pomp of armed men, horſes covered, or other vanities. His body he ordered to be taken there in a herſe, with five tapers, each of one hundred pounds weight, fifty torches about his body, borne by as many men, one half of whom were to be cloathed in white, and the reſt in blue. All which was ſtrictly obeyed.

of Caſtelle, and wife to John of Gaunt, liith afore the high altar in a tumbe of marble, with an image of braſſe, like a quene, on it. There is a tumbe of marble in the body of the quire. They told me that a countes of Darby lay biried in it, and they make her, I wot not how, wife to John of Gaunt, or Henry the IV. Indeade Henry the IV. wille John of Gaunt livid was caullid erle of Darby. In the chapelle of St. Mary, on the Southe ſide of the quire, ly buried two of the Shirleys, knights, with their wives; and one Brokeſby, an eſquier. Under a piller yn a chapelle of the South croſſe ile lyith the lady Hungreford, and Sacheverel her ſecunde huſbande. In the Southe ſide of the body of the chirch lyith one of the Bluntes, a knight, with his wife *. And in the North ſide of the church † ly 3 Wigſtons, greate benefactors to the college. One of them was a prebendarie there, and made the free grammar ſchole. The cloiſter on the South-weſte ſide of the chirch is large and faire; and the houſes in the cumpace of the area of the college for the prebendaries be al very praty. The waulles and gates of the college be ſtately. The riche cardinal of Wincheſter gildid all the floures and knottes in the voulte of the chirch. The large almoſe houſe ſtondith alſo withyn the quadrante of the area of the college."

In 1352, the duke of Lancaſter, being ſhewn by the king of France all his rarities, with liberty to take what he pleaſed, refuſed to accept of any, except one thorn ‡ out of the crown of Jeſus (brought into France in 1239), which he beſtowed as a precious relick upon this his college, which he was then about to found, for it was not quite ſettled till 1355; on the 9 cal. April that year the ſtatutes being ratified; and on the ſame day Richard de Hanſlape the firſt dean, with his brethren the prebendaries, were admitted.

John de Pulteney, prebendary of the 9th ſtall, exchanged it, Aug. 22, 1382, with

Walter Hanloo, prebendary of Taunton in the church of Wells.

Nicholas Brightwell, the third dean, was very eminent in his time, and in 1385 was choſen chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford.

In 1400, the college not being quite finiſhed, Henry the Fourth, March 26, gave a commiſſion to John de Byngham, Robert Skyllington, John Horningwold, and Thomas Whytebred, to provide workmen and materials to perfect what was wanting.

July 10, 1417, Thomas duke of Clarence, by his teſtament then dated, appointed that his executors ſhould purchaſe the patronage of ſome church of forty marks a year value, and procure the ſame to be appropriated to the dean, canons, and

* Leland's Itinerary, vol. I. p. 17, ed. 1770.

† Without doubt in the chapel erected by William Wigſton for his chantry. The prebendary was Thomas, brother of William Wigſton, who made the free grammar ſchool, whence it appears that theſe Wigſtons were all dead when Leland made his Itinerary. Here was buried alſo, according to Leland, Mary Bohun, countes of Hereford, mother to king Henry V. though hiſtorians give a different account of her interment. And Thoroton, in his Antiquities of Nottingham, p. 11, informs us that Sir Richard Sacheverel, knight, whoſe wife was Mary lady Hungerford, was likewiſe here buried, 25 Hen. VIII.

‡ See Plate XXXI. fig. 5.

vicars

vicars of this college, to support two fitting priests to celebrate divine service, for the souls of his father and mother, himself and Margaret his wife, his ancestors, and all the faithful deceased.

In 1346, Thomas Langley, bishop of Durham, chancellor of England, and cardinal, by his testament, dated Dec. 21, gave several books to the library of this college.

In the Parliament Rolls for the year 1450, occurs this clause:

"Provided the seide Petition, or Act of resumption, streeche not nor extende to the graunt made by us to the Dean and Chanons of the Church Collegiate of our Lady of Leycestr', and their successors, of a tunne of wynne graunted to theym by us, to be taken and perceyved yerely, by the handes of oure chief Boteller of England for the tyme being, or his depute, in our Port of Kyngeston uppon Hull, of the wyne yat shall be taken and surveyed in the seide Port for us; considerying that they hadde never no wyne graunted to theym by us, nor none of our progenitores, afore this tyme, to sing with nor otherwise *."

William Dudley was presented by King Edward IV. to the third stall in this church, August 5, 1472; and was immediately elected Dean; being admitted August 17. He was afterward Bishop of Durham, 1476.

In 1477, 17 Ed. I. Feb. 12, dean Chaunire and his chapter covenanted with William lord Hastings, that whenever he should die, they would keep a special obit for him in their church on the day of his funeral, and every year celebrate his anniversary for the soul of him and Catharine his wife; and that the provost of their church should yearly on that day, at the end of mass, pay to the dean 3s. 4d. and to every canon then present 2s. to every clerk 6d. to every chorister 4d. and to the verger 4d. and to every poor man and woman of the hospital there 1d. out of the profits of the hospital of St. Leonard, by reason that this Lord Hastings had obtained that hospital from the king, and given it to this college for ever.

3 Hen. VIII. May 16, William Wigston, junior, obtained the king's letters patent for building a house, and founding a chantry here; in pursuance of which, there was an indenture, quadripartite, made Jan. 20, 4 Hen. VIII. between the said William Wigston, and John Yonge the dean, and the canons of the new collegiate church, Richard abbot of St. Mary de Pratis, with his convent, Richard Gyllot, mayor, and the burgesses of Leicester, in which there is an account of William Wigston's building a house for two chantry priests, and fitting up a chapel in the church, in honour of God, Our Blessed Lady, St. Ursula, and St. Katherine; of the lands and tenements which he settled on the dean and canons, and money paid to them; of the services which they were to see performed daily, and more especially on the obit to be kept, for his good estate during life, and for his soul after death, on Jan. 26, yearly; the solemnities of which are particularly described, but too long to be transcribed at present.

* Rot. Parl. 28 Hen. VI. 1450. vol. V. p. 189. a.

3 F Hen.

31 Hen. VIII. a commiſſion was iſſued out, to John biſhop of Lincoln, Richard biſhop of Coventry and Lichfield, Sir Richard Manners, knight, Sir Richard Catelby, knight, William Lee, Eſq. John Beaumont, Eſq. William Rigges, and Clement Throckmorton, gents. for ſurveying of chauntries, hoſpitals, colleges, free chapels, fraternities, brotherhoods, gilds, and ſtipendiary priests, within the county of Leiceſter, whoſe return is here annexed:

" Collegium Novi Operis Leiceſtr', infra villam Leiceſtr'.

Valet' in redd' & firm' totius manerii de Draycote in com' Warw' xiiiil. xiiš. viiid. & in redd' & firm' diverſ' manerior', rectoriar', ten', & ten', in diverſis aliis comitibus, in toto per annum cccclviil. iiiiš. vd. ob.

Reprif' in

Redd' reſolub' diverſis perſonis exeunt' de ōibus terr' & poſſeſſion' predict', per annum ——— vil. xvš. vd. ob.

Stipend' decani ejuſdem collegii, per annum — xlī.

Stipend' xii canonicorum infra collegium prædict' reſiden', cuilibet eorum ad xiiil. viš. viiid. per annum —— clxl.

Stipend' xiii vicar' ejuſdem collegii cuilibet eor' ad iiiil. xiiiš. iiiid. in toto per annum —— lxl. xiiiš. iiiid.

Stipend' Hugonis Aſton, magr' organor' & choriſt' ib', per annum —— —— xl.

Stipend' iiii clericor' cantar' chori & unius vergiferi ac vi choriſt' ibid', cuilibet eor' ad liiš. iiiid. in toto, per annum xxixl. viš. viiid.

Stipend' unius alii choriſt' ibidem ex fundatione Will' Derby nuper canonici ibidem —— —— xlš.

Denarii ſolut' Ricardo Fowler, clerico, theſaur' eccleſ' collegiat' præd', pro vad' centum pauperum hōium in domo orator' dicti collegii infra precinctum ejuſdem, ac pro vad' decem mulier' attendend' ſuper eos pro cibis ſuis quotidie parandis & tempore ægritud' illor' pauper', viz. cuilibet hōi predict' viid. per ſeptiman', & cuilibet mulier' xd. per ſentiman', ſolut qualibet ſeptiman' diebus Veneris, per annum —— clxxvīš. iiid.

Denar' ſolut' quolibet anno pro panno laneo empt' pro 50 taberdes vel togis pro eo operiend' ex fundatione fundator', ut in ſpatio duor' ann' quilibet pauper habeat novum veſtimentum, per annum —— —— xl.

Elemoſinis dat' pauperibus præd' in die Paraſeph', ex ordinatione fundator', inter eos annuatim dividend', per annum xxš.

Denar' ſolut' dictis pauperibus orantibus pro anima Mariæ Harvy, voc' Five-penny money, per ipſam fundat', viz. cuilibethōi pauperi vd. per ann', & in al' elemoſina eiſdem & pauperibus, cuilibet eorum ex alia ordinatione ad vid. per annum iiiil. xiš. viiid.

Conſimilibus denar' ſolut' eiſdem pauperibus pro oleribus, voc' La Porage, pro ſuſtentatione eorundem pauperum quotidie ex fundat', per annum —— —— xiiš. xd.

Denar'

Repris' in

Denar' solut' pro focal' pro prædict' pauperibus inter hos annuatim expendend', per annum —— — vii.

Feod' diversf' officiar' & servien' præd' colleg' pertinen' eis, conceff' tam per literas paten' quam ad voluntat', prout &c. per annum —— —— xli. xvis. viiid.

Synodal, & procurationibus annuatim solut' diversf' archidiac' & al' officiar' ibidem, per annum — — — xliii. xvid.

Denar' solut' annuatim pro custul us & expensf' obit' anniversariorum regum Angliæ diversf' fundator' & al' benefactor', in denariis distribuend' decano prebendar' & omnibus ministris chori dicti collegii ac pauperibus, quolibet anno per statuta & ordinaco es, s. per ann' —— —— lxvii. xiiis. viiid.

Denar' solut' domino episcopo Lincoln' & officiar' suis, pro perpetua decima domino regi de collegio prædict' debit', ultra solut' ibid' cum acciderit, per annum —— liiil. xs. ixd.

Stipend' diversf' cantarist'arum annuatim solut' in pecuniis numerat' per decanum & capitulum collegii præd', pro diversis cantariis infra ecclesiam coll' giat' prædict' fundat', ut sequitur; viz. Willielmo Wilson cantariste cantariæ Mariæ Harvey cviis. viiid. Ricardo Waterworth cantaristæ cantariæ Willielmi Bedell iiiil. vis. viiid. Tho' Marshall & Willielmo Blakewell, cantaristis cantariæ Johannis nuper ducis Lanc', inter eos equaliter dividend', vid. xiiis. iiiid. Humfr' Ellyot & Johanni Hardye, cantaristis cantariæ Will' Wigston xiiiil. Thomæ Hornecourt celebrant' infra nuper hospitale Sancti Johannis Baptist' infra villam Leic' præd' lxs.; in toto per annum xxxiiil. vis. viiid.

Allone omnium terrar' & ten' præd', vocat' Obitt lands jacent' infra villam Leic' & precinct' ejusdem, eo quod ante dividentur inter decanum & præbendar' ac vicar' dicti collegii ex ordinacone compositone per certum rotulum, voc' Porcon' roll, cuilibet' partem, s. ultra repris' allocat', viz. decano duas partes & cuilibet canonic' unam partem & cuilibet vicar' tertiam partem pertinen' decan' & canonic', per annum xviiil. xviis. id. ob.

Solut' tor' an' ut in reparacones tenementor' & vacat' ejusdem, tam infra præd' villam Leic' & precinct' ejusdem, quam in diversf' al' villat' in diversf' com' attingen', cõibus annis, per estimat', sicut apparet in annis præceden' per diversf' comp' dicti collegii, ad minus, ultra lxxviiil. xviis. viid. ob. pro finit' domino regi solut' cum acciderit, per annum lxvii. xiiis. iiiid.

——

cccxliil. ixs. viid.

Et remanet clare per annum —— xiiiil. xxiiid. ob. qa.

"The said college was founded by Henry, sometime earl of Lancaster, and Henry his son and heir, sometime duke of Lancaster, in the honour of Almighty God, and

the Annunciation of our Lady; and the head of the ſame college to be named a dean, and the number of XII prebendaries, XIII vicars choral, III clerks, VI choriſters, and one verger, the ſame alſo to be a porter of the ſame college, and to ſerve Almighty God in the choir; and in the bead's houſe, called the almon's houſe, to have the number of 100; the third part to be women only, and no more; and alſo ten other poor women to be keepers and waſhers of the ſaid 100, as in the ſtatutes of the ſaid college more at large it appeareth."

Cantaria dominæ Mariæ Harvy, fundat' infra predict' eccleſiam Novi Operis, Leiceſtr, val' in quadam penc̄one annuatim recipiend' per Will' Wilſon, cantariſtam cantariæ præd', per manus decani & capituli præd' collegii in pecuniis numeratis ad IIII anni terminos, per annum —— — —— cvīš. viiid.

Cantaria Will' Wigſton, fundat' infra præd' eccleſiam Novi Operis, val' in quadam annuitate five annuali penc̄one annuatim recipiend' per Johannem Hardy & Hum' Gyllot, cantariſtas ibidem, per manus decani & capituli Novi Operis, Leic', equaliter, per annum xiiiil.

Cantaria vocat' Beddel's chantrie, infra præd' colleg' Novi Operis fundat', val' in quadam annuali penc̄one annuatim recipiend' per Ricardum Waterworth, cantariſtam ibidem, de prædicto decano & cap' collegii præd', ad quatuor anni terminos equaliter, per annum cvīš. viiid.

Cantaria, vocat' John a Gaunt's chantry, fundat' pro duobus capellan' infra præd' eccleſiam Novi Operis, Leic', val' in quadam annuali penc̄one annuatim recipiend' per Will' Blakwell & Thomam Marſhall, cantariſta cantariæ ejuſdem, viz. per manus prædicti decani & capituli vil xiiiš. iiiid. ac per dominum regem extra cur' augmentat' revenc' coronæ ſuæ ut in jure nuper monaſterii de Vaudya in com' Lincoln', vil. xiiiš. iiiid. in toto per annum xiiil. viš. viiid.

A ſurvey of all the houſes belonging to the ſaid college of Leiceſter, ſituate and being within the walls and precincts of the ſame, ut inferius:

Imprimis, the dean's houſe, with an orchard and garden thereto belonging, valued by the year —— —— xlš.

The twelve canons houſes:

Sir Richard Paget's houſe, with a garden, worth, per annum	xxviš. viiid.
Sir Nicholas Bradſhaw's houſe, with a garden ——	xxviš. viiid.
Sir Anthony Skevington's houſe, with a garden ——	xxviš. viiid.
Sir William Weſton's houſe and garden, valued, per annum	xxviš. viiid.
Sir Richard Bawdwyn's houſe and garden ——	xxviš. viiid.
Sir Richard Fowler's houſe and garden ——	xxviš. viiid.
Sir Chriſtopher Marſhall's houſe and garden ——	xxviš. viiid.
Sir John Vincen's houſe and garden —— ——	xxviš. viiid.
Sir John Leigh's houſe and garden —— ——	xxviš. viiid.

Sir

Sir Gabriel Haynes houſe and garden	———	xvi. viiid.
Sir Edward Burton's houſe and garden	———	xvi. viiid.
Sir William Gyllot's houſe and garden	———	xvi. viiid.
Summa	———	xxii.

The chantry houſes:

The manſion houſe of Duke John a Gaunt's chantry, per annum		xs.
The manſion houſe of Mr. Wigſton's chantry, per annum	———	xs.
The manſion houſe of Elvett's and Harvye's chantry, per annum		xs.
The lodging between the Yates	———	xs.
The lodging between the church and great ſteeple, per annum	———	vi.
Summa	———	lvs.

Infra circuit' Willielmi Ryggs, auditoris.

It appears that the then members of it were the dean Robert Bone, Sir Richard Paget, Sir Nicholas Bradſhaw, Sir Anthony Skevington, Sir William Wellon, Sir Richard Bawdwyn, Sir Richard Fowler, Sir Chriſtopher Marſhall, Sir John Vincent, Sir John Leigh, Sir Gabriel Raynes, Sir Edward Burton, Sir William Gyllot, knight; whereof the dean's falary or ſtipend was 40l. and his houſe, garden, and orchard, valued at 40s. a year. Each of the canon's ſtipend was 13l. 6s. 8d. and their houſes 26s. 8d. a year. The ſtipend of the thirteen vicars was to each 4l. 13s. 4d. &c. There were five chantries founded in the church, viz. 1. John of Gaunt's, of two chaplains, William Blackwell and Thomas Marſhall, their joint falary was 13l. 6s. 8d. and their houſe 10s. a year; 2. the lady Mary Harvey's, of one prieſt, William Wilſon, who had 5l. 6s. 8d.; 3. Elvett's, of one prieſt, who had 5l. 6s. 8d.; theſe two had one houſe, 10s. a year; 4. William Wigſton's, of two prieſts, John Hardy and Humfry Gyllot, alias Ellyott, who had between them 14l. and a houſe 10s. a year; 5. Beddel's chantry, of one prieſt, Richard Waterworth, of 4l. 6s. 8d. a year. The lodging between the gates was valued at 20s. and the lodging between the church and the great ſteeple at 5s. a year. Although this ſurvey was taken 31 Hen. VIII. yet this college was not at that time diſſolved, for Robert Bone, alias Bone, the dean, was ſummoned to the convocation 1 Ed. VI. 1547, Nov. 5, which was about a year before the diſſolution.

In 1553, March 1, an account being taken of the penſions payable to the members of ſuch religious houſes as were diſſolved, it was reported that eight of the prebendaries, viz. John Leigh, William Gillot, John Vincent, Richard Fowler, Chriſtopher Marſhal, William Wellon, William Packe, and Nicholas Bradſhaw, had each of them 10l. a year; eight vicars had 6l. each. As for the dean and the prebendaries not mentioned in this report, it is preſumed that they were dead, or diſpoſed of in ſome preferment before this time.

After the diſſolution of the college, Mr. William Fowler was maſter of this hoſpital, and of him Henry earl of Huntingdon purchaſed the wardenſhip, &c.

in 1676, 7 Jac. I. granted it to the town of Leiceſter, upon condition that they would pay the ſaid lord as much as he gave to the ſaid William Fowkes, which was granted at a meeting of the twenty-four aldermen, and twenty-four of the [illegible] of the company on 4th, 5th, 10th, 10th, 15th. Soon after which, the king, at the requeſt of the lord lord, iſſued out his letters patent, whereby he changed the name of "St. Mary," to that of "The Holy Trinity of the Newark," and appointed the mayor of Leiceſter for the time being to be the maſter or warden of it, whoſe fee is 13l. 6s. 8d.; and he enters on this office on the Friday after he is choſen mayor. The town chamberlains take care to receive the annual payment from the duchy, and on Friday every week pay to the poor people their allowance, &c.

Upon the diſſolution many of the poſſeſſions belonging to this college were granted to Thomas Hilton, alias Hawkins, Eſq. of Warwick, but whether he or ſome other had the houſes in the Newark, ſays Mr. Carte, I know not. At preſent, he adds, 1721, there are three very fair houſes there, belonging to William Franks, Eſq. Laurence Carter, Eſq. and Mrs. Stephens; but they are all of late erection. I believe that Mrs Stephens's houſe where the prebendal houſe of Thomas Wigſton was ſituated, becauſe the houſe which William Wigſton built for his two chantry prieſts adjoins to it; over the portal of which there is his coat of arms. The church ſtood in Mr. Carter's garden, and the foundations of it were dug up, about 1690, when the garden was reduced into the form which it is now of. Of the old buildings ſcarcely any thing remains except the houſe built by William Wigſton aforementioned, and another much like it, now ſettled on the vicars of St. Martin's. Moſt of the houſes and land were granted by Queen Elizabeth to the corporation.

During the troubles of Charles I. the poor were deprived of their ſubſiſtence-money; but the corporation of Leiceſter, commiſerating their hapleſs ſituation, and imitating the noble-minded founders, ſupplied that deficiency.

Since the ſale of the chief rents, in the time of Charles the Second, the revenue being leſſened, the number of the poor (by direction of the officers in the Dutchy-court, as the late lord keeper Wrighte ſaid) is reduced from 110 to about 90; and they would have but a poor ſubſiſtence, were it not for ſome modern benefactors, and the yearly contributions of the members of the corporation, and other inhabitants of the town.

The aldermen of Leiceſter have been indeed the principal benefactors ſince the foundation. Some conſiderable ſums, however, have been willed to it in this century; particularly 1125l. a few years ago by Mr. Holmes.

The king, as heir to the Lancaſter family, has the ſole diſpoſal of the vacant places in this houſe, which is deputed to the chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaſter; and in caſe of an omiſſion by him, after a ſtipulated time, the power of appointing falls to the mayor of Leiceſter*.

King

* "The violence of party, which has long, very long, reigned injuriouſly to ſociety in Leiceſter, has extended its baneful influence to this noble inſtitution. It may be neceſſary therefore diſintereſtedly to review thoſe actions which have in ſome meaſure led to it. From the great ends of Leiceſter the government of that place deſcended to the corporation. Since then it has been

King George III. being informed that the hofpital * was become a wretched dwelling for the abode of old age, from the goodneſs of his heart, ordered it to be examined by a builder, who was to make an eſtimate of the expence of re-building it, in a manner worthy the noble founder; which eſtimate his majeſty agreed to pay, and alſo added to its revenue a bounty of 40l. a year.

Over the preſent building is inſcribed:

"Founded
By Henry Earl of Lancaſter, 1331.
Rebuilt
By George III. 1776."

The extent of the front of the old Magazine †, as it faces the North-eaſt or South gate ſtreet, 54 feet 6 inches in front, 29 feet 1 inch in breadth; 32 feet from the Magazine to the end of the ſhops on the Newark ſide, from thence to Bunney's wall 44 feet 7 inches, which together make 76 feet 7 inches; from the South gate to the Magazine 51 yards.

been cuſtomary for that body, on a certain day, to go from their hall in proceſſion to the caſtle, the ancient reſidence of the earls, to ſwear-in the new mayor. Going thither, when they arrived at a certain place, it was the cuſtom alſo to ſtope the great mace which is carried before the mayor, thereby indicating reverence to the king, to whom the Lancaſter charter has [illegible]. An election, replete with contending miſchiefs, excited the leaders of each party to commit, even in the moſt trivial matters, the deſigns of each other. The then mayor of Leiceſter, whom in the cauſe he eſpouſed, and not thinking perhaps to whom the deference of ſtoping the mace was due, ordered, on the proceſſion-day that year, the mace to be carried, all the way to the caſtle, erect; which could be intended for no other purpoſe than to ſhew oppoſition to the gentleman (who was of a contrary party) deputed to receive him there. When they came to the gates leading to the caſtle, the corporation were refuſed admittance on that occaſion, and returned without the uſual ceremony. On the other hand, as the mayors of Leiceſter [illegible] the power of placing into that hoſpital whom they might appoint, from the [illegible] of the king and his deputy (very likely in conſideration of them being [illegible] to it); the oppoſite party to the corporation had intereſt enough to procure of the [illegible] that the appointment objects to the hoſpital. This has ſo irritated the body [illegible], that, [illegible] the poor, they have withheld from them their annual [illegible] were uſed to make. In a place where the moſt exalted ſentiments of charity have ſo conſpicuouſly prevailed, it cannot be doubted but harmony would have produced the happieſt effects to this houſe, at a time when majeſty proudly let the example [illegible]

* In Plate XXX. is a view of the old building, taken [illegible] been ſaid, that the lead upon the roof of it was worth 1200l.

† See a view of it in Plate XXXI. fig. 6.

The following orders, exemplified under the seal of the Dutchy of Lancaster in February 1782, are in the chest of writings belonging to this Hospital:

"An Augmentation of 40*l.* a year being ordered by the King's most excellent Majesty, to the use of this Hospital: and the Dutchy Court having directed, that, after Lady-day 1780, the regulations herein after mentioned shall take place, this paper is printed for the information of the foremen, keepers, and poor of this hospital.

It is ordered that the several annual sums following (instead of being divided and paid as heretofore) shall, after Lady-day 1780, be made one common fund, for the purposes herein after mentioned.

	l.	s.	d.
The Michaelmas rents and gifts	116	18	4
The Lady-day rents and gifts	79	15	4
Lady Moyer's donation	20	0	0
Mr. Holmes's donation	45	0	0
The drover's money, livery money, lamp money, halfpenny money, and sixpenny money	23	6	6
The old pay of 8d. a week to the eight keepers	13	17	4
The old pay of 7d. a week to eighty poor	121	6	8
The old allowance for repairs	4	0	0
The like for fuel	9	11	1
	433	15	3
To the above must be added a saving made to the poor in 1776, by the voluntary bounty of the Dutchy Officers, in giving up all their fees and poundage, which till then had been paid to them out of the Dutchy allowance ever since the reign of Edward the VIth, amounting to the annual sum of	14	15	0
And his Majesty's additional grant per annum is	40	0	0
Making in the whole	488	11	0

By the new orders, this sum of 488*l.* 11*s.* is directed, after Lady-day 1780, to be paid and applied as follows, viz,

	Weekly allowance.			Annual amount.		
To the eight keepers, for soap and washing	0	1	8	4	6	8
To the eight keepers 2*s.* 4*d.* each, in lieu of all other allowances and perquisites	0	18	8	48	10	8
To the two women entitled to Mr. Biller's donation, and exclusively thereof, 10*d.* each	0	1	8	4	6	8
To the remaining eighty poor, 1*s.* 10*d.* each	7	6	8	381	6	8
	8	8	8	438	10	8

So that the sum to be divided on Friday morning in every week is 8*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* which amounts to 438*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* a year.

To an apothecary, to be appointed by the maſter, annually to viſit the poor in ſickneſs, and for medicines, not to exceed ——	10	0	0
For fuel —— —— ——	11	0	0
For lamps and candles, not to exceed ——	5	0	0
To the foreman, for collecting the rents 7s. 6d. at Lady-day, and 7s. 6d. at Michaelmas —— —— ——	0	15	0
And the remaining ſum of 23l. 5s. 4d. together with all ſaving of pay for vacant houſes three months after every vacancy, are to be kept as a fund by the maſter and aſſiſtants for the future repairs of the hoſpital	25	5	4
Total as above	476	11	0

N. B. All the reſt of the poor's money is to be divided as before accuſtomed.

It is alſo ordered that all the rents and gifts ſhall be continued to be received by the foremen in the uſual manner; but they are to pay the ſame over to the chamberlains of Leiceſter for the time being, to be carried to the account of the above fund.

Item, the chamberlains are out of the ſaid fund to iſſue and pay the foremen the above ſum of 8l. 8s. 8d. every Friday morning weekly, to be by them immediately diſtributed amongſt the keepers and the poor in manner abovementioned.

Item, after every vacancy, the weekly pay for the vacant houſes to be ſtopped for three calendar months, and applied towards the expence of keeping the hoſpital in good repair.

And laſtly, all the keepers and poor are, at their own expence, to keep in good repair the windows, bedſteads, floors, ſhutters, partitions, doors, hinges, locks, and faſtenings, of their reſpective rooms or houſes (every one his or her own), and in default thereof, the foremen are to repair the ſame, and ſtop the expences out of the pay of the defaulters, to the intent the revenue of the hoſpital may not be charged with the repairs of the rooms, nor any one perſon contribute to the expences of the repairs of the houſe of another perſon, but that every one of the keepers and poor may keep his or her room in the aforeſaid particulars in fit and decent repair."

"The two great chambers at a houſe of the Duke of Lancaſter's were originally one; the regular arrangement and continuation of the ſame wooden buttreſſes prove it. The rooms were ſeven yards broad, and, taken together, were almoſt eighteen yards long. Theſe rooms are on the North-weſt ſide of the old manſion, by St. Mary's church, next the porter's lodge, beyond the gates which open to the caſtle yard. On the North-eaſt ſide of this houſe, on the edge of the garden, which deſcends from thence by a great ſlope to the mud, and looking up St. Mary's church lane, was an old ſtone ſummer houſe, with the Lancaſter arms in ſtone, jun[illegible] embattled, to mend the garden view, and admit of paliſades. It has [illegible] pillars.

"The Duke of Lancaſter's kettle in the Trinity hoſpital garden in [illegible] holds forty-one gallons; it is bell-metal, a tripod; it was uſed to make frumenty,

to

to fell to the Leiceſtrians on Aſh Wedneſday. Talbot's pot * at Warwick, in the porter's quarters, holds but ſixty gallons. Leiceſter hoſpital kettle is ſix inches and a half round, the thickneſs of an ear or handle, of which it has two; the height in the loop or ear rather more than five inches; its breadth in the ear three inches and a half; one of its feet eight inches and a half round at its middle.

At the Old Hoſpital is alſo an oaken nutmeg-grater, called "Queen Elizabeth's pocket-piece." It is ornamented with hearts, croſſes, ſtars, and 4 leaves. On its ſlider at top is engraved, "Anno Regni Reginæ Elizabeth' Angliæ, &c." [N. B. no particular year is mentioned.] On one ſide, "Thinke wel and ſay wel, but rather do wel." The other ſide, "Flee idleneſs, and be wel occupied, 1579." At bottom, "This belongith to the old oſpital in Leiceſter." It looks like a rat-trap. There is a ſtop, uſually a ſtar, to each word.—It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad; $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth on the outſide; $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches the length of the ſlider, at whoſe drawing-end there ſeems to have been an end-board or cloſure, on which, to correſpond with the inſcription of the ſlider, I believe, might have been the year of the reign. A foot 8 inches at bottom in length, including the addition, which has an hole to ſuſpend it. I ſee no worm-holes or ſigns of decay in the grater.

P. 600. The hoſpital of *St. Leonard* is the moſt ancient in Leiceſter. It was built by William, ſon of Robert Blanchmaines, who, being himſelf a leper, erected this for relief of perſons labouring under the like diſtemper. There is now not any remainder of the buildings of it, and it is ſomething difficult to determine where it was ſituated; but we find that it was not far from the Abbey, and that the maſter of it paid 10s. a year to the Abbey, for ingreſs and egreſs to the chapel, for celebrating divine ſervice, which they received in right of their church of St. Leonard; and therefore we may conclude that it was adjacent to it.

In 1322 the following entry occurs in the Harleian MSS.

"Leiceſt'. Hoſpital' S. Leonardi ibidem habet 6l. 19s. $1\frac{1}{2}$d. percipere de præpo-"ſitura Leic', de conceſſ' Simonis de Monteforti, in recompenſatione 13s. quod fratres "dicti hoſpit' percipere ſolebant de præpoſitura de Hinckeley †."

It ſeems that ſome difference aroſe, when Philip Repyndon was abbot, between him and Richard, maſter of the hoſpital, which was compoſed by the mediation of John of Gaunt, March 8, 1396; and thereupon indentures were drawn up, containing certain conſtitutions which the maſter of the hoſpital and his ſucceſſors were bound to obſerve.

Here was a piece of diſcipline put in practice, which perhaps may ſeem ſtrange in our days, and therefore it is given in the words of William Charity, who has recorded in his Rentale, fol. 86, f. 95. "Memorandum quod A. D. 1439, die Paſchæ, Dominus Johannes Bayford, capellanus Magiſtri Roberti Matſeyn, magiſtri Sancti Leonardi, recepit duas ſervientes prædicti magiſtri ad ſacramentum Euchariſtiæ

* On this kettle take a provincial couplet:

"There's nothing left of Talbot's name,
But Talbot's pot, and Talbot's lane."

† Dorſ. Cl. A° 15 Ed. II. m. 15. de terr. forisfact.—Harl. MSS. 944. fol. 29.

&

& communionis in eadem capella, in magnum prejudicium abbatis & conventus Leycestr', &c. Super quod gravamen, dictus abbas petit judicium fieri coram Magistro Johanne Wardale, tunc commissario episcopi Lincoln', qui quidem commissarius citari fecit prædictum Johannem Bayford ad comparendum, &c.; & quia prædictus Johannes Bayford nec aliquis alius pro se, aliqua privilegia ostendere voluit quorum auctoritate infra dictam capellam sacramenta ministrare potuit, dictus commissarius contra dictum Johannem judicialiter procedens talia ei injunxit penitentiam, scilicet, quod die dominica sequenti, in ecclesia Sancti Leonardi, ad processionem interdere nudus pedes & caput, & sine camisia, inter crucem & chorum, portans in manibus unum cereum trium librarum, ut ingressa processione ipse stare in medio chori decem & septem psalmos, &c." It was not very long after this that the Hospital was dissolved, and the revenues of it granted to the college of the Newark, by the intercession of William lord Hastings.

P. 620. "The hospital or college of *St. John the Baptist* and *St. John the Evangelist* is situated in the parish of All Saints. It is ancient, but when or by whom founded we have not yet discovered. In 20 Ed. III. the matter of it was laid at 16*s.* for the thirtieth part of a knight's fee in Hangarton, and 16*d.* for the like quantity of land in Queenborough of the fee of Tutbury, in the aid granted to the king for making his eldest son a knight. In the church belonging to this Hospital was founded the gild of St. John, by Peers Celler and his wife, as is supposed, because their souls are ordered to be prayed for particularly, in an agreement made Sept. 20, 17 Ed. IV. between Sir Robert Syleby, master of the Hospital, and Richard Wiggeston, steward of the gild, whereby the steward of the gild was bound to find a priest to say mass in the gild-chapel of St. John, and two days in the week in the chapel of St. John at the town's end of Leicester, except the master will at any time say mass there himself; and when the master says mass there, or should be out of town, then the said gild-priest was to say mass at the high altar of St. John, and read in the choir there, every holy-day in the year, divine service, praying especially for the souls of Peers Celler and his wife, and for the welfare and souls of all the members and benefactors of the gild. And the master was to give the said gild-priest sufficient meat and drink, or in lieu thereof 4*m.* yearly for his board, and the said steward was to pay him the rest of his salary, as he could agree with him, and find him a chamber within St. John.

"The chapel at the town's end abovementioned Mr. Carte for some time thought to be the little chapel just without the West gate; but he soon fulfilled that it was at the East end of the town, by the following passage in Leland, who says, "A litle above the West bridge the Sore eatith out as at a mouth, and soone after it cummith in again, and makith one streame of Sore. Within this mouth is the Blake Freres very pleasantly, and hard by the Freres is also a Castelet or Close over this streme of Sore. And after the hole water cumming thither hath cumpassid the Castelet it cummith through the North bridge of 4 or 5 vaultes of Stone. And there the Sore breketh into two armes again, whereof the bigger goith by S. Mary Abbay standing on the further ripe, and the other, called the Lesse Sore, by mine Lord Bishop of Lincolne's tenantes have privilege to it, and after soon meeteth with the greater arme,

arme, and fo into[illegible] a right large and pleafant medow; wherapon the abbay, I fuppofe, in fum writing, is caullid S. Maria de Pratis. Over the midle part of this arme of Bifhops water is a meane ftone bridge: and a litle beyond it is a nother ftone bridge, thorough the which paffit a litle land broke, cumming from villages nar for o, and fo rennith into Bifhops water. And by Bifhops water is a chapel longing to the hofpital of S. John. At this chapel lyith Mr. Boucher. Sore cumming agein thurtaly to one bottom, goith a 4 miles of, by the ruines of the caftel of Mountforelle." And finding in the chamberlain's rent roll that they receive 2l. os. 4d. for an orchard, or piece of ground, formerly Thomas Chapman's, Efq. afterward Dr. Hartop's, on which it is faid that a houfe ftood, called St. John's, Mr. Carte concluded that there it was that the abovementioned chapel ftood, it being near what Leland calls the Bifhop's water. But to return from this digreffion about the chapel to the hofpital itfelf. Leland fays, "St John's hofpital landes for the moft part was given by Edward IV. to the college of Newark in Leycrefter;" probably at the fame time, and by the fame means, as the Hofpital of St. Leonard was conferred on them (fee p. 763); and at length they, with the lands belonging to the other colleges which were then in the Crown, were purchafed of Queen Elizabeth by the corporation, in whofe rental they are to be feen. The town being in this manner poffeffed of the Hofpital, they, July 5, 34 Eliz. granted the fite of it to Mr. Thomas Clark, for term of life, with the appurtenances, paying the queen's rent, to make a wool-hall thereof, at his own charge; he promiling to leave the fame to the corporation. At length the wool-hall growing into difufe in the time of James I. or Charles I. fix poor widows were placed in it; and whereas at firft they had the lower, or ground rooms, affigned to them for their habitation; in 1682 they were removed up into the chambers, which were then fitted up for them. They are maintained by a revenue of about 23l. 10s. given them by about twenty-four benefactors, which they have had till this time 1721, befides fome temporary gifts; and, for their better fubfiftence, it was agreed among the clergy of the town, to preach, in their turn, a fermon * upon charity or almfgiving, annually, on St. John's day, Dec. 27, at the Hofpital, or the church of All Saints, which is near it. And thereupon, Dec. 27, 1688, at a common hall, the two companies, of twenty-four and forty-eight, obliged themfelves, without fummons, to attend the mayor on that day yearly in their gowns, to hear the faid fermon, or, if abfent, to fend to the chamberlains 12d. if one of the twenty-four, and 6d. if one of the forty-eight." Thus far principally from Mr. Carte.

Mr. Bickerftaffe adds, 1788, "The *Top Hofpital*, called St. John's, contiguous to Bent's, by the Town-gaol, and conffifting only of chambers, contains eight widows; fix of whom receive 14s. quarterly, and a fmall ftipend weekly, making together fomewhat more than 2s. a week; the other two about 1s. 6d. They have firing allowed them; and two of them have by turns 2s. 6d. each annually in lieu of a pair of fhoes."

* The annual fermon is now preached, at St. Martin's church, on the Sunday next after St. John's day. THOROTON.

P. 600. Over the front of the *Low Hospital* (or Bent's, as the rabble ſtyles it):

"Mr. John Bent, once Mayor of this Corporation, gave Lands to the Yearly Value of £.24. for the Maintenance of four poor Widows here for ever, Anno Domini 1703.

Edmund Cradock, Mayor,
Thomas Helmſley, } Chamberlains.
John Smalley, }"

June 5, 1704. At a common hall, certain orders were made concerning the four widows, to be obſerved by them; and it was decreed that 6d. a week ſhould be paid by the town to a keeper, to look to them in their illneſs; and the keeper to make them a fire in the morning, and then clean the public room every day; and that the chamberlain make the ſpare room below ſtairs fit for the keeper to lie in. Beſides that part which is employed for theſe purpoſes, there is another part of the ancient buildings of the old Hoſpital, that is converted into a gaol for the town. The four widows and the nurſe inhabit ground-rooms. The widows receive 3s every Friday morning, and the nurſe 2s. They have an allowance of coals; and each of them has 10s. 8d. every year, left by Mr. Harris, and a gown every other year.

Ibid. The *New Hoſpital*, otherwiſe *Wigſton's Hoſpital* *, is that which Burton and the account of religious houſes in the Monaſticon have called *St. Urſula's Hoſpital*, it being erected in honour of the Virgin Mary, St. Catherine, and St. Urſula, &c. But the name aſſigned to it in the king's letters patent is "The Hoſpital of William "Wigſton the younger." This William Wigſton was merchant of the ſtaple at Calais, and was choſen mayor of Leiceſter, firſt in 1490, 15 Hen. VII. and again in 1510, 2 Hen. VIII; and July 13, 1513, he obtained the king's licence for founding his hoſpital; and another patent Dec. 10, 1516, to the ſame purpoſe. When he had built it, he endowed it amply with divers manors and other lands, March 1, 1519. He had before this ſettled a maintenance for a chantry prieſt in St. Martin's church for a certain term of years; which when expired, he deſigned that the hoſpital ſhould be (if the revenue would thereunto extend) a maſter and three contraters; but there was at firſt a maſter and one confrater only, and ſo continues.

By the ſtatutes which he gave them, he ordered that after the deceaſe of himſelf and his two brothers Thomas and Roger, upon any vacancy of the maſter or confraterſhip, the dean and chapter of the collegiate church of the Newark ſhould have power to chooſe, and put into the vacant place, a fit perſon for one fortnight; which if they neglected to do in that ſpace, then the mayor of Leiceſter for the time being, with the four juſtices of the peace of the ſaid town, or at leaſt with the two ſenior juſtices, ſhould have the power for the next following fortnight to name, entruſt, and put a fit perſon into the place vacant; and in caſe of their neglect, then the like power was granted to the abbot for the next fortnight; and in

* This account of Wigſton's Hoſpital is from originally taken by Mr. Carte's Mſs. enlarged by the communications of Mr. Burton, Dr. Pegge, Mr. Throſby, and other correſpondents.

5 I call-

caſe of his neglect, it reverted to the dean and chapter of Newark again for another fortnight, and then to the mayor and juſtices, and to the abbot, ſucceſſively, till the place was filled. He alſo ordered that the maſter and confrater ſhould conſtantly reſide within the precincts of the hoſpital, and not be abſent above forty days in a year, unleſs upon the affairs of the hoſpital, without leave of one of the canons of the Newark, with this proviſo, that the maſter and confrater ſhould never both be abſent at the ſame time one whole day and night. He allowed the maſter to have one benefice out of the town of Leiceſter, provided that he conſtantly reſided within the hoſpital; but confined the confrater to his preferment in the hoſpital, ſo that if he had any other benefice with cure or without cure, or any farm or promotion whatſoever, he ſhould be deprived and expelled immediately. He alſo ordained that all fines and profits ariſing from the ſetting the lands and tenements ſhould be applied to the uſe of the hoſpital; and that if either the maſter or confrater ſhould retain any of the ſaid profits to his own uſe, he ſhould be expelled. Theſe, with other ſtatutes relating to the maſter, confrater, twelve men, and twelve women, were confirmed by John biſhop of Lincoln, Sept. 30, 1522, and by Richard Mawdely, S. T. B. archdeacon of Leiceſter, April 13, 1525.

The hoſpital being erected in the pariſh of St. Martin, on the Weſt ſide of the church-yard, there was an indenture made between Richard Pekeſall, abbot, with his convent, and Sir Nicholas Wagſtaffe, vicar of St. Martin's, and Sir William Fyſher, maſter, and Sir John Thorpe, confrater of the hoſpital, and the twenty-four poor people, whereby it was agreed that the vicar ſhall adminiſter the Sacrament to the ſaid poor, and viſit them as they do their other pariſhioners when there is need, and bury their bodies in the church-yard when dead; that the ſaid poor ſhould be exempted from paying tithes, either predial or perſonal; that the abbot and vicar ſhall permit the maſter and confrater to celebrate divine ſervice in the chapel, and not compel them to be preſent at divine ſervice at St. Martin's church or church-yard, or to adminiſter the Sacrament to the pariſhioners, or to ſwear obedience to them; that at the death of any of the poor no mortuary ſhould be demanded, but the maſter and confrater ſhould pay mortuaries. It was alſo agreed, that inſtead of tithes, oblations, and other parochial rights, due from the ſaid poor, the maſter ſhall every Eaſter-eve, before noon, pay 6s. 8d. on the high altar of St. Martin's church, to be divided between the abbot and the vicar, and in caſe of failure or neglect ſhall forfeit 13s. 4d. to be divided between the abbot and vicar. And the parties abovenamed conſented that they ſhould be compelled to the obſervation of the premiſes by the biſhop of Lincoln or his commiſſary, dated July 10, 1520; which compoſition was ratified by William biſhop of Lincoln July 12, 1520, who, June 1, 1520, granted licence to have and adminiſter the Euchariſt in the chapel of the hoſpital, provided it was done without damage to the pariſh church.

31 Hen. VIII. A ſurvey of this hoſpital was made by the commiſſioners mentioned in p. 754; whoſe report is here annexed:

"Hoſpitale Sanctæ Urſulæ, ex fundat' Willielmi Wigſton, infra cimiter' Sancti Martini, infra villam Leic'.

Valet in firm'

Omn' terr' & ten', tam liber' quam cuſtum' tenent' ac ad voluntat', in Carleton in com' Linc', ſolvend' ad feſt' B. M. V. & S. M. equaliter, prout particulariter per rentale inde fact' & renovat' apparet, per annum —— xxviii. iiid. ob.

Omn' terr' & ten', tam liber' quam cuſtum' tenent' ac ad vol', in Swanyngton, Hatherne, Knypton, Raunſton, Ipſloke, & Harbere, in com' Warr' & Leic', ſolvend' ad feſt' præd', prout particular', &c. —— —— xxiiii. ixs. iiiid. qa.

Diverſ' al' terr' & ten' in Burton ſuper Trent, dimiſſ' diverſis perſonis per indent' ſolvend' ad feſt' Michaelis tantum, prout particular', &c. —— —— xs.

Omn' terr' & ten' in villa Leic', Odebye, Wygſton, Bowdon, Norton, Lyncot, & Walcot, in com' Leic', ſolvend' ad feſt' Ann' B. M. V. & S. M. A. equaliter, prout &c. xxii. xviis. ixd. ob.

Omn' terr' & ten' in Bottisforth in præd' com' Linc', ſolvend' ad feſta præd' equaliter, per annum, prout &c. xxl. xviiis. ob.

Unius domus elimozynar', cum quatuor cameris & ſuis pertinen' ibidem, valet per annum —— xiiis. iiiid.

Inde —— —— xxiiixvii. xviiis. ob. qa.

Reprif', viz. in

Redd' reſolut' diverſ' perſon' ſequen'; viz. Domino Regi ut ducat' ſui Lanc' iiiis.; comiti Rutland iis.; eidem Domino Regi ad man' vic' Leic' exeun' de ten' in ten' Thome Houſe xiid.; gardian' eccleſiæ parochialis de Bottysford xiid.; præfat' com' Rutland exeun' de ten' in tenur' Johannis Lambe viiid.; eid' com' exeun' de ten' in Bareſton Petri Dyxon q. lb. piperis appreciat' ad iis.; præfato Domino Regi ad man' vic' Leic' exeun' de præd' ten' xiid.; vic' Linc' pro ſect' cur' relaxand' viiid.; eidem Domino Regi ut ducatus ſui Lanc' exeun' de certis terris in Swannyngton xxviis. iiiid.; ducat' Lanc' præd' xd.; eidem Domino Regi ut in jure nuper priorat' ſive Hoſp' Sancti Johannis Jeruſalem in Anglia ad maner' ſuum de Hether iiid.; vic' Linc' pro ſect' relaxand' iiiid.; eidem vic' pro ſect' curiæ in Carleton viiid.; nuper abbat' de Pratis, Leic', exeun' de ten' in Braunſton gate xiis.; eidem nuper monaſt' de Pratis, Leic', exeun' de certis terris voc' Grone land in le Weſt field in ſuburb' Leic' xiid.; decano B. Mariæ juxta Caſtr', Leic', xiid.; gildæ Sanctæ Margaretæ, Leic', vis.; Colleg' Novi Operis, Leic', xvid. ob.; Johanni Ruding, exeun' de uno ten' in villa Leic', in ten' Hen' Stampforde, vs.; Thomæ Catlyn iiiid.; ducat' Lanc' xvid.; eidem ducat' iiiis.; eidem exeun' de ten' voc' Canke ixd.; eidem exeun' de alio ten' in Southgate ixd.; eidem exeun' de un' clauſo in Mylton lane vs.; eidem exeun' de uno clauſo in Normandy xiid.;

Reprif', viz. in

xviid. eidem ducat' exeun' de uno clauſo in Humberſton xvid. ob.; hæred' domini Broke exeun' de uno ten' in Kymett, xixd. ob.; in toto per annum ——	iiiil. iiis. iiiid. ob.
Stipend' Walteri Browne, gardian' hoſpit' ſive dom' orator' præd', per annum —— ——	vili.
Stipend' Thomæ Thorpe, clerici, divin' ſervic' infra capellam ejuſdem hoſpitalis celebr', per annum ——	vil.
Denar' ſolut' præfat' Walter Browne & Thomæ Thorpe per dotes, ſcil' ex dono fundatoris, durante vita eorum naturali, cuilibet eorum ad xls. per annum, in toto ——	iiiil.
Stipend' Ricardi Wylcocks & Nicholai Lubbenham, clericor', div' ſerv' infra capellam præd' celebr', cuilibet eorum ad cvis. viiid. per annum, in toto ——	xl. xiiis. iiiid.
Denar' ſolut' xii pauperibus viris & xii pauperibus mulierib' infra hoſp' præd' degentibus, ad xvs. iiid. per ſeptim' inter eos dividend', viz. cuilibet viro per ſeptim' viiid. cuilibet mulieri ix mulier' præd' viiid. & tribus aliis reſid' viiid. in toto juxta ratam præd' per annum ——	xxxixl. xiiis.
Conſimilibus denar' annualiter ſolut' pro novo veſtur' xii illorum pauperum, per annum ——	xxxixs. xd.
Denar' ſolut' pro carbon' & focal' inter præd' pauperes annualiter expendend', per annum ——	lxiiis.
Feod' Thomæ Lyttylbury ſenſ' omn' terr' & poſſeſſionum Domini de Carleton, per annum ——	vis. viiid.
Feod' Harberto Thornepyk balliv' ibidem, per annum	xvis. viiid.
Feod' Petri Dyxton, balliv' ballivat' de Bottisford, per ann'	xiiis. iiiid.
Denar' ſolut' Edwardo Beamont, ballo balliv' de Swannyngton, Burton, & Horningho, in com' Staff', per annum	vis. viiid.
Conſimil' den' ſol' Johanni Beamonte, arm', ſeneſchallo ibidem, per annum —— ——	xs.
Den' ſol' pro cuſtubus & expenſ' ſeneſchalli ibidem, per annum —— ——	vs.
Den' annualiter ſol' pro feđ' cur' relaxand' ad dom' cur' per annum —— ——	iis.
Den' annualiter ſolut' vicario Sancti Martini pro decim' ordinat' per compoſitionem, per annum ——	vis. viiid.
Den' ſol' pro pane & vino ac cera & oleo infra capellam hoſp' præd' annualiter expend', per annum ——	xs.
Den' ſol' anniverſator' fundator' & parentum ſuorum in eccleſia parochiali Sancti Martini, cum expenſis campanarum ibidem, per annum ——	xiis.
Den' ſol' pro ſale farina pro pauperibus præd' annualiter expend', per annum —— ——	xiiis. iiiid.
Denar' ſol' pro expenſ' for' cum reparationibus, per annum	xs.

Annuitate

Reprif', viz. in
Annuitate Agnetis Dawkins, vidua, annualiter recipiend' tam extra quaddam ten' in Walton ad xls. per annum, quam extra aliam ten' in Kymcote ad xiiis. per annum, quæ tenet per literas parentes ut parcell' dotis, fcil', per annum — xxiiiš.
Annuitate Willielmi Wigſton, armig', & Johannis Haywar, gen'. concell" per literas patent' pro term' vitæ, fcil', per ann' xxvis. viiid.
Decimis Domino Regi annualiter inde ſolut' iiiil. iiis. viiid.
Et remanet clare per annum — ls. viid.

"The ſaid chauntry was founded by William Wigſton the younger, under the lycens of our Sovereign Lord the King that now ys, to th'entente to find one warden, three prieſts, and twenty-four poor people, continually to pray for th'eſtate of the ſaid king, and for the founders of the ſame, within the ſaid hoſpital, whereof one of the ſaid four prieſts to ſing dyvyne ſervice within the pariſh church of St. Martyn there, for certain years not yet fulfilled; and after thoſe years are expired, to celebrate within the ſaid hoſpital, vf the revenues and profyttes of the ſame would fuffyce; which ſeid warden and prieſts, with the poor men, be all there reſident, in good order and eſtate, according to their foundation; and there hath been no lands nor tenements the ſame belonging ſeld ſince the time before lymited; and an inventory of the ornements thereto appertaining hereafter doth appear."

In another account of St. Urſula's hoſpital it is ſaid that

Valet' in firm', &c. — lxxxxvil. xviiiš. ixd. ob. qa.
Reprif' inde — lxxxxiiiil. viiiš. iid. ob.
Rem' clare per ann' — lvs. viid. qa.

On a tablet in front of the maſter's houſe:

"Hoc ædificium, a Gulielmo Wigſton conditum, extructum erat ad A. D. 1515, refectum & adauctum A. D. 1730, Joh. Jackſon magiſtro."

John Herault, of St. Saviour, who was maſter of this hoſpital in 1612, in a letter which Mr. Carte ſaw, ſays that both King Edward VI. and Queen Mary granted letters of confirmation of the founder's gift; and Elizabeth, by letters patent, May 17, a. r. 14, granted liberty to any perſon to give lands, &c. to this hoſpital, and to declare the uſes for which he gave them, which the chaplains and poor were bound to obſerve ſo long as they enjoyed them; whereupon Henry earl of Huntingdon, minding not only the bettering the eſtate of the poor, but alſo the good information of the inhabitants of the town and ſhire of Leiceſter in the true knowledge of the Chriſtian religion, by his deed Oct. 11, 18 Eliz. gave to the chaplains and poor ſeveral rent charges iſſuing out of the lands of the diſſolved abbey, amounting to 66l. 1s. 4d.; and Oct. 11, 18 Eliz. by another deed, declared that his purpoſe was, that the maſter of the hoſpital ſhould yearly receive the ſaid rents, and pay to the maſter of the free-ſchool 10l. and to the confrater of the hoſpital 3el. on condition that

that the confrater be a continual reſident preacher in the town of Leiceſter, and that he preach in the church of St. Martin's every Sunday afternoon* in the year, except he be ſick, or that the church be occupied by any other preacher, &c.; alſo that the maſter of the hoſpital ſhould pay 10l. towards finding of certain ſcholars, which ſet their minds to become preachers in the church of England, viz. to two ſcholars, the one of Cambridge, and the other of Oxford, to each 3l. who are to enjoy the ſame five years and no longer; and to two other ſcholars born in Leiceſter town or ſhire of poor parents, thought meet to become preachers, and able to be taught in ſome of the forms of the ſchoolmaſter, and whoſe parents ſhall promiſe that by their good-will they ſhall ſtudy to be preachers, to each of them 40s. for five years only, and then one of them to go to Cambridge, and the other to Oxford, and there to have the exhibition of 3l. a year in manner aforeſaid. The maſter and confrater upon any vacancy to chooſe; or if they diſagree, the mayor of Leiceſter, with one of them, to chooſe within one month; or if they do not, then the earl's heirs to appoint one within a month after their default. He ordains alſo, that the maſter of the hoſpital pay 6l. 13s. 4d. to the twenty-four poor, to be divided among them; or elſe to buy twelve gowns of frieze yearly, for ſuch of the poor as have not liveries that year by order of the founder; and the maſter for his care to take to himſelf the reſidue of the rents, being 10l. a year.

At the requeſt of the ſaid earl, the queen by her letters patent, May 7, 14 Eliz. gave authority to him and Sir Ralph Sadler, knight, chancellor of the Dutchy, and

* By this clauſe it is evident that the confrater was only to preach at ſuch times as the pulpit ſhould be vacant, he having no power to thruſt out the vicar. But on the firſt of November, 1730, Mr. Jackſon being then maſter of the hoſpital, and intending to officiate in the place and at the deſire of Mr. Hacket the confrater, Mr. Carte (then vicar), without ſending Mr. Jackſon notice, ſet the ſacriſtan at the bottom of the pulpit ſtairs to refuſe him admittance to the pulpit, alledging he would preach himſelf; which he did, having firſt of all thus publicly affronted Mr. Jackſon; who immediately removed the ſermon from Sunday to Friday, alledging he had a power to do ſo by the earl's deed. Some of the pariſhioners on this filed a bill (which is always in the nature of a petition) againſt him in the Dutchy Court. The chancellor, October 23, 1731, decreed the ſermon ſhould be on Sunday, according to the former uſage; but diſmiſſed the other complaints in the bill, which were indeed ſpiteful and frivolous. Mr. Jackſon lived to ſee ſome of thoſe who ſigned the petition and were moſt violent againſt him ſo reduced, as to be glad of a place among the poor in Wigſton's Hoſpital, which with a true chriſtian temper he beſtowed upon them, without heſitating or reproaching them for his former behaviour. This account was taken by the late Mr. Ludlam from a copy of the bill (or petition) filed againſt Jackſon; Jackſon's anſwer, and the duke of Rutland's determination. The original papers relative to theſe proceedings, with the ſtatutes of the hoſpital, the act of parliament confirming the ſame, the earl of Huntingdon's deed of gift, and the deed declaring the uſes, are now in the room called the Evidence room of Wigſton's Hoſpital, with innumerable leaſes (for lives) of lands belonging to the ſame, terriers, &c. and in the utmoſt dirt and diſorder.—Mr. Throſby, vol. V. p. 100. miſtakes in calling Mr. Jackſon "confrater;" he was maſter of the hoſpital when he diſputed with Mr. Carte from the pulpit. Mr. Hacket was admoniſhed as ſuch on that occaſion, by a thrice repeated citation directed by the churchwardens, when Jackſon was ſtopped at the pulpit ſtairs, "Mr. Philip Hacket, come and do your office."

George

George Bromley, Esq. attorney-general of the same, to make statutes for the government of the hospital, commanding the two chaplains and the poor folk to behave themselves, and to be chosen accordingly. The statutes are these:

"That every poor person, at his or her first entry, shall receive a corporal oath from the master, in which he or she shall swear, to be true to the hospital; not to reveal any thing which may be prejudicial to the same; to be obedient to the master, and in his absence to the brother; to make known to the master, and in his absence to the brother, all that they know may be to the detriment of the hospital; to reveal all other disorders, when they shall be examined by the master, or in his absence by the brother, or by any lawful visitor or visitors.

Item, that the poor which shall be taken into the hospital shall be of good fame and name, and in no wise to be married; they shall be such as have been inhabiting within the town of Leicester; or for want of such, then of such towns where the lands and possessions of the hospital are, or elsewhere. They shall have no foul or noisome distemper upon them; they shall not have any estate of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to the clear yearly rent of forty shillings, or any moveable goods to the value of twenty pounds; or if any such estate of inheritance, or moveable goods, shall be afterwards given or bequeathed them, such person shall be removed out of the hospital.

Item, that each of the poor do lie in their several chambers alone; that none do presume to lodge out of their chamber one night without leave from the master, or in his absence the brother, upon pain, for the first fault, to lose their wages for one week, for the second offence four weeks, and for the third expulsion.

Item, that they shall dress their meat in their respective kitchens, and eat there, either together, or severally, as they shall think good. The women shall have no access to the men's kitchen, nor the men to the women's.

Item, that all the poor shall be under the government of the master, or, in his absence, of the brother; they shall reverence and obey the master, and in his absence the brother, in all their lawful commands, or to be punished at the discretion of the master.

Item, each of them at their first entry shall be examined, either by the master or brother, of their faith and religion; they shall every Lord's-day and week-day resort to St. Martin's Church, to morning and evening prayers. They shall hear the sermons there preached, and receive the Holy Communion there at times convenient, unless the master do appoint the same to be done by the brother in the chapel belonging to the hospital. They shall sit in St. Martin's church in the two seats appointed for them, the men in the seat on the north side, and the women in the seat on the south side. They shall always be present at the prayers in the chapel at seven of the clock at night, unless leave be obtained of the master or brother.

Item, that they shall endeavour to live godly lives; they shall be no swearers, cursed speakers, drunkards, no haunters of taverns or ale-houses; they shall not commit adultery or fornication, nor use any filthy or ungodly talk; they shall be no pickers or stealers, or liars or tale-tellers, brawlers, chiders, quarrellers, fighters, railers,

railers, flanderers, common beggars, dicers, carders, table-players, bowlers, or ufers of any unthrifty or unlawful games: they ſhall be no hunters, hawkers, neither keepers of dogs within or without the hoſpital, but ſhall live godlily, lovingly, and quietly, among themſelves, and towards other perſons lowly and humbly, applying themſelves always to ſome ſuch labour as they can do. The offenders herein to be puniſhed at the diſcretion of the maſter.

Item, that the reſpective keepers ſhall receive the weekly wages of the poor every Friday morning, and alſo ſhall have every year, between the firſt day of November and the twentieth day of December, freize bought them to make them gowns, ſo that the twelve poor men ſhall have the ſaid gowns one year, and the twelve poor women ſhall have gowns the year following; and they ſhall wear on the ſleeves or breaſts of their gowns the letter "W."

The men and women ſhall have allowance of wood and coals for their kitchens; they ſhall have oil for their lamps from the beginning of October to the end of February; they ſhall have ſufficient oatmeal, ſalt, brooms, and other neceſſaries, as the maſters ſhall think convenient; and if any of them be ſick and impotent that they cannot help themſelves, and have no friends to help them, then the maſter may make ſome allowance for fire and other neceſſaries during ſuch ſickneſs and impotency; and if any of the poor be troubled with any noiſome and infectious diſtemper, the ſaid poor ſhall be removed out of the hoſpital, and receive his or her weekly wages, and upon recovery be reſtored to their ſeveral chambers again.

Item, that none of the poor men ſhall go into the lodging of the women, nor any of the women into the lodging of the men, the keepers only excepted; nor ſhall they ſuffer any ſtrangers, men or women, to come into their chambers, as aforeſaid, unleſs two or one of the keepers at leaſt be with them at the time of their being there.

Item, that the keys of the poor's boxes ſhall be kept by the elder of the poor men, and by the brother; which ſaid boxes ſhall be opened twice every year, viz. about the end of March and the end of September; the money ſhall be equally divided among the twelve men and twelve women by the overſight of the maſter, or in his abſence the brother.

Item, that when any of the poor ſhall die, they ſhall make no teſtament, but their money and moveable goods ſhall be left to the hoſpital, which the keepers ſhall take care of, and deliver to the maſter, who ſhall have authority to give ſome part thereof to the keeper which kept the perſon deceaſed; and during the vacancy of any place, the wages of the vacant place ſhall be put into the poor's box weekly.

Item, that all penalty-money for breaking of theſe ordinances ſhall be put into the poor's box; and when any of the poor be expelled the hoſpital, the ſaid perſon or perſons ſhall be never admitted into the hoſpital again.

Item, that if any of the poor men or women ſhall either marry or enter into contract of marriage, they ſhall be forthwith removed out of the hoſpital.

Item, that theſe ordinances and ſtatutes relating to the poor, ſhall be read to them twice every year, about the feaſts of Eaſter and Michaelmas."

Ordinances

Ordinances concerning the Keepers of the poor Men and Women.

"That there shall be two keepers for the men and one for the women appointed out of the ablest and strongest of the twelve poor women; the two keepers for the men shall have each of them the keeping of six men, as they lie in order on the east and west side of the hospital; the other shall have the keeping of the remaining nine poor women. The keepers of the men shall have for their lodging that one chamber adjoining to the men's kitchen, each of them lying in a several bed there; the keeper of the women shall have, for her several chamber, one of those chambers adjoining to the women's kitchen.

Item, that these three keepers shall keep the respective kitchens; shall diligently attend and wait upon the poor men and women committed to their charge; they shall make the beds of the weak, lame, and blind, keep all the chambers clean, prepare and dress all the poor's meat, get them drink, wash their cloaths, make their fires in their kitchens at due and convenient seasons, light their lamps, keep all places in and about the house swept and clean from filth; they shall keep the inventory of all the houshold stuff and implements belonging to the kitchen or hospital committed to their charge, and upon application to the master may have them repaired or new bought at the discretion of the master.

Item, that the keepers shall not waste the wood, coals, salt, or oatmeal, committed to their custody; they shall see that the apparel and goods of the poor be clean and safely kept in their several chambers; they shall help the lame, sick, and weak, off and on with their cloaths night and morning, provide them their necessaries, watch with them in the night; and when any of the poor shall die, the keepers shall wind them and prepare them for the grave, safely keep their money and goods without fraud, and deliver up the same to the master.

Item, that the keepers, from the first day of April till the last day of September, shall open the hospital doors at five of the clock in the morning, and shut them at eight at night, or half an hour after; and from the first of October to the last day of March, they shall open the doors at seven in the morning, and shut them at seven at night, or half an hour after. The same hours shall be observed for the opening and shutting the doors leading to the lodgings of the poor women. The keepers shall always keep the keys of the doors, and deliver them to no person but the master, or in his absence, to the brother.

Item, that if any of the keepers fall sick, the master, or in his absence the brother, shall appoint out of the strongest and ablest of the other poor nine women, or if none of them be of ability, to hire any other poor woman to supply the place of the sick keeper, who during her sickness shall be removed from the hospital, and receive her weekly wages, and shall return again upon her recovery; and if any of the said keepers shall by age or other infirmity become so weak as not to be able to perform the office of a keeper, on the first vacancy the master may put her into one of the places of the poor women, and appoint another keeper in her place.

Item, that the keeper ſhall not be abſent for the ſpace of an hour from the hoſpital, but by the leave of the maſter, or in his abſence the brother, unleſs it be occaſioned by ſerving the poor in ſome neceſſary proviſion.

Item, that the maſter ſhall appoint the keepers a convenient houſe, wherein they ſhall waſh the cloaths of the poor men and women, where they ſhall have fewel for that purpoſe, as ſtraw and ſuch like; the keepers ſhall alſo have ſtraw to refreſh the beds of the poor twice every year, and if any of the poor be unfurniſhed of that which is neceſſary, and hath not of themſelves, or by the help of friends, any thing to ſupply their wants, or for folly or frowardneſs will not provide, the maſter ſhall cauſe ſome neceſſary ſupply to be provided, either by levying the ſum laid out upon the weekly wages of the ſaid perſons, or of the revenues of the hoſpital, at his diſcretion."

Theſe ſtatutes being drawn up, an act was made, in the parliament held 8 Feb. 18 Eliz. and continued till March 15, confirming the queen's letters patent of May 7, 14 Eliz. and the ſtatutes made in purſuance of them, with this ſaving, "to all and every perſon, &c. other than our Sovereign Lady the Queen, her heirs and ſucceſſors, all ſuch right to the uſe, profit, rent, commens, profits, commodities, and hereditaments, whatſoever, which they or any of them might, could, or ought to have, if this act had never been had nor made."

The allowance to the poor, beſides wood, coal, ſalt, oatmeal, gowns, &c. was at the foundation 8d. a week to the men, and 7d. to nine of the women, and to three women, who were nurſes, 8d.; and it continued the ſame at the making the ſecond ſtatutes, 14 Eliz. But ſince then, as the rents increaſed, it has from time to time been augmented.

In 1656 one of the poor women, who had been twenty-four years in the houſe, depoſed that when ſhe came firſt the women had 11d. a week, and that Dr. Clarke added 3d. a week to each of them.

In 1661 the weekly payment was 1l. 14s. 8d.; in 1662 it was 2l. 6s.; in 1668 2l. 10s.; in 1674 2l. 14s.; in 1677 2l. 18s.; in 1681 3l.; and ſo continued.

In 1721 it was 3l. 8s. or 2s. 10d. a week to each of the poor.

In this chapel are many fragments of painted glaſs.

In the North and South windows the twelve Apoſtles, St. Peter with the cock very diſtinguiſhable.

In the Eaſt window is the rebus of *Wigston*, as in Plate XXX. fig. 3. and 4; and on five ſeparate lights the following remains of an inſcription:

ſua mera charitate.
Fundatoris et . . . . ro . . . . .
ecclæſie . . . . . .
Cæleſte majorem . . . . .
opus . . . . . .

On a ſmall glaſs circle, over an eagle with expanded wings, "Sit laus Deo"

On

On the brass selvage of a grave-stone on the floor in the chapel of the hospital, with a very neat effigies on brass in the midst:

" Hic requiescit corpus Domini Will'mi Fysher, primi magistri hujus hospitalis, quod erectu' fuit per licenciam regiam, & anno gracie 1473, per virum celeberrimu' mercatorem d'n'm Will' Wigston, fautorem sacerdotum & pauperum benefactorem, & quater Stapule Calisie majorem; & p'pter ejus meritum precket sibi Deus eternum premium. Amen."

Under his figure in brass, " Hoc solum nudu' supest sepulcru'."

On each side of his head, " Resp' finem."

On a narrow white marble on the floor:

" Hic jacet Cicilia, ... armigeri, quæ obiit anno Domini 1478. Cujus animæ misereatur Deus, Amen. Respice finem."

On a monument on the South-west wall, behind the pulpit-door:

" Præco & confrater post annos sexque decemque
Galfridus Jhonson religione pius.
Prole quater geminâ post fata superstite, fatis
Succubuit strati terra fit ista loco.
Anno 1585. Sumptibus Brigittæ uxoris, & Roberti fratris ejus."

On the South-east wall this inscription:

" P. M S.
Parum tacende, nec premende pulveris
Cæco cubili; gratiâ (Clarki*) tuâ
Vocalis, ecce! paries fio, gestiens
Pium tibi nomen eloqui perenniùs.
In te uno desideratissima quæque amisimus,
Theologum quam scientissimum,
Nec loquentem tamen sed viventem magna;
Civem, vicinum, amicum, ope, consilio, fide,
Nemini non utilem.
Porro, quodcunque tibi contigit lateritium,
Cum Cæsare, marmoreum reliquisti.
Hoc sensit Hertingfordburiensis pagus;
Hoc Templum ibidem, hoc ædes rectoriæ,
Hoc & homines sensêre;
Nec sensit minus hoc ipsum Ptochotrophium:
Cui ornando, augendo in omnibus
Benefaciendo, operam impendisti maximam.

* Richard Clarke, M. A. See p. 778.

Cum te omnes plorent, tum omnium maxime
Chariſſima conjux Anna, ex inclytâ Harriſonorum,
de Balls apud Hertfordienſes familiâ oriunda:
Quæ, memoriæ ergo, quam colit ſanctiſſimè,
E marmore me indicem fecit.
Obiit 19 Octob. ann. ſal. rep. 1684,
Ætat. 52."

"Here lieth the body of William Rogers, only ſon of John Rogers, archdeacon of Leiceſter, and confrater of this hoſpital, and Sarah his wife. He departed this life May 3, 1701, in the 11th year of his age."

"Here lieth the body of the reverend and learned Mr. John Jackſon, maſter of this hoſpital thirty-four years. He died May 12, 1763, aged 77 years."

A flat ſtone, in memory of "Elizabeth Jackſon."

Another, "Sacred to the memory of Mr. John Jackſon, ſon of the Rev. Mr. John Jackſon, maſter of this hoſpital; who departed this life the 4th day of October, 1769, aged 52 years."

Liſt of the MASTERS and CONFRATERS, enlarged from Mr. Carte's MSS:

1. William Fyſher, the firſt Maſter, is joined with William, Thomas, and Roger Wigſton, in the patents for the founding of the hoſpital in 5 and 6 Hen. VIII. He procured from the Grey Friars the grant of Sir Francis's garden, paying 4s. a year, 21 July, 12 Hen. VIII.; and 29 Nov. 30 Hen. VIII. appeared in the court of augmentations, to have the ſaid grant allowed and ratified. It is probable that he died the next year *, for

2. Walter Brown is mentioned as warden of the hoſpital by the commiſſioners of ſurvey in 31 Hen. VIII. He was buried Jan. 10, 1560-1.

3. Nicholas Harwar ſucceeded, and died in 1567; for

4. Thomas Sampſon gave up the accompts, partly for Mr. Harwar, and partly for himſelf, in 1567 and 1568. He was buried April 9, 1589, according to an inſertion in the pariſh regiſter.

5. Nathaniel Sampſon, alias Simpſon, ſucceeded him. He died in 1611, and was buried Sept. 21.

6. John Herault, of St. Saviour, had ſome difference with the executors of his predeceſſor. He was ſucceeded by

7. Samuel Clarke, D.D. who wrote a letter to the confrater Nov. 8, 1613, about a ſuit againſt Sir Thomas Beaumont. In another letter he acquaints him that he was admitted one of the chaplains of the prince. But he was a very bad man; for (on his conduct being called to an account) in 1640 it was made to appear that he had 10l. for placing Jeremy Tynnys in the hoſpital, and 10l. for admitting George

* See his epitaph, p. 775.

Cheſter,

Chester, and that his wife had 12l. for placing Dorothy Everard there, and that Mr. Robinson paid him 6l. 13s. 4d. for his mother's admittance, &c.

8. William Chillingworth, M. A. was his successor, whose patent was dated 16 March, 16 Car. I. This excellent divine has been already mentioned in the History of Hinckley, pp. 528. 399. He was sequestered from the office of Master of this hospital, Jan. 8, 1643-4, on being taken with the forces in arms against the parliament at Arundel Castle; and died a few days after at the episcopal palace at Chichester. The Presbyterian party were unwilling at first to allow him Christian burial, but afterwards consented that he should be buried by *their own performance*; which was accordingly performed in the cathedral church, most of the royal party of that city attending his body to the grave.

On a neat mural monument on the South side of the cloysters of the cathedral at Chichester in Sussex is this epitaph:

"*Virtuti Sacrum.*

Spe certissimâ resurrectionis
Hic requiescit expectat animam
GULIELMUS CHILLINGWORTH, A. M.
Oxonii natus & educatus,
Collegii S. Trinitatis
Socius, Decus & Gloria;
Omni literarum genere celeberrimus;
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ adversus Romanam
Propugnator invictissimus;
Ecclesiæ Salisburiensis cancellarius
dignissimus.
Sepultus Januar. mense A. D. 1643-4,
Sub hoc marmore requiescit;
nec leniat damna Sepulchri."

9. John Meredith, D. D. obtained his patent 3 Feb. 19 Car. I. On the sequestration of Chillingworth, the parliament directed the mastership to be disposed to the benefit of Mr. Job Grey, minister, brother to the earl of Kent. On the 6th of March, 1643-4, finding by their Journals that the Chancellor of the Duchy had not complied with their order for that purpose, he was again directed to do it. On the 11th of August it was recorded that John Meredith, D. D. was presented to it; who was thereupon sequestered, and Grey directed to keep his place till the further order of the house. This lasted on till April 5, 1646, when Meredith was displaced by a formal ordinance, and

10. Job Grey was intruded by the parliament; his patent bearing date April 11, 1646. He was a prisoner to the Royalists in 1643; and was exchanged by order of parliament, June 13 that year, for Sir William Ribball, Knight. He continued master till 1649 and part of 1650.

11. Richard Lee was in possession in 1651 and 1652, for which he accounted, in a letter of his dated at Hatfield July 19, 1661, directed to Mr. Stanley and Mr. Cradock, wherein he speaks of several evidences, which he delivered in the hospital chest for them and their fellow trustees, and prays them to confer the more with their brethren in that sacred trust, that the evidences may be delivered to Mr. Meredith, the master of the hospital, to whom they belong. I find the honour to assign the place of a noble baron, &c. N. B. The continuance of this place was much altered during the Usurpation.—Dr. Meredith was restored in 1660, and he died

year

year he was made provoſt of Eaton, and was alſo choſen warden of All Souls in Oxford Jan. 21, 1660. Jan. 24, 1664, he made his will, by which he forgave what ſums of money ſhould be due to him at his death upon account of Wigſton's Hoſpital. He died July 18, 1665, and was buried in All Souls chapel.

12. Richard Clarke, M. A. had his patent Aug. 4, 1664. He was a very good man, and kind maſter of the hoſpital. He died Oct. 19, 1684, at Leiceſter, and was buried Oct. 24. See his epitaph, p. 775.

13. John Pyke obtained his patent Nov. 1, 1684.

14. ——— Hardwick ſucceeded; and died in 1717-18.

15. Samuel Clarke, D. D. rector of St. James in Weſtminſter, ſucceeded him. The life of this truly amiable man, like that of his predeceſſor Chillingworth, is ſo univerſally known, that I ſhall not detail it here. A conciſe character of him, however, by the late Dr. Salter of the Charterhouſe, is worth tranſcribing:

"SAMUEL CLARKE, D. D.

Rector of St. *James's*, *Weſtminſter*: in *each* ſeveral part of uſeful knowledge and critical learning, *perhaps* without a ſuperior; in *all* united, *certainly* without an equal: in his *Works*, the beſt *defender* of religion; in his *practice*, the greateſt *ornament* to it: in his *converſation*, communicative; and in an uncommon manner inſtructive: in his *preaching* and *writings*, ſtrong, clear, and calm: in his *life*, high in the eſteem of the *wiſe*, the *good*, and the *great*: in his *death*, lamented by every friend to *learning*, *truth*, and *virtue*. He died in the fifty-fourth year of his age, 17 May, MDCCXXIX."

16. John Jackſon, the confrater, ſucceeded him. He was the eldeſt ſon of the Rev. John Jackſon (firſt rector of Senſey near Thirſk, and afterwards rector of Roſſington, and vicar of Doncaſter, in Yorkſhire), and was born at Senſey in that county April 4, 1686; and educated at Doncaſter ſchool under the famous Dr. Bland (afterwards dean of Durham, and provoſt of Eton); who, obſerving his proficiency, often left the inſtruction of the younger ſcholars to his care. Thus accompliſhed, he was entered of Jeſus College, Cambridge, towards the end of 1702; and from his reſidence at Midſummer following proſecuted the academical ſtudies with diligence, and learned Hebrew under the celebrated Orientaliſt Simon Ockley. He proceeded B. A. at the uſual period; and leaving the univerſity in 1707, was appointed tutor to the children of Mr. Simpſon, at Renſhaw in Derbyſhire. In the mean time the rectory of Roſſington having been reſerved from the death of his father for him by the corporation of Doncaſter, he took deacon's orders in 1708; and in 1710 was ordained prieſt, and entered into the full poſſeſſion of that rectory. But the parſonage-houſe being gone to decay, he boarded at Doncaſter, and in 1712 married Elizabeth, daughter of John Cowley, Eſq. collector of exciſe there. On this marriage, he entirely re-built the parſonage-houſe at Roſſington, and went to reſide in it. He commenced author in 1714, by publiſhing three anonymous letters in defence of Dr. S. Clarke's "Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity." He was not at that time perſonally acquainted with Dr. Clarke; but met with him ſoon after at Lynne Regis in Norfolk. Mr. Tonſon, the bookſeller, intending in 1726 to publiſh

publish a Bible with paraphrase and notes by several hands, applied to him by Dr. Clarke, to undertake the comment upon the Prophets, proposing a handsome gratuity; but he declined the offer, and the same year engaged in the cause of his friend against Dr. Waterland *. In the same year also there passed several letters between him and Mr. Whiston, on the subject of Infant-baptism. In 1718 he went to Cambridge, to take his degree of M. A.; but finding such an opposition raised against it as he was unable to remove, he desisted from the pursuit. Presently after his return, he received a consolatory letter from Dr. Clarke, who also procured for him this wafterfhip †, to which he was presented in 1719 by lord Lechmere, in whose gift it was as then chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, and to whom Dr. Clarke had been the year before indebted for the masterfhip. On this promotion Mr. Jackson left Rossington, and removed to Leicester, where, as confrater, he was also afternoon preacher, or lecturer of St. Martin's church (see p. 770); but constantly visited his flock at Rossington for two or three months every year during his life. May 40, 1720, he took out a licence from his diocesan Dr. Gibson, bishop of Lincoln, to qualify him for afternoon preacher at St. Martin's aforementioned. In 1721 and the following year several presentments were lodged against him in the bishop's court, as also in that of Dr. Trimnel, archdeacon of Leicester, for preaching erroneous doctrines ‡; but he so strenuously vindicated himself as to defeat the prosecutions. Yet, after the case of the Arian subscription was published by Dr. Waterland, he resolved, with Dr. Clarke, never to subscribe the articles any more, by which resolution he lost, about 1724, the hopes of a prebend of Salisbury, which bishop Hoadly refused to give him without such subscription §. The bishop's denial was more remarkable, as he had so often intimated his own dislike of all subscriptions. However, he had been presented by Sir John Fryer to the private prebend of Wherwell in Hampshire, where no such qualification was requisite. In 1723 Mr. Jackson published "The Duty of Subjects towards their "Governors; a Sermon preached before the Hon. Charles Churchill's Regiment of "Dragoons, at their Camp near Leicester, August 1723;" and in 1728, "The "Duty of a Christian set forth and explained in several Practical Discourses, being

* Nine treatises by Mr. Jackson on this controversy, from 1718 to 1738, are enumerated in the Supplementary Volume (vol. VI. part 2.) of the Biographia Britannica, 1757, p. [illegible].

† This office is held (but [illegible]) by patent from the chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, and was particularly acceptable to Mr. Jackson, as it requires no subscription to any articles or [illegible]. His predecessor Carlisle (for a time) refused to subscribe. Neal, in his "History of the Puritans," vol. III. chap. II. p. 101. 8vo, says, "Chillingworth was presented to two of "the three preferments before mentioned, viz. the chancellorship of Salisbury and the master-"ship of Wigston's Hospital." Both these are held by patent, and require no subscription." But Chillingworth was not chancellor of the diocese, but of the church of Sarum; which shall unsubscribing requires subscription, as much as any simple prebend did in a cathedral.

‡ Complaint was made to Bishop Gibson that Mr. Jackson did not read the Athanasian Creed in the church of the Hospital; to which Mr. Jackson replied, that the Corporation were the bishop's immediate, and that the statutes of this house directed the Apostles' Creed to be read and no other.

§ See a letter of Mr. Jackson's on this occasion, Biog. Brit. ubi supr. p. [illegible].

" an Expoſition of the Lord's Prayer; to which is added, a Diſcourſe on the Sacra-
" ment of the Lord's Supper, for the Uſe of Families." On the death of Dr. Clarke, in May 1729, he ſucceeded, by the preſentation of the Duke of Rutland, then chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter, to the maſterſhip of this hoſpital, which office he held till his death. He repaired and made ſeveral additions to the maſter's houſe; repaired the hoſpital, and by degrees augmented the ſtipend of the poor to 3s. a week. In 1730, he was denied the uſe of the pulpit at St Martin's (ſee pp. 3501. 770); and publiſhed that year "A Defence of human Liberty, in anſwer to the principal Arguments which have been alledged againſt it, and particularly to Cato's Letters on that Subject, &c. The ſecond edition, to which is added, A vindication of human Liberty, in anſwer to a Diſſertation on Liberty and Neceſſity, written by Anthony Collins, Eſq." 8vo. And in that and the following year, he publiſhed four tracts in defence of human reaſon, occaſioned by biſhop Gibſon's "Second Paſtoral Letter." In 1731 he attacked Tindal's "Chriſtianity as old as the Creation;" in 1733 he publiſhed an anſwer to "Things divine and ſupernatural, conceived by Analogy with Things natural and human," a work attributed to biſhop Browne, of Cork; in 1734, "The exiſtence and unity of God proved from his Nature and Attributes, &c. To which is added an Appendix, wherein is conſidered the Ground and Obligations of Morality," which led him into a controverſy with Mr. W. Law and other writers; in 1735, "A Diſſertation on Matter and Spirit, with ſome Remarks on a Book, intituled, An Enquiry into the Nature of the human Soul," [by Mr. Baxter]; and in 1736 "A Narrative of the Caſe of the Rev. Mr. Jackſon's being refuſed the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at Bath;" which had been done in a very public manner by Dr. Coney. In 1742 he had an epiſtolary debate with his friend W. Whiſton concerning the order and times of the high prieſts. In 1744 he publiſhed "An Addreſs to the Deiſts, being a Proof of Revealed Religion from Miracles and Prophecies, in anſwer to a Book, intituled, The Reſurrection of Jeſus conſidered by a Moral Philoſopher," 8vo; and in 1745 entered the liſt againſt Mr. Warburton, in "The Belief of a future State proved to be a fundamental Article of the Religion of the Hebrews, and held by the Philoſophers; the heathen Theology explained, and the time of Job; with Remarks on Mr. Lardner's fifth volume, &c. 1745," 8vo. On this production Mr. Warburton not unpleaſantly remarked, that all its objections, even to the very blunders, had been long ago obviated or anſwered. "But I would recommend," he ſays, "Mr. Jackſon's pamphlet to the reader's peruſal, as a ſpecimen of that illuſtrious Band in which he has thought fit to inliſt; and which indeed would have been imperfect without this Anſwerer General; and, after having written againſt the Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul, does me too much honour to be overlooked." Mr. Jackſon either publiſhed a ſecond part of his "Belief of a future State," or added an appendix to his former part, "occaſioned by ſome ſevere reflections on the author and his writings, contained in the ſecond part of Mr. Warburton's Remarks," which appeared in 1746. Mr. Warburton in March 1747 replied, in a Preface to Mr. Towne's "Critical Enquiry into the Opinions and Practice of the ancient Philoſophers, &c."

Mr. Jackſon immediately purſued the ſubject, in "A further defence of the ancient "Philoſophers, againſt the Miſrepreſentations of a critical Enquiry, printed by "Mr. Warburton, 1737," and by "A Treatiſe on the Improvement made in the "Art of Criticiſm, collected out of the Writings of a celebrated Hypercritic: by "Philiatrus Cantabrigienſis, 1748." Mr. Warburton having made ſome remarks on this treatiſe, the controverſy cloſed, by "A Defence of a late Pamphlet called, "A Treatiſe on the Improvement made in the Art of Criticiſm, being an Anſwer "to ſome Remarks made upon it, 1749." Mr. Jackſon's next work was, "Remarks "on Dr. Middleton's free Enquiry into the miraculous Power ſuppoſed to have ſub-"ſiſted in the Chriſtian Church after the Days of the Apoſtles." From this time he does not appear to have publiſhed any thing till his laſt and capital work, "Chronological Antiquities; or, the Antiquities and Chronology of the moſt an-"cient Kingdoms, from the Creation of the World, for the Space of 5000 Years, "&c. To which are added proper Indexes*, 1752." 3 vols. 4to. He afterwards made many collections and preparations for printing an edition of the New Teſtament in Greek, with Scholia in the ſame language, and would have inſerted all the various readings, had not the infirmities of age, which he felt ſome years before his death, prevented him from finiſhing the deſign †. His bodily ſtrength declining, and the faculties of his mind gradually decreaſing (of which he ſeemed but too ſenſible), he became incapable of cloſe application to ſtudy ‡; but retained his thirſt after knowledge till his death, which happened at Leiceſter, on Aſcenſion-day, May 12, 1763. By his wife, who died before him, he had twelve children; of whom one ſon and three daughters were living in 1764.—The following hints of Mr. Jackſon's character were given me by the late Mr. Ludlam, who was acquainted with him from the year 1752: "He always ſeemed to me rather a man of induſtry than genius, "at leaſt ſuch genius as is neceſſary to reconcile the inconſiſtent accounts of ancient "writers, and make out a clear ſyſtem of ancient chronology. He certainly took "all that he has ſaid about hieroglyphics and myſteries from Warburton; but ſo "totally forgot or overlooked it (as was his cuſtom on other occaſions, that he ve-"rily thought it all his own; nor did he underſtand any of the Eaſtern languages, "except a little Hebrew. He was much offended at Dr. Conyers (and would have "been at any one) for ſaying that he denied the divinity of the Son. But then he "would not on any account give the Son the appellation of *ſelf-exiſtent, neceſſarily-*

* In a quarter of a ſheet of "Additions" to this work, is an anſwer to a note printed at the cloſe of a new edition of the firſt volume of "The Divine Legation."

† An account of the materials he had collected for this intended edition, with notes containing alterations, corrections, and additions to his Chronology, are inſerted in an appendix to "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Rev. Mr. John Jackſon, &c. London, 1764, by "Mr. Nichols, of Leiceſter," 8vo, whence, and from the Anecdotes of Bowyer, the account is principally extracted. There are many particulars relating to him in Whiſton's Life of Clarke.

‡ He had publiſhed thirty-ſix ſeparate books and pamphlets. And in "The Old Wig," N° 53 and N° 59, were his productions. He was editor alſo of "Novum Teſtamentum Graecum "quo extant omnia, poſt Jacobi Familii Bruguenſii recenſitum, ad antiquiores editiones collatum, "& a multis mendis expurgatum, 17..."

" *exiſtent*, &c. or any of thoſe metaphyſical titles. His being ſo early a defender " of Dr. Clarke, and his political zeal for the Hanover family, got him his preferment; and his earlieſt writings, eſpecially his 'Plea for Human Reaſon,' appear " to have been his beſt."

11. William Rawlorne, of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1763; the preſent maſter 1788.

CONFRATERS.

1. John Thorpe, ſo named in the founder's ſtatutes; but in the return of the commiſſioners, 31 Hen. VIII. he is called Thomas Thorpe.

2. Peter Wood.

3. Geoffrey Johnſon was confrater at the making the new ſtatutes 14 Eliz. He was buried Sept. 25, 1585. See his epitaph, p. 775.

4. Nathaniel Sampſon advanced to be maſter in 1589.

5. Thomas Sacheverel ſucceeded in 1589. He was buried Dec. 1, 1626.

6. John Angel* was his ſucceſſor, and was turned out in 1651.

7. William Sims ſucceeded him; but was deprived before 1662, being intruded by the uſurped powers, and a Nonconformiſt. He was buried Aug. 10, 1669.

8. Thomas Peſtell.

9. John Newton. He reſigned, and removed into Glouceſterſhire in 1697.

10. John Rogers, rector of Segrave, ſucceeded him; and was made archdeacon and inſtalled in Dec. 1704. When he was confrater, and eſpecially when he was advanced to be archdeacon, having pretended that Wigſton's Hoſpital was no part of the pariſh of St. Martin, and having forbid ſuch perſons as lived within the precincts of the hoſpital, although no members of the hoſpital, to pay any parochial due, either to the vicar or officers of the pariſh, I think it proper to obſerve, that William Wigſton in his foundation charter ſays he had built it "ſupra quandam "terram meam infra villam Leyceſtr', juxta cimiterium eccleſiæ parochialis Sancti "Martini ex parte occidentali & infra limites ejuſdem parochiæ." And John biſhop of Lincoln, in his confirmation of the ſtatutes of William Wigſton, dated at Buckden ult. Sept. 1522, deſcribes it to be "Hoſpitale conſtruct' infra parochiam Sancti "Martini de Leiceſtr'." So likewiſe Richard Mawdely, S. T. B. archdeacon of Leiceſter, in his confirmation of the ſtatutes, dated at Leiceſter April 13, 1525, calls it, "Hoſpital' pauperum infra parochiam Sancti Martini, Leiceſtr'." And in the compoſition made between the abbot of Leiceſter, and the vicar of St. Martin, and the maſter of the hoſpital, it is ſaid to be founded "infra parochiam eccleſiæ parochialis Sancti Martini, Leiceſtr';" and the ſaid vicar is bound, by himſelf or deputy, to viſit and miniſter the Sacrament and ſacramentals to all the poor men and

* See his character, p. *516. He was a priſoner with Job Grey in 1645, and was exchanged for Dr. Davies Ambroſe.

women

women in the hofpital, " prout aliis fuis ibidem parochianis, & fuis fpiritualibus " Lector." dated July 10, 1520. After fome time he reſigned to

11. George Anderſon, rector of Lutterworth, whoſe patent was dated Dec. 2, 1713. He reſigned in 1717 to his brother

12. Robert Anderſon, who was then ſickly, and died May 17, 1717, and was buried in the chapel of the hoſpital May 19.

13. John Jackſon, rector of Roſſington, B. A. ſucceeded; and was made maſter 1729. See p. 778.

14. Philip Hacket ſucceeded, and died April 27, 1735.

15. Mr. Tiffen.

16. Thomas Ludlam, M. A. the preſent confrater 1788.

P. 601. l. 10. r. " John Whatton, Eſq. of the Newark;" and l. 15, r. " Of " this ſeven pounds, 2s. 6d. was to be paid to the poor women weekly; and of the " remaining 10s. the matter of the hoſpital is to have one half, and the other half " is for the mayor and juſtices to drink wine together."

Ibid. There is another little hoſpital in Blue Boar lane, founded by Matthew Simons, Eſq. who having purchaſed a houſe there about 1709, after that he had repaired and fitted it for the purpoſe, placed therein ſix ſingle women, about 1713; and at his death, about 1714, he ordained a ſucceſſion of that number to be continued for ever, aſſigning to them a good garden, and good cellar, in common, and to each woman 15s. quarterly, i. e. 3l. a year, and fifteen hundred of coals, call what they will, and enjoined his executors or truſtees to keep the houſe in repair; the ſame Mr. Simons gave about 103l. a year for other laſting charities.

Mrs. Clark, keeper of the Blue-boar inn, or Blue-bell inn, oppoſite the free-ſchool, Leiceſter, was robbed and murdered by her ſervant maid and ſeven men. The relation, being ſingular, is here given as told by Sir Roger Twiſden, who had it from perſons of undoubted credit, who were not only inhabitants of Leiceſter, but ſaw the murderers executed. When king Richard III. marched into Leiceſterſhire againſt Henry, earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. he lay at the Blue-boar inn, in the town of Leiceſter, where was left a large wooden bedſtead, gilded in ſome places, which after his defeat and death in the battle of Boſworth, was left, either through haſte, or as a thing of little value (the bedding being all taken from it), to the people of the houſe; thence forward this old bedſtead, which was boarded at the bottom (as the manner was in thoſe days), became a piece of ſtanding furniture, and paſſed from tenant to tenant with the inn. In the reign of queen Elizabeth this houſe was kept by one Mr. Clarke, who put a bed on this bedſtead, which his wife going to make haſtily, and jumbling the bedſtead a piece of gold dropped out. This excited the woman's curioſity; ſhe narrowly examined this antiquated piece of furniture, and finding it had a double bottom, took off the uppermoſt with a chiſſel, upon which ſhe diſcovered the ſpace between them filled with gold, part of it coined by Richard III. and the reſt of it in earlier times. Mr.

Clarke concealed this piece of good fortune, though by degrees the effects of it made it known, for he became rich from a low condition, and, in the space of a few years, mayor of the town; and then the story of the bedstead came to be rumoured by the servants. At his death he left his estate to his wife, who still continued to keep the inn, though she was known to be very rich; which put some wicked persons upon engaging the maid servant to assist in robbing her. These folks, to the number of seven, lodged in the house, plundered it, and carried off some horse loads of valuable things, and yet left a considerable quantity of valuables scattered about the floor; as for Mrs. Clarke herself, who was very fat, she endeavoured to cry out for help, upon which her maid thrust her fingers down her throat, and choaked her, for which fact she was burnt, and the seven men who were her accomplices were hanged at Leicester some time in the year 1613.

P. 601. Leland tells us, "The Gray Freres of Leircester stode at the ende of the hospital of Mr. Wigeston. Simon Mountefort, as I lernid, was founder there; and there was buried king Richard III. and a knight caullid Mutton, sumtyme mayre of Leycester."

The church belonging to this house was probably that mentioned in Charity's Rental as "Ecclesia Sanctæ Trinitatis," which is plainly described to be in the parish of St. Martin.

In 1402 the master of the Friars Minors (the Gray Friars) of Leicester, being convicted of treason, was hanged at Tyburn, at the same time with Sir Roger Clarendon, a natural son of the famous Black Prince.

Alan Bell was warden 12 Hen. VIII; but the last warden was William Gyles, who with seven other friars surrendered his convent 10 Nov. 30 Hen. VIII.

The site of the two other friaries is well known, but here has been no tradition of a long time to inform us what order they were of. Hence it is, that in the ground-plot of Leicester drawn by Mr. Thomas Roberts (which for the most part of a surveyor is very exact) you find near the North gate the White Friars, and out of the West gate the Black Friars, which are so styled by him by his conjecture, because he thought that he must give them some name or other to distinguish them. But he is clearly mistaken; for there never were any White Friars in Leicester, and the other is misplaced.

Of the Dominicans, alias Black Friars, or Friars Preachers, see p. *483.

"I saw in the quire of the Blake Freres the tumbe of . . . . . .

And a flat alabaster stone, with the name of lady Isabel, wife to Sir John Beauchamp, of Holt. And in the North isle I saw the tumbe of another knight, without Scripture. And in the North crosse isle a tombe having the name of Roger Poynter, of Leicester, armid . . . . . *."

William Ceyton, alias Cleyton, was prior of this convent 27 Hen. VII. to whom, and his successors, the corporation, by act of common hall, Sept. 21, in that year, granted the pasture of two cows in their common pasture called the Cow Hey, for

* Leland's Itin. vol. I. p. 16, ed. 1770.

which

which he gave them 20s. and engaged that he and his houſe ſhould pray for them for ever.

Ralph Burrel was the laſt prior; for he ſurrendered the convent 10 Nov. 30 Hen. VIII; and Aug. 7, 38 Hen. VIII. the king granted the whole houſe, and the fite of it, to the marquis of Dorſet and Thomas Dupuis, and the heirs of the marquis.

At the entrance of this friary from the North gate of the town, upon Mr. Nichols's erecting a houſe, there was found the pot full of Roman coins mentioned in p. 518.

The Auguſtine Friars I have found ſtyled St. Katharine Auſtin Friars: I ſuppoſe becauſe their church or chapel was dedicated to St. Katharine; and I take them to be thoſe who were ſettled without the Weſt gate Northward, between the two channels of the river. There is a well very near the Bow bridge, which is ſtill called St. Auſtin's well. See p. 721.

23 Feb. 23 Hen. VIII. it was agreed before Mr. Nicholas Rennold, then mayor, by conſent of the wardens and all the company of journeyman ſheermakers, that they ſhould give yearly to the Auſtin Friars in Leiceſter, for all the brethren and ſiſters to be prayed for, in ready money, 10s. to be paid at two times in the year, beſides the offering days before uſed.

Richard Preſton was the laſt prior. He ſurrendered his convent the ſame day as the reſt of the friars did, 10 Nov. 30 Hen. VIII.

P. 603. The church and pariſh of *St. Croſſ* is only another name for that of St. Martin, and ſo called becauſe the High Croſs * ſtood in this pariſh. This building, which was conſidered an ornament to the town by moſt travellers, and has been ſpoken of by writers as a building of taſte and ſuperiority when compared with other market-croſſes, was erected in 1576 by the corporation of Leiceſter, and was taken down a few years ſince, being conſidered an annoyance to the paſſage in the ſtreet it ſtood in. The ſum it was ſold for was inconſiderable; a paltry pittance compared with its intrinſic worth. The preſent deſpicable ſubſtitute, compared to the former, is "like the baſeleſs fabric of a viſion." If the ſtreet in which it ſtood was ill ſuited to its magnitude, a few pounds would have removed it thence, to a place where its beauty would have been conſpicuous, and where it might have remained an ornament to Leiceſter, and a monument of the taſte of thoſe who erected it. But now its fragments lie ſcattered and diſhonoured; ſome are hidden in the foundations of buildings, and many of its component parts have been mangled by the ſtone-cutter for various uſes.

P. 603. Cantaria Corp' Chriſti in prædicta villa Leiceſtr'.

Valet in redd' & firm' terr' & conſuetudinum infra vill' Leic' præd' cantarie pertinen', per ann', prout &c. ——— XVIIIl. XVIIs.

Firm' diverſ' al' tenem', cotag', & gardin', dimiſſ' diverſ' per indent', prout &c. ——— ——— XIIs. VIIId.

* See a view of it in Plate XXX.

Redd'

Redd' affif' diverf' liberorum tenentium ibidem, prout &c.	vii. xiiiis. xid. qa.
Firm' manſionis cum gardino eidem pertinen' per ann' ſcituat' ex occid' parte eccleſiæ Beatæ Mariæ ibidem, valuat' —	xs.
	xxvii. xixs. qa.
Repriſ'; viz. in redditi' reſolut' div' perſon' ſequent'; viz. Domino Regi pro diverſ' pinc' redd' exeun' de diverſ' ten' præd' ducatus ſui Lanc' viis. xd. ob.; Willielmo Swede gen' exeun' de cert' in Southfelde xiid.; præfat' Domino Regi ut ducat' ſui Lanc' præd' xiiis. ixd. ob.; pro diverſ' al' pnis redd' eidem Domino Regi ut in jure nuper monaſter' Leic', viis.; diverſis aliis perſonis viis. vd.; in tota, prout per rentale præd' renovat' —— ——	xliis. id.
Vacat' dominus tenementorum ibidem, per annum —	xviis. viiid.
Stipend' Henr' Grymys, capellani divin' ſervic' infra eccleſiam ibidem celebr', per annum — —	cviis. viiid.
Stipend' Johannis Foſter, capellani ibidem, per annum	cviis. viiid.
Obit' & elimoſin' ibidem annualiter expend', per annum	xliiis. iid.
Feod' ſeneſchalli ſive ballivi ibidem, per annum —	xxs.
Denar' ſol' pro vino, cera, & lucernis, tam pro præd' duobus capellanis vs. vid.; quam pro uno alio capellano celebrante miſſam vocat' Jheſus maſſe iiiis.; infra eccleſiam præd' annualiter expendend', per annum — — —	ixs. vid.
Reparationibus ſup' dict' tenementa ibidem annualiter fact' per annum — — —	viiis. xid.
Et remanet clare per annum viiil. xiiiis. viid. qa.	xviiil. viis.

The ſaid chauntry was founded by William Humberſton, and John Ive the younger, under the lycens of king Edward III. to th'entente to find iiii prieſts to celebrate divine ſervice within the pariſh church of St. Martin in Leiceſter, and to pray for the founders ſouls; in which pariſh is 6 houſelyng people, and no more prieſts, but only the vicar, whoſe ſtipend or lyvyng ys ſo fore decayed that he ys not able to fynde any other prieſt to ſerve there, ſo that without the help of the ſaid chantry prieſts many of the ſaid pariſhioners in time of ſickneſs ſhall be like to periſh, without the rights of the church; alſo the churchwardens, with eleven other honeſtmen of the ſaid pariſh, hath the preſentation and election of the ſame; and at this preſent time there are but two of the ſaid four prieſts ſinging, for that the rents of the ſame are ſo far in decay and loſs of rent than they have been heretofore; and there hath been no lands ſold, &c.; and an inventory, &c."

Mr. Throſby very ingeniouſly conjectures that part of the houſe now occupied by Mr. John Stevens was the place where either this chantry, or that of St. George's guild, was founded. In two ſpacious rooms of this houſe is ſtill admirably well preſerved a long range of lights, extending through both rooms, and containing

1

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6

Painted Glass at M^r. Stephens's Leicester.

a regular series of twenty-eight ancient paintings upon glass, of which a specimen, with a cypher of the artist's name (*H. R.*), is given in Plate XXXVIII, from drawings obligingly communicated by Mr. Throsby; who fe conjectures on these different subjects, with some little variation, is here annexed:

1. St. Margaret.
2. St. Christopher.
3. St. Katharine.
4. St. George.
5. The Annunciation.
6. The Birth of the Virgin Mary.
7. The Wife Men's Offering.
8. The Presentation of Jesus in the Temple.
9. The Resurrection.
10. The Ascension.
11. The Transfiguration.
12. The Elevation of the Host.
13. The Assumption.
14. Part of the same.
15. Marriage.
16. Baptism.
17. Confirmation.
18. Ordination.
19. Penance.
20. Extreme Unction.
21. Visiting the Sick.
22. Burial of the Dead.
23. The Trinity.
24. Releasing the Prisoner.
25. Relieving the Hungry and Thirsty.
26. Cloathing the Naked.
27. Crest of the Town Arms.
28. The Town Arms, viz. a cinquefoil Ermine pierced.

The rest of the figures may be seen in three plates, p. 927.

P. 603. The church of *St. Nicholas* is in the gift of the Crown.

This church has little to boast of in respect of architecture: its walls are immoderately thick, the pillars and arches that support the roof are heavy, and consequently an impediment to the preacher. There were formerly three aisles; but about the year 1697, that towards the North was taken down in consequence of its ruinous state. A view of its tower and spire may be seen in Plate XXXIV. p. 715.

The parish is small, and formerly unable to maintain a preacher; for which reason it was usually held by the vicar of St. Martin's; but of late years, by the beneficence of Queen Anne, the liberality of the corporation, and the contribution of the parishioners, it is regularly provided with a separate vicar.

Thomas Jeffon died vicar here, June 21, 1614. See his epitaph below.

John Clayton.

——— Davenport.

——— Sanderson, M. A. vicar, presented in November 1739.

Joseph Juxon, M. A. rector of Eastwell, Twyford, and Hungarton, chaplain to the Earl of Derby. Abigail his wife died January 14, 1774, aged 66.

Gerard Andrews died in 1764. See his epitaph, p. 788.

James Pigott, M. A. resigned in 1788.

John Anderson was presented to the vicarage in November 1788.

In the vestry is this epitaph:

"Here lieth the body of Thomas Jeffon, sometime vicar, with Lales his wife, &c. 1614. *Tu Dei major ere mei.*"

Among the epitaphs in the church are :

1. "Here lieth the body of Capt. Thomas Mawſon, who ſerved King Charles I. of bleſſed memory, and alſo his Majeſty Charles II. He departed this life the 11th of April, 1678, aged 64 years."

2. "Here was interred the body of Gerrard Andrews*, clerk, M. A. late vicar of this parith, and many years maſter of the free ſchool. He departed this life the 25th day of February, 1764, in the 60th year of his age."

The bells at this church are the oldeſt in Leiceſter. The inſcriptions are,
1ſt bell, "Goldfield. Nazarenus Rex 1656."
2d, "Henry Smith, Richard Hunt, churchwardens, 1710. God ſave his church."
3d, "Sonus iſte 1617. Celorum Chriſte †."

Benefactions to the poor :

Mr. Equon gave to the poor of this pariſh, every laſt week in May, 3s. 6d. in bread, yearly, for ever.

Item, Sir William Cotton, knight, gave to the poor of this pariſh, every Thurſday before Whitſunday, in bread 6s. 8d. yearly, for ever.

Item, Mr. Equon gave to the poor of this pariſh in bread, every laſt week in July, 3s. 6d. yearly, for ever.

Item, Mr. Smart gave to the poor of this pariſh in bread, every 14th of Auguſt, two penny loaves, yearly, for ever.

Item, Mr. Norris gave to the poor in money, every June, yearly, for ever, the ſum of 16s. to be received of the town chamberlain.

Item, Mr. Equon gave to the poor of this pariſh, every laſt week in September, in bread, 3s. 6d. yearly, for ever.

Item, Sir William Cotton, knight, gave to the poor of this pariſh in bread, every New Year's-day, 6s. 8d. yearly, for ever.

Item, Mr. Equon gave to the poor of this pariſh, every laſt week in November, in bread, 3s. 6d. yearly, for ever.

* He was a gentleman much eſteemed as a divine and a ſcholar. Under his tuition the free-ſchool was a ſeminary of great repute ; not only the ſons of the firſt families, in theſe parts, were placed under his care, but numbers from much greater diſtances alſo received the rudiments of an education that do honour to his abilities. Dr. Farmer, not to mention many more of literary fame, was his ſcholar. Chearful in his deportment and deſtitute of tyranny, his ſchool was a ſcene of lively obedience. Beloved by the boys for his free and gentle treatment, his precepts were readily received, and the taſk diſpatched with alacrity. As a Divine, he alike captivated in the deſk and pulpit. He read with an energy juſt and influencing ; taught with a conciſeneſs pertinently perſuaſive, and intelligible to a general auditory, and was long conſidered as one of the brighteſt ornaments of the clerical profeſſion. J. T.

† Imperfect. Perhaps, "Celorum Chriſte, placeat tibi, Rex, ſonus iſte."

Item, Mr. Equon gave to the poor of this parish, every last week in January, in bread, 3s. 6d. yearly, for ever.

Item, Mr. Heyrick gave to the poor of this parish, every Candlemas day, 13s. 4d. in bread, yearly, for ever.

Item, Mr. Equon gave to the poor of this parish, every last week in March, in bread, 3s. 6d. yearly, for ever.

Item, the Right Honourable the Earl of Devonshire gave to the poor of this parish, every Thursday before Easter, 6s. yearly, for ever, to be received of the town chamberlain.

Item, Mr. Inge gave to the poor of this parish, every Friday in Lent, eight two-penny loaves, yearly, for ever.

Item, Mr. Francis Palmer gave to the poor of this parish, every Lady-day, the sum of 10s. yearly, for ever, to be paid by Mr. Hill.

1781, Miss Elizabeth Clark, of Peatling, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Clark, hosier, of this borough, gave 50l. to the poor of this parish; to which was added 5l. by the parishioners, which bought 100l. stock in the three per cents, in order that the poor might have an annual income at Christmas of 3l. for ever.

All these aforesaid benefactors' gifts are to be disposed of by the overseers of the poor for the time being; only Mr. Equon's gift by the churchwardens.

On the front of part of the old shambles by the church, fitted up and used as a school (see pp. 482. *502.); "This charity school for 35 boys was founded "by the corporation, as trustees in the late alderman Newton's will, in 1785." The boys wear black caps, and green cloaths; they have their breakfast at the school, and 5l. to apprentice them. On a line of stone in the front of this edifice: "A charity school, founded and supported by voluntary subscriptions, erected 1785." On the door a slit, inscribed, "For the benefit of this charity school." On a tablet without: "This building, which contains two separate schools, and a dwelling house for the master's family, was erected by voluntary subscriptions in the year 1785, for the religious education of the children of the poor in this parish, who shall be recommended by the annual subscribers." Two statues, a boy and a girl, properly habited, stand in niches over the door, thus underwritten: "These figures were erected at the joint expence of John Johnson and John Hertop, Esqrs. London; both natives of Leicester. By the kindness of our benefactors we are here instructed in the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make us wise unto salvation."

P. 624. Gilda Sanctæ Margaretæ in villa Leic'.

Valet in { Redd' & firm' tum' terr' & ten' prædt' gildæ pertin', situat' & exist'n' in villa Leic', præt &c. — vi*l. x*. vi*d. ob.
Firm' annual' ejusdem gildæ, simul cum duobus [illegible] quæ it' capellani præd' gildæ modo inhabitant, ac gualib' eum pertinentiis, valuat' in toto per annum — xvl.

Inde — — vxl. xs. vi*d. ob.

Reprif', viz. Redd' reſolut' diverſ' perſon' ſequen'; viz. Domino Regi ut ducat' iiii Lane', exeun' de certis terris in Belgrave gate, xxxs. ixd. ob.; eidem, exeun' de diverſis ten' in North gate, viis. viiid.; eidem, exeun' de ii peciis terra in Towne ditche, vid.; cuſtod' caſtellæ ibidem, ut parcell' ducat' præd' xvid.; colleg' B. Mariæ ibidem iiiid.; & Magiſtro Nethermyll, exeun' de una pecia terræ in Belgrave gate præd', ixd.; in toto per annum

Feod' ballivi five collector' reddit' ibidem, per annum — xxj.

Stipend' duorum capellanorum ibidem, cuilibet cor' ad cvis. viiid. per annum — — xl. xiiis. iiiid.

Et remanet clare per annum — vil. xviiis. xd.

The ſaid gild was founded by king Richard the Second, in the name of two cuſtodes, or maſters of the ſame gelde, and to th'entente to find two prieſts, to celebrate divine ſervice within the ſaid church of St. Margaret, and to pray for the founders ſouls; and there hath been no land ſold ſynce the tyme before lymyted; and the inventory, &c.

In another account I find,

Gilda S. Margaret', valet in redd' & firm' —— xxl. xs. id. ob.

Reprif' inde — — xiiil. vis. iiid. ob.

Et rem' clare per annum —— vil. xviiis. xd.

P. 624. "St. Margarete's is thereby the faireſt paroche chirch of Leirceſter, wher ons was cathedrale chirch, and therby the biſhop of Lincoln had a palace, wherof a litle yet ſtandith. John Peny, firſt abbate of Leirceſter, then biſhop of Bangor and Cairluel, is here buried in an alabaſter tumbe. This Penny made the new bricke workes of Leiceſter abby, and much of the brick walles *."

Mr. Bickerſtaffe, on being ſhewn the quotation from the Harleian MS. in p. *489, obſerves: "I remember nothing about a biſhop Middleton, except a mitre in the chancel window next the veſtry, as you turn to the church, which has lately, I think, diſappeared; Mr. Roſs does not remember it; and it might not be his, I mean Middleton's. The modern glazier is moſt Gothicly hoſtile to the well-coloured labours of his ancient predeceſſors.

The figure of the military man, p. *486, is of free-ſtone. The rim of his cap and belt have ſo natural an appearance of iron and its ruſt, that the deception will not yield to the cloſeſt inſpection. He is recumbent, and reſts his head upon his left hand, partly inſerted under his cap; his ſheathed ſword under him, the hilt towards his head; one heel, his right, the only one in ſight, upwards, or he could not have been contained in the bottom of the niche; his back to the Eaſt; his head to the South; on the left ſide of the communion-table in the approach. He is 20

* Leland's Itin. vol. I. p. 17. ed. 1770.

inches

inches long. A lion couchant occupies the right niche, where a human figure might ſtand over the king of beaſts. The niches are very lofty, as to extent upwards.

Biſhop Penny's repreſentative in ſtone, p. *492, is a yard, two feet, ſeven inches and a half long, with the mitre, which exceeds the head two inches. He embraces a ſort of mace; for it is too thick, eſpecially towards the top, for a paſtoral ſtaff, with his left arm, which ſeems to reach to his feet. Beſides the ring which now remains on his fingers, there ſeem to be traces of another, which appears to have been ſlipped off."

A white ſtone in the South-eaſt aiſle of St. Margaret's church, has on its edging, "Hic jacet corpus Thomæ M[a]j[or] . . . . . Major & Janæ uxor ejus, filiæ Guliemi Farmer, ..." [The reſt obliterated.]

On the ſame ſtone:

"Sub hoc ſaxo depoſita ſunt corpora Joannis Major, generoſi, & Janæ uxoris ejus. Ille obiit 12 die Aprilis, anno Dom. 1661, ætatis ſuæ 60. Hæc 11 die Aprilis, anno Dom. 1676, ætatis ſuæ 73.

". . . . . Siſte, Viator.

". . . . . Legas, ne lugeas, quæſo. Hic Suſanna Major, relicta Johan. Major, armigeri, ad pedes viri ſui chariſſimi jacet, quem vivum & mortuum obſervandum novit; annos viduitatis egit tres; & tandem vitâ hac fragili prudenter pie & religioſè conſummatâ in vitam ſempiternam migravit, decimo nono die Martii, anno Dom. 1705, ætatis 28."

Under the above, "Forma major," &c. as in p. *490.

In the church, over the South door:

"Near this place are depoſited the remains of Elizabeth, the wife of John Mills, one of the aldermen of this borough, and daughter of the late John Hickman, of Tinkwood Hall in Cheſhire, gent. She died January the 16th, 1772, in the 57th year of her age. She was an amiable pattern of conjugal virtue and of maternal tenderneſs. How great then the loſs of her ſurviving huſband and ſon!"

To the epitaph on Mr. Farmer, p. *491, add thus:

"Here alſo lie the remains of Iſabella, wife of the ſaid John Farmer, of Leiceſter, gent. and daughter of the late Thomas Levinge, of Shepey in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq. She departed this life Nov. 16, anno Domini 1764.

Here alſo is interred Iſabella Burrell, daughter of the above John and Iſabel Farmer. She departed this life June the twenty-eighth, 1765, aged twenty-ſeven years.

Mortal, gaze on! ſtill as you gaze,
Let this be your inſtruction;
That like a plant God did you raiſe,
Earth was your chief production.
One blooming plant lies wither'd here,
Admir'd by all who'd ſeen her:
Death cropt it from by God's command,
To grace our dear Redeemer."

" To the memory of William Farmer, ſon of John Farmer by Iſabella his wife. He died November the ſeventeenth, 1758, aged 26 years.

Here reſts benevolence in manly youth,
Complacent manners, and ingenuous truth;
With filial piety and ſocial join'd,
Unſhaken conſtancy to fate reſign'd;
If to his ſhare ſome human errors fell,
Aſk your own breaſt where does perfection dwell?"

On an upright ſtone againſt the wall in the North aile:

" Here lieth the body of James Sloane, of Gough Square, in the city of London, gentleman; who departed this life May 19, 1754, aged 54 years.

And alſo Suſanna his wife, who died the 18th of Dec. 1755, aged 52 years."

In the church-yard:

" In ſure and certain hope of a happy reſurrection,
lie the remains of Martha, wife of John Dalby, of this pariſh.
She departed this life on the 29th day of Auguſt, 1781, aged 41 years.
Being early inſtructed in the true principles of Religion,
ſhe did not depend on her own perfections, but on the merits
and redemption of a bleſſed Saviour, for a joyful and happy reſurrection.

Alſo two of their children, Mary and Samuel, who both died in their infancy."

" In certain hopes of a happy reſurrection,
here are depoſited the remains of Catherine, daughter of John and Mary Palmer,
who, after ſupporting a long and painful decline with patience, reſignation,
and Chriſtian fortitude, departed this life April 20, 1778, aged 26.

Early thy life of pilgrimage is run,
Thy buſineſs on this earthly ſtage is done;
Stern Death, who levels all that's form'd of clay,
Of thy fair bloſſoms made an eaſy prey;
Eaſy indeed, for like a lamb you went,
And full as innocent your life was ſpent;
Content and thankfulneſs, thoſe gifts divine,
With meekneſs, mildneſs, patience, all were thine;
Strict filial duties were thy conſtant guide,
For in ſuch virtues were thy only pride.
Death, whoſe grim aſpect frightens each degree,
Had yet no terrors that could frighten thee;
E'en Death itſelf left on thy face a ſmile,
Expreſſive of, " Farewell, my friends, awhile!

What

What ſhall we ſay, if Heav'n's to thee not kind?
What muſt become of us who ſtay behind?
A ſoul at work; thou'rt now at peace and reſt,
And with thy kindred Saints ſupremely bleſt.
Reader, whoe'er thou art, to die prepare;
To live hereafter be thy conſtant care."

"Here lieth the body of James Annis,
one of the aldermen of this burrough, and once mayor.
He died the 18th day of October, 1719, aged 69.

Here lieth the body of Martha, the wife of James Annis,
one of the aldermen of this burrough, and once mayor.
She died November 5, 1719, aged 46.

Here lieth the body of James Annis, gent. their ſon,
who departed this life the ſecond of Auguſt, 1733, aged 28 years."

"In memory of John Baſs, Eſq.
who departed this life on the 8th of November, 1764, aged 69 years."

"Here lieth interred the body of William Spencer,
who departed this life the 2d of March, in the year of our Lord 1763,
in the 47th year of his age.

Farewell, my friends of every kind:
Imprint this leſſon on your mind;
In time you all muſt ſleep in duſt,
Until the riſing of the juſt.
Dear wife, prepare 'gainſt that great day!"

"William Heaford departed this life the 9th day of June, 1723,
in the 19th year of his age.

In ſwimming I my pleaſure oft have ſought,
By ſinking I to ſudden death was brought.

Oh that they were wiſe, that they would conſider their latter end!"

"Here lie the remains of Mary Tanſley, who,
after living 40 years in the ſervice of William Cooke, of this pariſh, gent.
departed this life the 2d of May, 1784, in the 61ſt year of her age.

The memory of the juſt is bleſſed."

"Here

" Here lieth interred
the body of Jane, the daughter of Anthony Ward by Alice his wife,
who departed this life the 17th day of May, 1757, in the 13th year of her age.

Hark, from the tombs a doleful ſound;
My ear, attend the cry:
You living men come view the ground,
Where you muſt ſhortly lie.
The tall, the wiſe, the reverend head
Muſt lie as low as ours."

" In memory of Alice Newbery.
She died the 13th of February 1777, aged 61 years."

There are 10 bells at St. Margaret's; 5 at All Saints; 3 at St. Nicholas's; 10 at St. Martin's; and 5 at St. Mary's. St. Martin's were lately augmented by ſubſcription, and re-caſt from 6 to 10. There are organs lately erected in St. Martin's and St. Margaret's.

P. 604. *St. Michael's* church was ſituate in thoſe which are called the Back Lanes, the houſes whereof were demoliſhed or burnt down in 1173*; but the church, Mr. Carte ſuppoſed, continued ſome time afterwards; for a monk, who was educated under William le Cloune, abbot of Leiceſter 1345—1377, is ſaid to have turned anchoret in this church; but ſoon after that time it was alſo demoliſhed, and the pariſh united to that of All Saints.

Ibid. *St. Peter's* church was alſo ſituated in the Back Lanes, but the pariſh comprehending part of the High-croſs ſtreet, it continued longer. About October 5 Eliz. an account being taken of the bells, it was found that the great bell weighed 11cwt. 16lb. the third bell 8cwt. 26lb. the ſecond bell 6cwt. 18lb. the fore bell 5cwt. 10lb. that the timber of the church ſhould be taken down, and kept in ſafety with the lead; but before this, June 30, 6 Eliz. it was ordered that one of the bells ſhould be ſold for repair of the ſchool-houſe; and on the 7th of April, 15 Eliz. an indenture was made, between the queen, the mayor and co-burgeſſes of Leiceſter, whereby the queen, for 35l. to be paid to the general receiver of the dutchy of Lancaſter, and other cauſes, granted to the mayor and co-burgeſſes all the lead, ſtone, and timber, of the decayed church of St. Peter, which lead, by commiſſioners, was certified to be 4 fowders and 500lb.; and the mayor and co-burgeſſes covenanted to erect a ſubſtantial ſchool-houſe, within a year after the date, covered with ſlate, and the ſame from time to time repair, and to employ the ſaid lead, ſtone, and timber, in edifying the ſame, and to employ the overplus, if any ſhould be, in bringing a conduit † of freſh water into the town. The church being

* The Back Lanes, which are in All Saints pariſh, have never been re-built ſince this almoſt general deſtruction. Before that time they were a very populous part of Leiceſter.

† " See my account in p. 604, of the old conduit near the London-road, erected in 1602, in the field, eaſterly, or nearly: from which, I apprehend, the communication might be made with the market-place, by church-lead pipes." W. B.

entirely

entirely demolished, it was thought convenient that the parish should be united to some other; and it lying between St. Martin's parish and All Saints parish, when the matter came to be considered in a common hall, March 26, 33 Eliz. there arose a great debate between the members which were of those parishes, but at length it was carried that it should be united to All Saints, which was forfeited in the time of Queen Elizabeth; the whole process of which union may be seen p. 474.

At the County Gaol.

"This jail was St. Peter's Church in Leicester; and the yard, garden, stables, &c. the church-yard; in which a corpse may any where be dug up. A good vault under the garden-wall, the foot of which now joins the pig-wash cistern. This church was by order taken down in 1570; and by Queen Elizabeth, in the 15th year of her reign, i. e. April 7, 1573, by deed in the Town-clerk's chamber, conveyed to the corporation, to build the free-school, with all the timber, stone, lead, &c.; and, if any overplus, the remainder to bring water to the conduit in the market-place *."

P. 605. "Capella Sancti Sepulchri extra muros spectat ad ecclesiam Sanctæ "Mariæ de Castello, & est propria canonicorum ibidem, & debet deservire per capel- "lanum eorundem. Clericus illius ecclesiæ instituendus & imponendus per abbatem."

This chapel was situated at the extremity of the borough towards the South, at the end of South gate street, where those who were to be hanged at the gallows used to be interred.

Ibid. *St. James's chapel* had some of its walls standing within the memory of persons living in Mr. Carte's time; and, considering that in a hall-book, 1 Ric. III. one of the wards of the town is described to be "from the South gate unto *The Sepulchre church*," and in another hall book, 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary, the same is described to extend "from the South gate to *St. James's chapel*," it is probable that *St. James's chapel* is the same with *The Sepulchre church*; and if it was not the same, it must have stood very near it.

P. 626. "The corporation, finding several inconveniences to arise from the exemption of the Castle, Newark, &c. from the franchises, made several attempts to have them brought under their jurisdiction, which at length they obtained a grant of, in the charter of 41 Eliz. in very ample terms; but with a proviso at last, saving to all persons whatsoever rights, liberties, and jurisdictions, they had and enjoyed before the making of that charter, which has deterred the corporation from exerting or asserting their jurisdiction in those places †."

"Queen Elizabeth, to whom the Lancaster estates descended, leased first to —— Hastings, for 21 years, "The Grange near the borough of Leicester, with the appurtenances, together with all lands, meadows, feedings, and pasturages, to the

* From a parchment in the hands of Mr. Oswin, the master of the county-gaol. † Carte, Ms. Lib.

ſaid grange belonging, or with the ſame uſually occupied; and alſo all that cloſe called Golling croft, otherwiſe Golling cloſe, with the appurtenances, in the borough of Leiceſter, and in the fields of Leiceſter; together with the tack of cattle to be depaſtured in the Cow-lees and South-fields of Leiceſter aforeſaid, and the water mill called Newark mill, and the holme called Goose holme, with the water, and a tenement the corner of the lane leading to the mill aforeſaid, and the Land-ſwanne, and a meadow called Beed houſe-meade, for the yearly rent of thirty-two pounds and ſixpence." And in the reign of her ſucceſſor James I. all the above were ſold, by an indenture made the 7th of February, in the 12th year of that reign, by Sir William Smith, knight, of Leiceſterſhire, and Humphrey Smith, citizen of London, to Thomas de Sacheverell, Robert Gilliott, James Andrew, Thomas Parker, William Ive, and Rowland Pufey, all of the borough of Leiceſter, gentlemen, for 1000l.; including alſo the following particulars, among many others therein ſpecified: "And alſo all and ſingular the meſſuages, mills, houſes, edifices, ſtructures, barns, ſtables, dove-houſes, orchards, gardens, ſhops, cellars, lands, tenements, chapels, church-yards, meadows, feedings, paſturage, commons, waſtes, void way, grounds lately briers, moors, marſhes, waters, fiſheries, fiſhings, woods, underwoods, trees, and all the land, ground, and ſoil of the ſame woods, underwoods, &c.; and alſo reverſions, mines, quarries, ſervices," &c. The purchaſers Gilliot, Andrews, Parker, and Ive, were principal men of the corporation of Leiceſter, by their ſerving the office of mayor; the laſt name occurs three times in about twenty years. As I have ſeen a copy of the indenture, I have inſerted the above for the information of the reader; much having been ſaid of late reſpecting the freemen's privileges. In this indenture no mention is made of either the freemen of Leiceſter, or even the corporation, who are now the owners of the fields, &c. mentioned above. Yet we may diſcover from the indenture mentioning the tack of cattle, that the freemen of Leiceſter enjoyed then, what they now enjoy in that particular. I think it ſeems therefore highly probable, that the freemen of Leiceſter enjoyed the privilege of wintering their cattle in the South fields, i. e. Mary's fields, prior to this purchaſe. Perhaps it was too notorious to need a proviſo *."

P. 697. The Town-hall continues in nearly the ſame ſtate as deſcribed by Mr. Carte. It contains ſome original portraits, which Mr. Bickerſtaffe thus deſcribes:

1. At the upper end, on the right ſide of the town-arms as you approach, over the mayor and judges, Sir Thomas White †, knight.

" Quum

* Throſ.

† Sir Thomas White, a citizen and merchant-taylor of London in 1546, from a noble intention, procured the hands of the mayor and commonalty of the city of Coventry, 1400l. to purchaſe lands, the rents of which were to be paid to Sir Thomas during the remainder of his life, and then to be applied as under. The purchaſe brought him in annually 70l.; and he dying Feb. 12, 1566, aged 72, he will directed that there ſhould be given out of it, 50l. to twelve poor men of the city of Coventry 40s. a year each, freeright; next he lent 40l. of the reſidue to four young men of the ſame place, freedomen, 10l. each, for nine years, without intereſt, provided they were free of the Taylors' company there. When the nine years were expired the ſaid men were to pay yearly, 20s. each, to two young men, free of Coventry, to be continued for 30 years, each holding

" Quum viginti quatuor urbes hujus regni Angliæ fuis dítéſſet, opibus & annis
" & honore plenus obiit Feb. anno Domini 1560."

On the ground of the picture, the inſcriptions from the top, &c.

" Cernitur hic Thomas Whitus ſub imagine pictâ ;
" Cernitur hac vitâ melius ſub imagine verâ ;
" Is parer & præſul Londini, miles in illo ;
" Providus Oxoniæ fautor, fundator in illâ ;

holding the money for nine years as before, without intereſt ; and at the expiration of that time they were to pay one other fourteen of Coventry 42l. for nine years, without intereſt, and ſo on as before, for ever. In the ſecond year after the expiration of the thirty years, it was alſo ordered that they were to pay to the town of Northampton 42l. the expiration of which was directed to lend the ſame to nine young freemen, inhabitants of that place, 10l. each, for nine years, as in the firſt inſtance, and ſo on to four other young men for ever. In the third year after the expiration of the thirty years, they were alſo ordered to pay 42l. to the town of Leiceſter, to be diſpoſed of in the ſame manner as that at Northampton. In the fourth year the ſame ſum, and in the like manner, to Nottingham ; in the fifth to Warwick ; and the laſt to Coventry, where the whole 42l. were then to be paid to one freeman of the city for nine years, and ſo on for ever. It was willed that no perſon was to have it twice ; and to be paid in, one month after the decreſe of the principal ; and the perſon to be choſen without partiality. The eſtate being much improved in the year 1700, the corporations preferred a bill in chancery, for an equitable diſtribution of the improved rents, which, upon hearing, was given againſt the corporations ; but, not being ſatisfied with this deciſion, they brought their claim before the houſe of lords the enſuing year ; when it was ſettled to their advantage. It happened, upon examining the eſtate and letting the accompts in 1709, that the eſtate was improved to the value of 70l. 2s. 2d. It was therefore ſettled that the firſt year, beginning March 25, the whole of the above annual ſum ſhould go to the city of Coventry, to be diſpoſed of to the purpoſe following, viz. to 121 poor men, 40s. each, and to one other poor man 23s. in all 243l. 3s. to be given according to the deed of free-gift to the donor ; and 42l. 4s. 2d. to be put out at intereſt, according alſo to the donor's intention. The reſt was given to the Merchant-taylors company, reſerving a certain portion to the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of Coventry ; and a certain alſo to the ſteward and town clerk of that city ; the whole amounting to the ſum of 70l. 2s. 2d. This ſum the enſuing year, beginning March 25, was to be divided as follows : to the city of Coventry 243l. 3s. to be given to the poor men as before. To the Merchant-taylors, mayor, &c. 6d. 15s. and to Northampton 40s. 4l. 2d. 3 then to Leiceſter : in manner as to Northampton and Warwick. Various ſuits were after this had in chancery, which were finally adjuſted by decree dated Dec. 20, 1722 ; and on Lady-day 1725, the whole rental amounted to 93l. 2s. and was then in a ſtate of great probable improvement. The ſum now in the gift of the mayor and aldermen of Leiceſter, ariſing from the gift of Sir T. White, is ſaid to amount to 750l. and is lent without intereſt to freemen freemen of Leiceſter, in ſums of 20 and 30l. ; no perſon being allowed to have more than one 30 and one 20l. during his life, and more than ſeven at one time ; no perſon of that nature being complied with till after the payment of the firſt inſtalment. The truſtees have been very careful that poſterity ſhould not have room to complain of an indulgence in hazarding the money upon hazardous ſecurity ; and few inſtances have happened diſagreeable to the intereſt of ſucceeding generations. Some years ago, when the corporation of Leiceſter had their Exchange, they intended to have perpetuated the memory of this benefaction, by placing his ſtatue in a niche made for that purpoſe, in the front of the new building ; but whether the late expenſive inſtruments of gratitude have not ſince prevailed, to the ruin of ſome purpoſes to enable her to undertake its completion, we cannot determine. That the gentleman of this family of gentlemen poſſeſſed the warmeſt ſenſe of the bleſſings which the city has moſt juſtly been given to the land of induſtry here, the lines written under his name in the Tower-hall will inform.

" Briſtolii decus eximium; laus prima Redingæ;
" Gloria Turbrigiæ; tibi cauſa, Coventria, famæ;
" Urbis honos, orbis prudentia, gemma ſenectæ.

" Thomas White, miles, aldermannus civitatis Londoni,
" Fundator collegii Sancti Johannis Baptiſtæ & aulæ Gloceſtrenſis Oxoniæ.

" Gulielmus Heyricke, eques, amoris ergo dedit 1616."

2. On the ſame ſide is a likeneſs of James Wigley, Eſq. of Scraptoft Hall, one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the borough of Leiceſter from 1737 till his death, which happened in 1765. See p. 689.

3. Over the ſtate, or the ſeat of the mayor and judges, in the great hall, on the left of the town arms, is the figure, alſo framed, of the earl of Huntingdon.

" Henrie earle of Huntingdon, lord Haſtings, Hungerford, Botreux, Mulins, " and Moules, knight of the moſt noble order of the Garter, and lord preſident " of the queene's counſill in the North parts of England. This noble peere gave " an hundred marks a yeare for ever to ſundrie godly uſes; and thirtie pounds to a " publique preacher for the whole towne of Leiceſter, ten pounds to the chief " ſchoolemaſter their, ten pounds to four poore ſchollers, and twenty nobles a " year to the poore of Wigſton's hotpital in Leiſter, beſides many bookes for a li- " brari, and a ſtock of twentie poundes to provide coles at the beſt hand for the " generall good of the poore; and ſundrie other greate favours which he did for " this corporation, 1623."

4. A good likeneſs of John Darker, Eſq. F. R. and A. SS. and one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the borough of Leiceſter; who died Feb. 8, 1784, aged 62.

5 and 6. Over the entrance of the hall are two other portraits, much injured; one of which is of the *Heyrick* family.

7. In the mace-parlour:

" Sur Thomas White, knight, merchant-tailor and citizen of London."

Three tents, a lion paſſant above them, a military caſque over that, and about the laſt a ſheep in a glory on ſun-rays; two camels for ſupporters. Motto, *Concordia parvæ res creſcunt.*

" Lo! here a ſhip, a merchant royal fraught,
" With ſtore of wealth, from whoes rich ſides unfought,
" Plentie of metall hath been largelie given,
" White name, White gifts, White ſoale, White ſaint in heaven;
" Whoes arms wee (leſt wee ſhew ourſelfs ingrate)
" Properly blazon'd here do cebrate;
" The which eternall monument ſhall be
" Of White's renowne, to all poſteritie.
" Dye then, and rot, and ſtink, you hulks of ſhame,
" Who, charg'd with wealth, have nothing but the name
" Of dying rich, whoſe tombs ſhall never ſpeak
" Your praiſe; one White ſhall all your credits break."

8. Neareſt

8. Nearest the fire in the mace-parlour, supposed to be Mr. Robert Heyrick.

" His picture whom you here see,
" When he is dead and rotten;
" By this shall he remembered be,
" When he shall be forgotten."

9. Another dark picture in the same room, anonymous, 1594, ætatis suæ 30.

The 1st light at the entrance of the mace-parlour is a figure of a thresher, and two sheaves of corn; over it is written "September."

2d light, a sun with a glory, a face overlooking it; at bottom a portcullis, the arms of Westminster.

3d light, a large cinquefoil.

4th light, a faint figure of a man, with a long spiked, if not bladed, instrument, reaching above his head, and to the ground; on his right a tree, or large bush or bushes, two or three seeming pales on its side; near his head and the top of his instrument a seed-headed flower; under that a small ear of corn, with a few flowrets.

5th light incloses H R, and a crown over those letters; over which are two goblets or shallow glasses, with globes or balls in the top of each, resting on a little hay, or grass, or herbs; two cups with balls below also.

6th light, Prince of Wales's arms and motto, with a P on the right side, included in a circlet or edging, like a glory or radii-like flames, surrounded with "Honi "soit qui mal y pense" in the radius, which incloses two hands with only two thumbs, fingers out of sight or in gloves, and the arm continued with the coat sleeves, a leg and foot, and part of the thigh, the foot upwards inclining. See Plate XXI. p. *486. fig. 2.

7th light, three cups again with pedestals, like drinking glasses with balls, resting on something like hay, which comes out of the glass by the sides of the balls. See fig. 3.

Sixth, a man in a cap, bare leg and thigh, stockings down to the ancles, erect, if not leaning backward; has a belt; under his right arm, pressed by his elbow, something like a bayonet sheath, though much broader, and smiling very plentifully; behind him a kind of turrets or battlements, two, with steeples over a building, with a row of windows towards the top, and two long strokes below, like doors; before him a wooden fork holds a stump of a branch upwards, while a hook like a stick head pulls down a ragged leaf like holly. See fig. 4.

8th light, a great royal crown.

9th light, a large blue cinquefoil.

10th light, two cups above, with balls, as before, and two below, with intermediate great letters, and two cups, with globes, as before; on the right side margin a blue lion, a red lion, a labarum and cross on his shoulder. See fig. 5.

11th light, a winged animal. See fig. 6.

12th light, one cup.

13th light, five cups, &c. as above, and four below; inter implicated cords, with tassels at each end, inserted through an ancient ornamented O, and extended and twisted round an I or L under. See fig. 7.

Fig. 8. is from is from one of the lights, but we do not recollect which.

Arms and ſeals of Leiceſter, as framed and glazed in one tablet, 1706:

1. Left hand ſeal at top, on a red ground this circumſcription, a little cinquefoil before the firſt word: "Sigillum, communitatis : : Burgi Leiceſtrie." The above is the great common ſeal for deeds, conveyances, &c. kept by the mayor and two chamberlains, under two keys.

2. The ſeal for ſtatutes, kept by the mayor for the time being; i. e. the Virgin Mary, with a child on her left arm, a long ſtemmed, or croſier crucifix in her right hand, reaching over her right ſhoulder, under her feet a cinquefoil on a red ground, circumſcribed, "Sigill. ſtat. majo. burgi Leiceſtri."

3. A ſmall cinquefoil, red ground, circumſcribed, "Burgus Leiceſtrie." This ſeal for capias's, letters, &c.

4. A larger cinquefoil than the laſt, "✠ Sigillum ſtatut. burgi Leiceſtrie." This is another ſeal for the ſtatutes, kept by the clerk of the ſtatutes.

5. Three arrow heads, the middlemoſt is continued as a perfect arrow, with ſide feathers, &c.; on their left a cinquefoil, on their right a ſerpentine label, inſcribed, "In Antitrinitarios;" and circumſcribed, "✠ Sigil. Hoſpitalis S'cte Trini-"tatis, in Novo Opere, Leic." This is the ſeal of the hoſpital, kept by the mayor and two chamberlains, alſo under two keys.

6. A large cinquefoil, over it a caſque, and over that a dragon, ſtyled the arms of the borough of Leiceſter *.

7. Three lions paſſant under a coronet (the duke of Lancaſter's arms).

"Theſe are the armes and town ſeales, uſed by the mayor and burgeſſes of the borough of Leiceſter, incorporated by the mayor, bayliffe, and burgeſſes, of the ſaid borough of Leiceſter, and enabled with many great and large privileges and immunities by many the ancient kings of England, and ſince confirmed and enlarged by king James, and laſtly by our moſt gracious Souveraign that now is, 20 Jan. anno 16 Car. II. with a reſervation to his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, of approving the recorder, ſteward, ſollicitor, and town clark; of which ſaid borough, at the time of the preſent viſitation, viz. 23 Martii, 1681, George Bent, Eſq. was mayor; Edmund Sutton, Philip Abney, John Roberts, and John Goodall, juſtices of the peace within the ſaid borough, being the fower laſt perſons who ſerved the office of mayor; Mr. William Major, and Mr. William Elliot, bayliffs; Thomas Staveley, barriſter at law, recorder; John Huckle, town clark; and William Browne, ſollicitor. The burgeſſes or aldermen are in number twenty-four, and the common-councell forty-eight.—Atteſted under the hand of George Bent, mayor."

P. 607. The Exchange was built in Alderman Smalley's mayoralty in 1747 †. The lower part, intended as ſhambles ‡ for the town-butchers, was but a ſhort

* See this in Plate XXXIX. accompanied with the ſeal of Simon de Montfort earl of Leiceſter.

† See a propoſal in 1762 to convert it into an Infirmary; Gent. Mag. vol. XXXII. p. 186.

‡ This was but a modern building when deſtroyed, and it was equal to moſt both for utility and ornament. Its fate was in ſome meaſure decreed by the caprice of a leading alderman or two, who thought it an obſtacle to their houſes. The ruins of this building were uſed to make the foundation for the Exchange. The ſhambles which now remain in Leiceſter, near St. Nicholas' church, were built for the week-day market; but have been long ſince diſuſed.

time

S. Simonis de montefore Fil. Simonis Comit. Lin.

time used for that purpose. The upper rooms, one of which is spacious, and rather elegantly furnished, were intended, and are used to supply the place of the old Guildborough, which stood likewise in the market-place prior to the present building. Here the magistrates for the borough assemble on certain days to determine such judicial matters as are brought before them.

In 1757 the corporation of Leicester gave a splendid entertainment at the Exchange, to the duke of Grafton and the officers of the Suffolk militia.

P. 8. "The most ancient mention," says Mr. Carte, "that I have met with of any land in Leicester is in a deed without date, whereby Robert Fitz-John, of Wharton, granted to Adam le Sage, of Torp, turnerius rector of the schools in Leicester, and to his heirs or assigns, certain lands in the field of Roodi; to which were witnesses Sir Peter fon of Roger, John fon of the same, knights, John de Asselli, John de Lumebamp, William Bate of Groby, &c. Q. whether the first of these witnesses be not the same with Peter fon of Roger, who was the first mayor of Leicester in 1240, and so continued till 1250 inclusively?

The next mention that I find made of a school here is, that a bishop of Carlisle had given land for the maintaining a free-school in the parish of St. Margaret; the bishop I take to have been John Penny, who, as mentioned in p. 740, was bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards bishop of Carlisle, and lies buried in St. Margaret's church. This land, it is said, Mr. John Beaumont about 1541 (at which time he was recorder and a commissioner) took away, but by what authority doth not appear; certain is it the corporation was displeased with what he had done, and therefore, March 11, 6 Edw. VI. at a common hall they resolved to endeavour the recovery of it, and for that and some other purposes sent Mr. Robert Broughton, vicar of St. Mary's, to London, whose charges were borne half by the town, and half by the parish of St. Margaret's. But what progress he made in the matter I find not, only the event shews that his attempts proved abortive, and it is possible that the death of king Edward the Sixth might occasion them to desist from prosecution of the matter.

The original of the free-school is, by all persons whom I have discoursed with about it, computed to have been in 1573; which is an error to others, and an extravagant one to other writers, and therefore I shall deliver my opinion, and then account some of the circumstances on which it is founded.

My opinion is, that Thomas Wigston, prebendary of the church of Norwich, brother of the famous William Wigston, founded the school in the place where the school house now stands, and that he endowed it with lands, which, together with the guardianship or oversight of the school, he entrusted with the master and governors of his brother's hospital, charging them to pay 12l. a year to the master of the school, and that thus it continued till the augmentation and new establishing of it about 1573. The circumstances upon which my opinion is grounded are as follow: 1. Leland affirms that Thomas Wigston made the free-school in Leicester. 2. John Port, school-master of Leicester, is said to be one of the governors that were gone beyond sea, contrary to the statute, 13 Eliz. 3. I have two copies of two papers concerning the new hospital, a rental of lands in 1561 and 1562, out of which the school-

ſchoolmaſter is paid. 4. It was agreed at a common hall, June 30, 1564, that one of the bells of St. Peter's church ſhould be ſold, to repair the ſchool-houſe; all which was before the ſuppoſed foundation of the ſchool, and confirms what I have ſuggeſted; and from hence we learn how it comes to paſs that the maſter and conſrater of Wigſton's hoſpital are ſo much concerned in the viſitation and government of the ſchool, although queen Elizabeth in her grant takes no notice of them, but only of the mayor, &c. From hence alſo we may obſerve how erroneouſly the 20l. a year, which is paid by the hoſpital to the ſchoolmaſter, is all of it called the earl of Huntingdon's gift, whereas the earl by his deed gave only a rent-charge of 10l. a year, whereas the other 10l. ariſes from the lands entruſted to the hoſpital for maintenance of the ſchool, &c.

April 7, 15 Eliz. the queen in conſideration of 35l. having granted to the mayor and co-burgeſſes of Leiceſter the materials of the decayed church of St. Peter (ſee p. 794); they according to their obligation ſet about building a ſchool-houſe anew, which I ſuppoſe was on the ſame ground as the former, becauſe I find no account of the purchaſe of the ſite of it, and finiſhed it the next year; and at the ſame time they erected a new houſe at the North end of the ſchool-houſe for the head ſchoolmaſter to dwell in, and thereto laid all the backſide that lately was in the occupation of Johnſon Maſon, reſerving to themſelves the rent of 20s. a year. For defraying theſe and ſome other charges, they laid themſelves, the twenty-four at 2s. and the forty-eight at 1s. each, May 7, 16 Eliz.

The ſchool is ſituated on the Eaſt ſide of the High-croſs ſtreet, over-againſt the Blue boar lane, built with ſtone and covered with ſlate; the upper room is aſſigned to the maſter, and the lower or ground room to the two uſhers, whereof the upper teaches the Latin grammar, and the under uſher Engliſh, all which have their ſalaries out of the benefactions.

The ſtone in the left tablet in front, with the names of the conſraters as in p. 603, is of modern erection, the will of Thomas Haines, being dated Sept. 28, 1650; and it is defective in ſeveral reſpects, which it would be tedious to rectify.

Another tablet on the right has the national arms in the middle, and town cinquefoil on the left; at top a bull's head; date on the right ſide of the national arms 1574; on the right at bottom, in a circlet, "Walter Rawlet" only in words, on the left at bottom ſeemingly a bare or uncovered head of a perſon unknown.

The maſters' ſalaries, &c. are; the head maſter 40l. a year, a houſe, with entrance-money from half a guinea to a guinea: the firſt uſher 24l. a year, with a ſmall garden ground, entrance from a crown upwards; the ſecond uſher 19l. 16s. with a houſe during pleaſure, ſet at four guineas a year, and no entrance money. Scanty appointments for liberal education, but reſpectable in the reign of the Foundreſs. Mr. Newton's charity-maſter has 30l. a year, and ſolicits for a dwelling-houſe, though a ſchool is provided him. The corporation have vaſtly improved their revenues, and are in circumſtances too conſiderable to fear the redreſs of theſe hardſhips.

Matthew Simons, Eſq. mentioned before, p. 480, about 1714, left 10l. 4s. for cloathing twelve boys; 1l. 16s. to buy them Bibles; and 4l. a year for teaching them; they are taught by the under uſher of the free-ſchool.

The

The following extracts from a book of directions to the mayor of Leicester for 1758 will explain more fully many of the above recited particulars.

To Robert Bolton, Esq; mayor, for his year's falary, payable at Lady-Day and Michaelmas, —— —— ——	6	0	0
To him more, payable half yearly, viz. Lady-Day and Michaelmas,	13	6	8
To him more, as matter of the hofpital of the Holy Trinity in the Newark, on All Saints Day and Whitfunday, — —	13	6	8
To him more, out of the rent of the Golling clofes, ——	13	6	8
To William Wright, Efq; recorder, for his falary, at Lady-Day and Michaelmas, — — — — —	10	0	0
To the Town Clerk, for his fees as clerk of the peace, at Michaelmas only, — — — — —	0	6	8
To him more, his year's falary by quarterly payments, —	5	0	0
To him more, for certifying the Coroner's Inqueft at Michaelmas only, — — — — — —	1	0	0
To the Town Clerk and Mace-bearer, upon All Saints Day and Whitfun-Monday, being an ancient gift of the Town, to be divided between them, —— —— —— ——	5	6	8
To the Mace-bearer, to be paid quarterly, — — —	3	13	4
More by order of Hall, — — — — —	1	0	0
More for burning of pipes, — — —	0	3	0
To the Keeper of the houfe of correction, to be paid quarterly,	1	13	4
To the four Serjeants at Mace, to be paid each of them quarterly, by order of Hall, to keep them from going about with their Chriftmas-box, during pleafure, —— —— ——	1	0	0
To the Cryer for his wages, to be paid quarterly, ———	1	6	8
More for fweeping the Town hall and Gainfborough, —	0	6	8
To the Cryer and Beadle, on St. Thomas's Day, to keep them from going about with their Chriftmas-box, — —	0	4	0
To the Beadle for fweeping the Market and Barrell-crofs quarterly,	4	0	0
More for weeding and keeping clean the Town-hall yard, Eaft-gates, &c. — — — — — — — —	2	0	0
To John Veafey, library-keeper, for his annual falary, paid quarterly, — — — — — — — — —	3	0	0
To the Waits for their year's falary, to be paid quarterly, —	0	13	4
To the Sexton of St. Martin's, for ringing the bell on St Matthew's Day, — — — — — — —	0	1	0
To the Rev. Mr. Haynes, as lecturer, his year's ftipend, payable quarterly, the firft on St. Thomas's Day, —— ——	20	0	0
More, the Corporation gift during pleafure, — ——	10	0	0
More, Mr. Stanley's gift as vicar of St. Martin's, ———	1	10	0
To the Rev. Mr. Andrews, head fchool-mafter, being the Town's free gift during pleafure, —— —— ——	16	0	0

To

To the Maſter of Wigſton's hoſpital, the Earl of Huntingdon's gift to the head ſchool-maſter,	10	0	0
To the Head Uſher, being the gift of Queen Elizabeth, to be received of the auditor at Michaelmas, to whom you pay for portage 5d. and for a quietus 3d. which 8d. you muſt ſtop with the head uſher when you pay him,	10	0	0
To him more, being the Town's free gift during pleaſure,	5	0	0
More, the Town's free gift during pleaſure,	3	0	0
More, the gift of Mr. Norris, to be paid half yearly out of a cloſe in the Abby Gate, paid by Mr. Hammond,	3	6	8
More, the gift of Mrs. Dorothy Baker, to teach poor ſcholars to write,	0	10	0
More, the gift of Mr. Stanley,	0	13	4
More, the gift of Mr. Thomas Gilbert,	1	10	0

To the Under Uſher of the School.

The gift of Mr. Clarke out of the water laggs,	1	0	0
The gift of Sir Ralph Rawlett, out of the manor of Theddingworth, lately paid by Sir Thomas Cave, now paid by ..... of Harborough, to be paid half-yearly,	3	6	8
More, the gift of the Town during pleaſure,	3	0	0
More, ditto	5	0	0
More, the gift of Mrs. Margaret Hobby,	0	12	0
More, the gift of Mr. Stanley,	0	6	8
More, the gift of Mr. Thomas Gilbert.	0	10	0
More, the gift of Mrs. Baker, to teach poor children to write,	0	10	0
To the Vicar of St. Margaret's, being the Town's free gift during pleaſure,	10	0	0
To the Vicar of All Saints, the like,	10	0	0
To the Vicar of St. Nicholas, the like,	10	0	0
To the Vicar of St. Mary, the like,	10	0	0
To him out of the water laggs payable at Midſummer,	0	2	0
To the Organiſt of St. Martin's during pleaſure,	10	0	0

Charitable Gifts.

The gift of Mr. John and William Stanley,				5	0
To the Vicar of St. Martin's,	£.1	10	0		
To the Head School Maſter,	1	0	0		
To the Head Uſher,	0	13	4		
To the Under Uſher,	0	6	8		
To Widows and Maids 12d. apiece, to be diſpoſed by the Mayor,	0	10	0		
To the Old Hoſpital, Mr. William Stanley's,	1	0	0		
	5	0	0	above mentioned.	

The gift of Mr. Thomas Gilbert, — — — 5 0 0
To the Head School Maſter, — £.3 0 0
To the Head Uſher, — — 1 10 0
To the Under Uſher, — — 0 10 0
5 0 0 as above.

The gift of Mr. Hugh Botham, payable out of the houſes in Loveby Lane, formerly the ſign of the Parrot, now Mr. Joſeph Cradock, ſenior, — — — — 2 0 0
The Pariſh of St. Martin's — £.0 13 4
St. Margaret, — — 0 13 4
St. Mary, — — 0 13 4
2 0 0 as above.

The gift of Chriſtopher Tamworth, Eſq; payable out of the land at Whettlone, — — — — — 7 15 0
To the Vicar of St. Martin's, for reading week-days prayers, £. — — 7 5 0
To the Clerk of St. Martin's, for ringing the bell, 0 10 0
7 15 0 as above.

The gift of Mr. Haynes, out of Allexton lands, — 19 0 0
To be paid for Bibles, — £.1 0 0
To two Scholars, ſtudents in Lincoln College, Oxford, — — — 6 0 0
For preaching a ſermon about the beginning of Auguſt, in commemoration of the deliverance from the Spaniſh Armada, — 1 0 0
To the poor of the Corporation at Midſummer (this is part of the wood-money); tenants pay the rates, — — — 5 0 0
To the School Maſter at Thruſſington, — 6 0 0
19 0 0 as above.

Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ward's gift to the Poor yearly, — 1 0 0
Mr. Robert Herrick's gift, paid by ..... — 2 0 0
To ten Widows of St. Martin's pariſh, 1s. each, £.1 0 0
To ten others in the other pariſhes, as the mayor and aldermen think fit, — 1 0 0
2 0 0 as above.

Mr. Ives' gift, out of a houſe and meadow in St. Mary's pariſh, 14 0 0
To buy 8 gowns, — — £. 4 0 0
To the poor of the Old Hoſpital, — 5 12 0
To the poor of the New Hoſpital, — 0 8 0
Every Friday in Clean Lent 13s. 4d. in bread
for 6 weeks, amounts to — — 4 0 0 payable as follows:

14 0 0

Viz. St. Martin's, 20s.
St. Margaret's, 20s.
St. Mary's, 20s. } Theſe poor to have it weekly.
All Saints, 12s.
St. Nicholas, 8s.

Mr. Ives' gift to the Poor of the Old Hoſpital the firſt week in
Clean Lent, — — — — — 1 0 0
Mr. Elkington's gift, payable on St. Thomas's Day, — 5 0 0
To the Poor of St. Martin's pariſh, £. 2 0 0
To the Poor of Lutterworth, —— 2 10 0
To the Town Clerk, — — — 0 10 0

5 0 0

The gift of John Poultney, Eſq; out of the manor of Coats Devil, 10 0 0

Taxes to be deducted if paid.

Payable on St. Thomas's Day to St.
Martin's pariſh, —— £. 2 10 0
To St. Margaret, —— 2 10 0
To St. Mary, — — 2 10 0
All Saints, — — 1 12 6
St. Nicholas, — — 0 17 6

10 0 0

The gift of Sir William Courteen and Gentlemen of the Lottery, 4 16 0
payable half-yearly on New Year's Day and Whitſunday:
To the Pariſh of St. Martin's, — £. 0 10 8
St Margaret's, 0 10 8
St. Mary, — 0 10 8
All Saints, — 0 9 4
St. Nicholas, — 0 6 8

2 8 0

The

The Counteſs of Devonſhire's gift,				3 0 0
Payable to St. Martin's Pariſh,	£.0	9	0	
St. Margaret's,	0	9	0	
St. Mary's,	0	9	0	
All Saints,	0	7	0	
St. Nicholas,	0	6	0	
St. Leonard's,	1	0	0	
Monday before Eaſter,	3	0	0	
The gift of Mr. John Norris, out of lands at Willoughby Waterleſs,				8 0 0
To St. Martin's pariſh,	£.1	7	4	
St. Margaret's,	1	7	4	
St. Mary's,	1	7	4	
All Saints,	1	2	0	
St. Nicholas,	0	16	0	
The Old Hoſpital,	1	13	4	
St. John's Hoſpital,	0	6	8	
	8	0	0	
The gift of Mr. Acham, paid now by Edward Southwell, Eſq; of Wiſbeach,				9 0 0
To be diſtributed to the poor of the ſeveral pariſhes underwritten, on the laſt Sunday in every other month; to begin in November; then January, March, May, July, and September; 30s. to be given in every one of theſe months in wheaten bread.				
St. Martin's,	£.0	7	0	
St. Margaret's,	0	7	0	
St. Mary's,	0	7	0	
All Saints,	0	5	6	
St. Nicholas,	0	3	6	
	1	10	0	
The Gift of Widow Offiter to the poor of the corporation, to buy coals, payable the 8th of June,				6 0 0
The gift of the Earl of Devonſhire to the poor of the corporation, viz. to 20 freemen to buy coals, to be paid to the mayor in July,				6 0 0
The gift of Mr. Moreton out of the tippette,				3 0 0
Paid to the mayor by Mr. Nathaniel Simpſon:				
To 9 Widows of St. John's, to buy coals, at 2s. each,	£.0	18	0	
To 7 poor Houſekeepers at 6s. each,	2	2	0	
	3	0	0	

The gift of King Charles the Firſt. of ever bleſſed memory, being the rent of the Foreſt Cloſes, in the occupation of John Brewin, —— —	£.18	0	0	15 11 4
Land-tax, at 4s. in the pound, deducted —	2	8	8	
Clear money,	15	11	4	

Diſtributed by the Aldermen of the ſeveral Wards:

With Widow Oſſiter's, ——	£.6	0	0
Earl of Devonſhire's, ——	6	0	0
Mr. Moreton's, — —	2	2	0
Mr. Haynes's, —— —	5	0	0
Called Wood-money, ——	19	2	0

The gift of Widow Hobby, ——				——	1 1 0
To the poor of the Old Hoſpital,	£.0	2	6		
To the poor of the New Hoſpital,	0	2	0		
To the Widows of St. John's, —	0	0	6		
To the poor of St. Martin's, —	0	2	0		
To the poor of St. Mary's, —	0	2	0		
To the Under Uſher as before mentioned,	0	12	0		
	1	1	0		

The gift of Mr. Nidd, out of lands at Buſby, ——	32 0 0
This is paid to Mr. Mayor, and by him to the overſeers of Mountforrel.	

Chamberlains are to pay,

To the Bailiff of the borough of Leiceſter, for certain rents due to his Majeſty from the corporation, if demanded, ——	10 16 0
To the Company of Taylors, —— —— ——	0 1 8
A chief rent to Merton College in Oxford, —— — —	0 1 3
To the Bailiff of the Augmentation at Michaelmas, ——	0 7 0
This has been demanded by Mr. Finnis, and 4d. for an acquittance; but of late it hath not been aſked for.	
To the pariſh of St. Mary's yearly, for the intereſt of £.10. —	0 12 0
Said to be the gift of Mr. Sherman.	
This not to be paid without orders.	
The exciſe for the corporation plate £.60. os. 8d. ——	1 10 0
Paid to the poor of the hoſpital of the Holy Trinity.	
The weekly pay is 2l. 15s. 8d.	" "
You are to pay them about Eaſter for wood and coal money, —	7 0 0
For drover's money, half at Midſummer and Aſh Wedneſday,	1 12 9

For repairs in the Spring, which you are to see laid out to the best advantage,	4	0	0
For lamp, livery, halfpenny, and sixpenny money,	19	1	8
To Mr. Pocklington for reading prayers yearly,	5	0	0
Mr. Hasserige's gift, to be paid half-yearly, one half to the poor of the hospital, and the other half to the poor of the corporation,	1	4	0
Mr. Hythe's gift,	0	3	0
Mr. Julius Biller's gift, to be paid on Good Friday,	5	12	0
Mrs. Ward's gift to the common-box there,	0	10	0
More her gift to Alias Women, not having the pay of the house,	0	10	0
Mr. Taylor's gift for oatmeal; this has been lately paid by Mr. Samuel Hevrick from Bourden in rent, but you must not pay it unless you receive it,	2	0	0
To the Widows of St. John's, to buy coals,	0	7	6
More on St. Thomas's Day,	0	2	0
Mr. Robert Herrick's gift, to be paid to Trinity Hospital out of the Fryers,	5	12	0
That is to say, 12d. to each; you receive this of Mr. Richard Garle, there being now but 90 people in the house, he will pay but 12d. to each, which is,	4	10	0
Andrew Noel, Esq; and Mr. William Sutton. { their gift to the Old Hospital and St. John's, out of lands at Enderby, in the occupation of Rob. Goddard; this received and paid by Mr. Mayor, }	15	0	0
Mr. Ward's gift out of the Duck Holmes, paid by Mr. Ruding,	3	0	0

To the Widows of St. John's, to buy gowns for 3 of them yearly, — — £. 1 10 0
To coals for all of them, — 0 10 0
To 2 Women in the Old Hospital, — 0 10 0
To the common-box there, mentioned before, 0 10 0

3 0 0

Mr. Twickden's gift out of Rawlett's Close in Braunstone Gate,	2	0	0

To the Widows of St. John's, to buy gowns for three of them yearly, £. 1 10 0
To buy coals for all of them, 0 10 0

2 0 0

Other Payments to the Hospital and St. John's.

Mr. Sutton's interest of 20l. to the Old Hospital,	0	16	0
Mr. Staveley's gift, if not paid by Mr. Staveley to the foremen,	1	0	0
Mr. Topp's gift,	1	0	0
Mr. William Weightman's gift,	0	5	0
Mr. George Bent, senior,	0	5	0

Mr.

Mr. Avre's gift to the poor of St. John's living above ſtairs, on Michaelmas Day, —— —— —— 1 0 0

Mr. Alderman John Ludlam, to the poor of St. John's, — 2 10 0

Mr. Alderman George Bull, to St. John's, out of Sadler's houſe, 2 10 0

Mr. Alderman Thomas Ludlam, to St. John's Hoſpital, — 4 0 0

Paid as follows; viz. for a ſermon, £.1 0 0

To a Nurſe, 1s. a week, — 2 12 0

Amongſt the other poor there, — 0 8 0

4 0 0

Mr. Alderman Thomas Ludlam's gift to the corporation, — 8 0 0

For ever out one boy apprentice yearly for 7 years.

And then another ſum of 8l. to be paid for each boy ſo put out at the end of his apprenticeſhip, if he has behaved well, towards his ſetting-up.

Mr. Garland's gift to St. Mary's parish, — 0 5 0

The Rental, —— —— 947 17 0

The Book of Charities, — — 597 5 0

440 12 0

Q. Whether paying the ſeveral payments to the Trinity Hoſpital, and to St. John's, to the Cryer and Beadle, to the Sexton of St. Martin's in Leiceſter, Mr. Botham's gift, Mr. Taylor's gift, Drover's money, Lamp money, Mr. Heſilrige's gift, Likington's gift, and Aſſize and Seſſions dues, as heretofore according to ancient cuſtom, and defraying the payment of any gratuity, of any wages, ſalary, or other payments not before mentioned, though heretofore paid quarterly, or on ſet days, till money comes into the Chamberlain's hands to pay the ſame, is a due execution of the Chamberlain's truſt, or the non-payment of the ſeveral things above-mentioned a breach of their truſt, Yea or Nay?—Reſolved, *nemine contradicente*, No breach of truſt.—In Mr. Woodland's Mayoralty, [1699.]

A liſt of the cauſeways which are to be repaired at the charge of the Corporation, in and near the Borough of Leiceſter.

" In Mr. Bruſhfield's Ward.

Under the Eaſt Gates, the cauſeway at Barrel-croſs, from the Channel at Eaſt Gates up to the pump by Mr. Siſmey's houſe, and no further.

In Mr. Marten's Ward, viz. Nicholas Pariſh.

From 4 yards and a half, all the length of the front of John Wikes's houſe, at the Roſe and Crown, to each channel, and to the point of the cauſeway Weſtward, the Weſt Bridge, the Weſt Gates, the Watering Place; from the Weſt end of Elias Wallin's houſe, formerly Robert Dunn's; and Captain Atkinſon, now rented by John Fiſher, and in poſſeſſion of Thomas Holyland, at the Red Cow, to Braunſtone Gate Bridge; from the Bridge over againſt the Bow Bridge to the corner of the

the ſtone-wall; and the North ſide to the Weſt Bridge, as by order of Hall, 14 Dec. 1744; the cauſeway between Dunn's corner and Weſt Bridge.

In Mr. Simpſon's Ward, viz. from the South Gates to the Horſepool.

Under the South Gates, the middle cauſeway leading from the Little Bridge into the South Fields, being 3 yards from the Great Stone to the houſe.

In Mr. Smalley's Ward, viz. from the High Croſs to the North Gate, Bond Street, and Back Lanes.

Under the North Gates, the cauſeway in the Back Lanes over againſt Mr. Craddock's garden, and over againſt the Meeting-houſe, the lane leading into the Barr Cloſe.

In Mr. Phipps's Ward, viz. Senvey Gate and Church Gate.

All the grand cauſeway from the channel of Mr. Swan's houſe to St. Margaret's Church, and ſo to the Coal Hill.

In Mr. Lee's Ward, viz. from the North Gates to Great Bridge.

From the Little Bridge to the Round Stone, half way over the Great Bridge, all the grand cauſeway, a wall in Frogmire Lane, and a bridge leading into the Paſture.

In Mr. Ludlam's Ward, viz. Silver Street and Loſeby Lane.

Before the Town Hall, from the Weſt end of St. Martin's Church Yard, on the South ſide to King's houſe, formerly Huſſin's, about 50 yards.

In Mr. Newton's Ward, viz. Saturday Market.

From the Weſt ſide of the Gitty, leading from the Corn Wall below the Lion and Dolphin, to the Horſe Fair, the pavement being about 100 yards.

The pavement from the Turn Stile at the Horſe Fair to Auguſtine Heaford's Channel, 15 yards.

The grand pavement from the White Swan to the King's Head, now the ſign of the Crown, being about 62 yards; and the middle pavement from the North corner of the Pinfold to the Corn Wall, being 25 yards.

And from Joſeph Goodwin's houſe about 7 yards.

The grand pavement of the Corn Wall from the Gutter againſt the Lion and Dolphin.

All the pavement from the Corn Wall to Mr. Wharton's ground.

A cauſeway leading from the George Inn Sign poſt up againſt Mr. Noble's gates, now Mr. Gatle, about 38 yards in length, and 3 yard wide.

Mr. Miles's Ward, viz. Bridge Gate.

The Spittle-houſe cauſeway; alſo the Bridge and grand cauſeway up to the end of the Crabtree Cloſe, and all the footway, by the wall to the Cattle-gate.

The new cauſeway, beginning at Mr. Pares's Cole-yard, and all the grand cauſeway up near the Common, and the grand cauſeway againſt the Town Mill-hall, being 108 yards in length.

Alſo the grand cauſeway in Humble Lane Gate.

Mr. Aere's Ward, viz. Gallowtree Gate.

The cauſeway from the Toll Gate to the corner of Mr. Hall's wall; from thence been gone and to go all way to the gate and there the [illegible] Horſepool.

A

A cauſeway extending itſelf from the houſe lately known by the Wheat Sheaf, within 9 yards and a half of William Hall's houſe, at the Three Crowns.

The Coal-hill, from the Gutter to the Stocks, extending from the channel on the Weſt end of Humberſtone Gate, on the Eaſt 10 yards and a half.

The upper end of the Colehill from the White Hart ſign poſt to the end of the building within 6 yards all the way."

Extract from a Letter to Dr. Stukeley.

DEAR SIR, *Leiceſter, Nov.* 27, 1752.

I had wrote to you by Mr. Carte, but have been for theſe two months paſt in daily expectation of ſome coins of Caraufius, from a gentlemen of Kettering in Northamptonſhire, who told me he had ſix of them, all very fair, and was then ſeemingly very free to part with them, but I have never heard from him ſince; and if I don't hear from him before Chriſtmas, I purpoſe at that time to ſpend a week at a relation's in that neighbourhood, when I will make him a viſit, and ſoon after will acquaint you with my ſucceſs. I have ſent you an exact ſurvey of the Rawdikes, taken from eleven different places, both at the top and bottom of the Dike; and am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant, WILLIAM LEE *.

	Breadth acroſs the top at that end neareſt the town of Leiceſter.			Breadth acroſs the bottom at the end neareſt the town of Leiceſter.			
1	—	—	22 yards 1 foot.	1	—	—	14 yards 3 inches.
2	—	—	20 yards 18 inches.	2	—	—	12 yards 5 inches.
3	—	—	20 yards 1 foot.	3	—	—	12 yards.
4	—	—	20 yards.	4	—	—	13 yards.
5	—	—	22 yards.	5	—	—	14 yards 2 feet.
6	—	—	22 yards 18 inches.	6	—	—	10 yards 1 foot.
7	—	—	26 yards.	7	—	—	9 yards.
8	—	—	26 yards 18 inches.	8	—	—	11 yards 2 feet.
9	—	—	23 yards.	9	—	—	11 yards 1 foot.
10	—	—	24 yards.	10	—	—	10 yards 2 feet.
11	—	—	24 yards.	11	—	—	12 yards 2 feet.

Length within the banks, 634 yards and 2 feet: breadth within the banks at bottom 15 yards 10 inches; breadth from top to top 17 yards †.

The breadth of the top of each back is about 8 feet the whole length.

* "Mr. Lee, who died in 1776, and with whom I had the pleaſure of an acquaintance, was an induſtrious antiquary. He made a large collection of coins and medals; but a long application to the intricate paths of antiquity made him habitually unlike the man of the world; leading a life of retirement, that unfitted him for general ſociety. He was however inſtructive and agreeably familiar with his acquaintance, eſpecially on ſubjects which ſuited the bias of his inclination. His memory was retentive, even in the eve of life; but his remarkable diffidence and ſhyneſs made it but little known. I have attended with pleaſure to his pertinent remarks; and failed not to be rewarded. He had ſome peculiarities which appeared diſguſtful to thoſe about him; but they were of that kind which rather called forth a ſmile of pleaſure than contempt. When upon his death-bed, at the age of 72, he was diſturbed by the good intentions, but the fevere admonitions, of a young female, one of them who call themſelves Goſpel Hearers, which irritated him in the extreme." Throſby, vol. V. p. 166. † Rather 23. W. STUKELEY.

ADDI-

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS CONTINUED.

P. 25. In a marriage ſettlement of Henry VI. in the year 1444, he gives to his intended conſort, "Caſtrum, villam, dñium, & honorem de Leyceſtre, cum membris & pert' ſuis in com' Leye', videl', manerium de Dedford, ballivam de Dedford, manerium de Shulton, ballivam de Shulton, *manerium de Hynkley, hundred de Hynkley, forinſecam ballivam de Hynkley*, ballivam de Glenfield, ballivam de Belgrave & Syleby, cum quadraginta marcis p annum de feod' firma ville de Gunthorp in com' Notyngh', ballivam de Carleton, manerium de Stapulford, ballivam de Stapulford Hethelye, cum agiſtamento parci de la Frith, ballivam hundr. Leyceſtr', in com' Northt', Warr', & Leyceſtr', manerium de Swannyngton, firmas & molendina ville Leyceſtr', manerium de Foxſton, manerium de Sancton, & manerium de Langton, in com' Leyc' pdict', ad valorem ducentar' quinquaginta librar', ſeptem ſolidor', undecim denarior', oboli & quadrantis per annum *."

P. 40. 303. 370. *424. Add to the Hinckley epitaphs:

In the church-yard:

1. "To the memory of Mary Whalley, relict of William Doddinton Whalley. She departed this mortal life Feb. 24, 1786, aged 63 years."

2. "To the memory of Mary Wheatly, who departed this life May 8, 1787, aged 36 years."

In the Preſbyterian burial-ground:

3. "To the memory of Samuel Craven, who departed this life Nov. 5, 1778, aged 84 years.

Sarannah, wife of Samuel Craven, who died Dec. 19, 1775, in her 67th year.

Alſo Mary their daughter died Feb. 11, 1774, aged 36 years.

Likewiſe five of their children, and ſeven of their grandchildren, who died in their minority.

Life how ſhort, Eternity how long!"

4. "To the memory of Ann Grundy, daughter of the late Nicholas Grundy, of Thornton, Eſq. and Ann his wife, who died March 11, 1787, in her 10th year.

If you the Chriſtian race would run,
And wear ſuch laurels as ſhe won;
Like her improve each fleeting day,
Nor mourn they quickly paſs away.

Some ſtart, yet loiter on the plain,
For more than threeſcore years and ten;
But ſhe, equipp'd with grace divine,
Has gain'd the glorious prize in nine."

P. 146. Biſhop Wood, who was buried at Ufford, deviſed, by will dated Nov. 11, 1690, certain lands in the county of Huntingdon, to truſtees, for the benefit of the ſenior maſters of Chriſt Church College, Oxford; and gave 3000l. "to be paid out

* Parliament Rolls, vol. V. p. 118.

of "the arrears of his High Suffolk eſtate," to purchaſe lands for the benefit of the junior maſters. He gave 20l. a year for ever out of the Durham eſtates, to releaſe poor priſoners for debt; and 100l. to be laid out by the corporation of that city for the uſe of their poor; 100l. to the poor of Whickham, to the rectory of which place he had been appointed July 2, 1635; and 100l. beſide 100l. formerly by him given, to be laid out in a rent-charge for the poor; and 100l. more to the poor of Cheſter le ſtreet.

P. 149. 372. *426. The following character, ſent from Dr. Thomas Littel to Mr. Samuel Echard, has been communicated by a friend, who tranſcribed it from Mr. Baker's MSS. at Cambridge:

"Sir Nathan Wright was born at Thurcaſton in Leiceſterſhire, where his father was rector. His mother was a ſiſter and coheir of Sir John Oneby, of the ſame county, knight. In 1676 he married Elizabeth, the daughter of George Aſhby, of Quenby in the ſaid county, eſq. In 1668 he was, by the care of his mother, placed in Emanuel College, Cambridge; and in due time removed thence to the Inner Temple, where (notwithſtanding an eſtate left him by his father had been much impaired during his minority) he loſt no time for more than ſeven years, which he entirely ſpent in the ſtudy of the Law. However, having a good fortune with his lady, he neglected to practiſe for ſome years, till the increaſe of his family, and the advice of friends, who foreſaw what a conſiderable figure he was likely to make in the profeſſion, prevailed with him to attend the bar, where he approved himſelf as conſummate a lawyer, and made as ample an acceſſion to his fortunes, as any of his contemporaries. In 1696 King William and Queen Mary by their writ called him to the ſtate and degree of a ſerjeant at law; in the ſame year that king conſtituted him one of his ſerjeants at law; and, May 20, 1700, made him lord keeper of the great ſeal of England. He would gladly have been excuſed accepting that great poſt for his health's ſake, which had been much impaired that ſpring by a dangerous fever. Beſides, he thought it imprudent to forego the great profits he might make by his practice yearly, which might have laſted his life, for the precarious enjoyment of the moſt profitable place; but his Majeſty's commands muſt be obeyed. It was not decent, nor perhaps ſafe, to diſobey them. He ſubmitted to his pleaſure, without any bargain or the leaſt gratuity whatever: he never aſked for any, even the loweſt, trifle of honour; and though he had not practiſed much in the court of chancery till the laſt three or four years before he was appointed to preſide over it, yet it ſoon appeared how equal he was to that great office, and he executed it with great integrity and judgment, as the records of parliament will teſtify, which can ſhew as few reverſals of his decrees, as of any of his predeceſſors. He continued in that high employment during his Majeſty's life, and till the 6th of October 1705; having been content all that time with the uſual profits of the place, and without any penſion after he had loſt both that and his buſineſs. It is remarkable that none beſides himſelf was ever advanced to that poſt without the aſſiſtance of ſome great friend or party, or having been made attorney general, or having ſat long in parliament (of which he never was a member), and whatever was the occaſion of his being neglected after he had left his place, he had ſhewn an inviolable fidelity to the Crown during the whole courſe of his adminiſtration; and, upon

upon critical conjunctures, had given wholeſome and proper advice, which others declined doing, either for fear of diſpleaſing, or from ſome other leſſer views. He had an hearty and ſteady regard to the conſtitution in church and ſtate; and as he always acted with diſintereſted views, he could never be induced to go into the exorbitant lengths and violence of parties; and this the King took notice of, and commended him for it; and though upon this account there were ſtrong endeavours uſed to get him diſplaced before the King died, it is well known the King's inclination was otherwiſe, who would often expreſs his ſatisfaction in his Keeper's ſervice, and his unwillingneſs to part with him. Queen Anne had the ſame value for him that her predeceſſor had; and when ſhe gave him the ſeals, was ſaid to tell him, "he ſhould not have had them if ſhe had known a fitter perſon in the kingdom." He had an exact regard to juſtice, and was very angry if he heard the leaſt ſurmiſe of corruption in any of his domeſtics. He had a juſt reſpect paid to him whilſt in a public character, by all who knew what was moſt valuable in perſons of rank and diſtinction, and were not influenced by envy or party paſſions; and during the time of his receſs, was loved and eſteemed for thoſe ſocial virtues which render a man acceptable in a private ſtation. He was ſucceeded in his eſtate by his eldeſt ſon George Wright, Eſq. on whom, for the ſake of his father's good ſervices, and his own high merit, King William had beſtowed the place of Clerk of the Crown, which he now enjoys. One particular in my view, when I mentioned his fidelity in counſeling the King, was his being earneſt with his Majeſty not to diſſolve that parliament which continued but a very little while, which, to be ſure, you take notice of; and, I dare ſay, find that it was as unacceptable as it was ſurprizing to the nation; as I remember it was ſaid the Archbiſhop, and Lord Godolphin, and another, whom I cannot recollect, were ſaid to join with him in that application to the King."—See Biſhop Burnet's character of Lord Keeper Wright, in his Hiſtory, vol. II. p. 379, "money did every thing with him;" and yet "in his court he never "heard him charged with it." But where the Keeper could be guilty of corruption, if not in his Court, is hard to ſay. See Salmon's Hiſtory of Queen Anne, vol. I. pp. 255, 256.

P. 244. In the Cartæ Antiquæ 7. n. 22. is a grant of Henry II. to Roger de Flamville; and ibid. n. 22. a grant to John the ſon of Roger de Flamville "totius "terræ quæ fuit Johannis filii Gamel."

Willus Flamvyll, filius & hæres Willi Flamyl, militis, remiſit Hugoni de Shirley chivaler & aliis jus in manerio de Aſton Flamvyle, cum vitu franciplegii in com' Lerc'. Claus. 1 H. IV. m. 2. & 18.

P. 253. William Turvile, of *Aſton*, married Iſabella, ſiſter and co-heireſs of Thomas Cokeyne, of Aſhbourne, Derbyſhire, by whom he had Henry and Charles Turvile, both living in 1710; and Arabella, married to ——— Whitgreave, of Mellyy, Staffordſhire, 1697.

P. 254. The following inſcription, written by Mr. *George Turvile*, then an attorney of the Middle Temple, is preſerved, as a memorial of his humanity as well as of his

literary talents. Returning in September 1713 from France, Mr. Turvile happened to paſs by the place where four Engliſh gentlemen with two of their ſervants were murdered *, a few hours after the fact was committed, while the dead bodies, ſtripped naked by the country people, yet lay in the high road; upon which, out of humanity to his unfortunate friends and countrymen, and to perpetuate the memory of ſo tranſcendent a villainy, he gave orders for erecting a monument of black marble, in form of a pyramid, after the manner of that called the Ceſtian monument at Rome, on the ſpot where the murder happened; with the privity of Sir Thomas Sebright (whoſe brother was one of the gentlemen killed), the participation of the king's miniſters at Paris, and the entire approbation of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's governors of the province; but upon condition that nothing ſhould be inſcribed thereon but bare matter of fact, out of an apprehenſion that ſomething might be ſaid injurious to France, and inſinuating national reflections.

On the Weſt front of the pyramid towards the highway:

" Sta, Viator,
Et adverte.
An. ſal. hum. MDCCXXIII, XI cal. Octob. hora ferè poſt meridiem quarta,
Dum fatali exteros adeundi ſtudio adducti,
Lutetias Pariſiorum, malis certe avibus, iter facerent
r natiſſimi juvenes E. Sebright & H. Mompeſſon, armigeri,
(Præclara apud Anglos nomina)
Septem hic in inermes & imparatos adoleſcentes inſidiati prædatores,
In rapinas, cædes, dirum omne, conjurati,
Pecuniis ac ſarcinis primum ſpoliatos,
Plurima deinceps violatos cuſpide,
Sacra demum manu interfecere.
Melioribus haud uſi fatis
Tenui non orti loco J. Davis & J. Locke,
Inhoneſtis pariter vulneribus dilaniati,
Una occubuere.
De plebe itidem duo,
Servus alter, & alter ruſticus,
Nefanda eadem lege coacti
Animas miſere efflârunt.
I nunc, & commiſereſcere."

On the Northern front towards Calais:

" Occiſorum contaminato hoc ceſpite jacentium
Qui & ipſe deformi interfuit ſpectaculo,
Pyramidem hanc
De ſuo poſuit G. Turvile, armiger,
Britannus, in Britannos pietatis

* See, in the Anecdotes of Bowyer, pp. 81, 536, two other inſcriptions on this occaſion.

Monumentum.
Nempe ut posteris monstraverent,
Insanti ficariorum flagitii,
Et flebilis immeritorum fori,
Lugenda sane, non splendido verborum apparatu,
Sed tacita lachrymarum eloquentia."

On the Southern front towards Bologne:

" Par Permission
De Monseigneur le Duc d'Humieres, gouverneur pour sa Majesté dans le Boulonois,
De Monseigneur l'Evesque de Boulogne,
Et de Monsieur le Marquis de Colemberg Lieutenant de Roy."

P. 256. In a deed, 14 Feb. 16 Hen. VI. Sir John Grey, knight, son and heir of Reginald lord Grey of Ruthyn, by the name of Reginald Grey of Ruthyn, miles, being then a knight of the Garter, settles the manor of *Barbach* on his younger son John Grey de Ruthyn, Esq. his brother lord of *Barbach* in this county and Sir Thomas Warton, Knight; to which deed Sir Thomas Greene, Sir Robert Moton [of Peckleton, Leic.], Sir William Trussell of ..... Leic. Sir Henry Inglys, knights, William Calthorp, Thomas Chambre, Thomas Wake, William Vaux, and George Longeville, were witnesses*. Edmund lord Grey of Ruthyn, son of this John, was possessed thereof, as by his deeds appears, who was the first earl of Kent of this family.

Barbach was settled by George earl of Kent, by deed dated October 1, in the 6th year of King Henry the Seventh, for himself and Katherine his second wife and the issue male of their bodies, and so descended to Sir Henry Grey their son, that it was held of the prior of Coventry, and valued at 45*l.* a year†.

See a cause for lands holden in *Barbach* of the manor of Motteriden, Mich. 2 Eliz. rot. 1034. T. Speene pl. Ric. Barham def.

P. 332. In an act of attainder passed in 1485 it is recited, that " Richard late duke of Gloucester, calling and naming himself by usurpation King Richard the Third, with John duke of Norfolk, Thomas earl of Surrey, [and many others therein mentioned,] the 21st day of August, the first year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, assembled to them at Leicester, in the county of Leicester, a great host, traiterously intending, imagining, and conspiring the destruction of the King's royal person, our Sovereign Liege Lord! And they, with the same host, with banners spread, mightily armed and defenced with all manner of arms, as guns, bows, arrows, spears, gleves, axes, and all other manner of articles apt or needful to give and caute mighty battle against our sovereign lord, kept together from the 21st said day of the said month then next following, and them conducted to a field within the said shire of Leicester, there by great and continued deliberation traiterously levied war against our said sovereign lord, and his true subjects there being in his

* Carter Marchioness Kene. 1726.

† See the Inquisition, after Katherine countess of Kent, dated Oct. 26, 1 Hen. VIII.

service

ſervice and aſſiſtance under a banner of our ſaid Sovereign Lord, to the ſubverſion of this realm, and commonweal of the ſame." By this act, the above perſons are all declared traitors, and their eſtates forfeited; with an exception in favour of John Catesbie, knight, Thomas Kennell, and William Aſhby, eſquires, for the manor of Kirbie upon Wreteheck in the county of Leiceſter, and of other lands and tenements in Kirbie, Stretton, Somerby, Thorp, Segfeld, and Godebie, which they had of the gift and feoffment of Thomas Davis and John Bye *.

P. 339. In the will of John de Hermeſthorp, who died in 1412, and was maſter of the hoſpital of St. Katherine near the Tower of London, the following proviſion is made for one branch of the family of *Ondeby*:

"Item volo & ordino quod Johannes filius Thome Ondeby ponatur ad ſcolas in arte grammaticali erudiend', & ſtet in illa arte per quatuor annos; & quod Domina Agnes Ondeby monialis in Abbatia de Berkyng predicta, Johannes Rede, & Stephanus Ingleſeld, habeant in eorum cuſtodia xx marc' pro ſuſtentatione dicti Johannis filii Thome Ondeby in dicta arte. Et eciam volo quod dicti Agnes, Johannes Rede, & Stephanus, habeant xl marc' cuſtodiend' ad opus dicti Johannis filii Thome Ondeby pro ſuſtentacione ſua inter apprenticios curia ad t . . . . . errudiend'. Et ſi contingat dictum Johannem filium Thome mori, quod pecunia remanens diſponatur per dictum Agnetem, Johannem Rede, & Stephanum, pro anima mea. Eciam volo quod dicta Agnes, Johannes, Rede, & Stephanus, habeant in cuſtodia ſua predictam pecuniam quouſque idem Johannes pervenerit ad etatem perfecte diſcrecionis. Et ſi contingat dictum Johannem filium Thome mori infra etatem, quod dicta pecunia eidem Johanni filio Thome legata diſponatur per eoſdem Agnetem, Johannem Rede, & Stephanum, pro anima mea, ut predictum eſt. Item lego eidem Johanni unum Pſalterium quod Cecilia ſoror mea habet in cuſtodia ſua. Reſiduum vero omnium bonorum non legatorum do & lego executoribus meis, ut ipſi diſponant de eiſdem prout eis melius videbitur expedire auctoritate hujus teſtamenti †."

P. 407. On the South wall of Glouceſter cathedral, not far from the Weſt door, is this epitaph:

"The Rev. Benj. King, D. D. one of the prebendaries of this church, departed this life May 3, 1728.

To fill up the meaſure of filial piety, and even after death to extend the reverence which he paid to his father's memory; John King, by his laſt will, cauſed this monument to be erected; who through a courſe of near forty years exerciſed the office of regiſtrar and vice-treaſurer of this cathedral, with reputation to himſelf, and to the public ſatisfaction; and lies buried near this place, together with Elizabeth his wife.

He / She } died { Nov. 26, 1756, / Dec. 6, 1745, } aged { 48. / 62."

P. 417. In All Souls College is a buſt of *Sir John Maſon*, knt. M. A. privy counſellor to Kings Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and to Queens Mary and Elizabeth, ſometime dean of Wincheſter, and the firſt lay chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford 1522.—He died 1566.

* Rot. Parl. VI. 227. † Ducarel's Hiſtory of St. Katherine's, Bibl. Top. Brit. N° V. p. *74.

P. 421.

P. 421.* 634. l. 11—13. *Read*, Remigius de Pokllinton, rector of *Ab[illegible]ley*, 12[illegible]6
Simon de Ardern 1237.
Leonard de Dunewic 1240.

Ibid. l. 31—35. *Read*, William de Harewith, rector of *Ashton*, 1257.
William de Harecurt, who held the tithes of Kibworth, died 1262.
John de la Zouche resigned in 1293.
Gilbert de Segrave succeeded in 1293; promoted to another living in 1297.
Stephen de Segrave 1297; dean of Lichfield 1320; Archbishop of Armagh 1324.

P. 422. 635. In the chancel at *Ashton*:
" Hic jacet quicquid mortale fuit veralis viri Nathanielis Tovey & Elizab' ux' ejus. Ille Coventriæ natus patre celebri, ibid' scholæ moderatore dactiss' & magnif' D. D. Joan' Harington, Baron' de Exton', hic & in parish' transmarinis solitudinem.—Illum adhuc tenerum patre orbum fuscepit, & quasi sinu fovit illust' Heroina Lucia Comptissa Bedfordiæ, cujus aliquandiu erat affecla. Aft illa non tuenis indolem, quam in eo egregiam perspexerat, otio aulico corrumpi . . . . . .
[*The rest of this Epitaph is not legible.*]

P. 423. 636. Walter Vavasour died rector of *Appleby Magna* in 1401.
Robert Moreton (not Monckton) succeeded in 1401.

Ibid. 24 Ed. I. 1296. Juratores dicunt, that the town of *Appleby Parva* is held in fee of the king of the honour of Ferrers; and that Richard de Vernon held the [illegible] of the earl, and the earl of the king, by half a knight's fee †.
19 Ed. II. 1324. Juratores dicunt, &c. that Richard, son of Richard and Maud his wife, were seised of the manor of Appleby Parva, which they held of the king [illegible], as of the honour of Tutbury, by half a knight's fee; and that William son of Richard the son of Richard Vernon is his next heir, and now [illegible] years.
30 Hen. VI. 1451. Juratores dicunt, that Richard Vernon, deceased, held Appleby Parva, and that William Vernon, Esq. is his son and heir.
7 Ed. IV. Juratores dicunt, that William Vernon, knight, deceased, was seised of the manor of Appleby Parva, and being so seised gave the same to Henry Vernon, Esq. his son and heir, and to the heirs of the said Henry and Anne his wife, daughter of Deborah countess of Salop; and that it held of the duke of Clarence as of his honour of Tutbury, and that Henry Vernon aforesaid is his son and heir.
13 Hen. VIII. 1523. Juratores dicunt, that Richard Vernon, deceased, was seised of the manor of Appleby Parva.
43 Eliz. 1600. At an inquisition taken at Tong 16 Oct. 43 Eliz. juratores dicunt, that the lady Margaret Stanly, deceased, was seised of Appleby Parva.
Sir Robert de Stockport's grant or charter of liberties, &c. to his borough of Stockport in Cheshire, is attested by Sir Hamon de Mallie, baron of Dunham Mallie.
The lands of Hamon de Mallie were in the king's hands, 1 Ric. I. ‡
Robert de Stockport, Magn. rot. 3 John, rot. 26. a. Lanc' ||.

* Where the double page, [illegible], something will be found relative to the parish [illegible] place that is referred to.
† Inquisitiones [illegible], from Mss. Peck, 1145.
‡ Madox. Baronagium, p. 254. || Ibid. p. [illegible].

P. 423.

P. 423. 637. *Ral*, Henry de Coſtreham had the rectory of *Arnſby* in 1249.

Ibid. Ricardus de Wendour was rector of *Aſhenby*, 1230.
Aluredus de Arund 1231.
Willielmus de Fulebec 1233.

Ibid. Mag. Helias de Trykingham was vicar of *Aſhby de la Zouch*, 1364.
John Harryſon died March 10, 1504.
John Prior is the preſent vicar 1788.
Alanus de la Zouch confirms Philip de Belmi's grant to Lilleſhull, co. Salop. viz. "Eccleſ' de Effebi, cum capella de Blackfordeby, & pertinent' ſuis in Blackford'by, 60 acr' in Effebi, 3 virgatas, & quartam extra villam, quæ fuit vill' foreſterii, & terram Haconis Sutoris, & totam terram de Swarteclyve, quæ eſt intra viam de Packington ad Bredon, &c. Et decimam molendinarum *."
Valor 20 Hen. VIII. Redd' aſſiſ' (terr' ſpectant' ad Lilleſhull Abbey †, com' Salop') in Aſhby de la Zouch & Blakerby, com' Leiceſt', 8l. 13s. Redd' aſſiſ' in Greenlow, com' Derby, per ann' 7l.

P. *425. 637. Alanus Coſtein was vicar of *Aſhby Folvile* in 1236.
Nicholas Bromley exchanged in 1381 with
Thomas de Baddeley, dean of St. Mary, Salop, in Lichfield dioceſe.

P. *426. 637. Charles Alſopp is the preſent rector of *Aſhby Parva* 1788.

Ibid. At *Bagworth* was formerly an extenſive park, which belonged to the Belvoir family. The ſite of the building or houſe is ſtill preſerved, together with the moats, now nearly converted into dry land; and the whole appears to have been of no ſmall extent.
The manor at preſent belongs to the right honourable lord viſcount Maynard.

Thomas Sykes, a native of this town, became a ſervitor of Trinity College, Oxford, 1660; afterwards ſcholar, fellow, and a tutor; took the degree of M. A. Feb. 12, 1666; B. D. July 3, 1677; D. D. May 12, 1692; was elected Margaret Profeſſor in Divinity, Nov. 6, 1691; Preſident of his College, June 8, 1704; died Dec. 11, that year; and left 300l. to the College. He publiſhed a Sermon on the conſecration of Trinity College Chapel, Apr. 12, 1694.

Epitaphs in the chapel, communicated by Mr. Jee:

John, eldeſt ſon of John Dodge, of Bagworth, gent. died March 26, 1718, aged 18.
Walter, ſecond ſon, died April 13, 1731, aged 29.
William, fourth ſon, died Aug. 16, 1747, aged 37.
John Dodge, their father, died Nov. 21, 1745, aged 72.

John Sherwin, officer of exciſe, of Rodeſley, Derbyſhire, died May 27, 1764, aged 26.

* Dugd. vol. II. p. 145. † Q. If this Abbey Book is not in the hands of the Marquis of Stafford?

In

In the chapel-yard:

William Peat died May 28, 1772, aged 51.
Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary Loe, died Oct. 25, 1749, aged 16.
Edward Paramore died Oct. 10, 1770, aged 68.
William Lowe died Nov. 14, 1787, aged 49.
John Hunt died Dec. 26, 1756, aged 68.
John Smith, of Barkeſtat, died in 1721.
Nicholas Smith, of Bagworth, gent. died Oct. 30, 1763, aged 63.
James Goode died Aug. 24, 1742, aged 60.
Elizabeth Goode died in 1718, aged 31.
Mary Goode, ſecond wife of James Goode, died March 14, 1738, aged 43.
Elizabeth Goode, daughter of Harrington Goode, died Aug. 20, 1703, aged 25.
Harrington Goode died Dec. 28, 1716, aged 82.
James Goode died July 10, 1711, aged 11.
Mary, wife of Henry Thompſon, died Aug. 10, 1738, aged 32.
Henry Thompſon died Feb. 25, 1747, aged 50.
Sophia Bell died July 7, 1786, aged 5.
Thomas Peg died Dec. 2, 1754, aged 71.
Mary his wife died Nov. 10, 1753, aged 70.
Mrs. Anne Power died Feb. 25, 1773, aged 59.
Richard Power died July 18, 1751, aged 92.
William Mitchell.
Elizabeth Mitchell.
Stephen Mitchell.
Richard Nichols, late of Leiceſter, died Dec. 1, 1786, aged 31.

P. *426. 637. Henry Woodcock, vicar of *Barkby*, had a diſpenſation, in July 1788, to hold the rectory of Cauthorpe, co. Lincoln.

Ibid. Eccleſia Sancti Petri de *Barkſton*.

Will' Barnake, de Barkeſton, miles, ad firmam demiſit anno 1358 religioſis viris mon' de Belveir croftum ſuum vocat' Staciecroft. The rectory let by the prior at 1.

Vicaria de Barkeſton ordinata tempore Hugonis epiſc' Lincoln'. Eccleſia valet decem & octo marc'. Vicarius nomine vicariæ ſuæ habebit totum altaragium præter principale legatum; percipiens de priore tres ſummas frumenti pacabilis ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis, & ſolvet ſynodalia tantum. Vicaria valet iv marc'. Manſum non eſt aſſignatum. Eccleſia de Barkeſton valet xviii marc'. Certified by Henry biſhop of Lincoln in 1325 *.

The inquiſition of John lord Roſs, dated 9 Hen. V. returns, that John lord Roſs obiit ſeiſitus in dominio ſuo ut de feodo, de manerio de Barkſton, vocat' Bellowfe . . . de duabus car' terr' cum pertin', quæ valent per ann' iv marc', & de firma unius annual' redditus de redditibus aſſiſar' in Barkſton prædict': & quarterium dimid' quod ſunt in eodem manerio una aula; & herreum, nihil valent ultra reprifas; & columbare valet per annum ultra reprifas 3s. 4d.

* Belvoir Reg.

Sec. amongst the duke of Rutland's evidences, an indenture betwixt the prior of Belvoir and the vicar of Barkston 1449.

Barkston was bought of —— Digby, Esq. 3 Phil. and Mary.

43 Jac. A composition was made with the vicar of Barkston for tithes.

P. 422. Thomas de Crete was presented to the vicarage of *Barrow* in 1225.

The noble Thomas Bishop Beverley was born and received the rudiments of his education in this town. He died March 5, 1720, in his 71st year, and was buried at St. Paul's Cathedral. The greater part of his estates he gave to the Society for promoting Christian knowledge; and was also a benefactor to the vicarage of Barrow, and to the curacy of Mount Sorrel in that parish. A good portrait of him, with a print of Bishop Latimer, is here annexed by the favour of Mr. Throsby. (Plate XL.) His literary history is too well known to need recital here.

The rectory of St. Mary de Pratis had 68 acres 3 roods of land lying in the common fields of Barrow *.

Ibid. 26 Hen. VIII. Valet in portione annuatim solut' dict' monast' ex eccles' de *Beby* xxs. Valet in redd' assisis, cum redditibus & firmis in Beby, Thorp, Sutton, Lowther, & Barkby, per ann', prout modo demittitur Willielmo Willers, cum perq' curiæ, com' ann' 23l. 2od. †

Thomas Bryer is the present rector of Beby 1788.

P. 425. 634. 637. Stephanus de Lucy was vicar of *Belgrave* 1226.
Robert of Durham 1231.
Simon Constabularius 1238.
J. Cardinal 1239.
Walter de Ancford 1259.
Thomas de Stamford 1273.

P. 431. 638. *Belvoir.*—By Lord Ross's esch' inquis' post mortem, 26 Ed. III. it is found, that 4l. per annum was paid by him annually to the fermer of Framland hundred, ex. Leic', as palfry silver, quæ levari debet de villis de Botesford, Normanton, Redmyld, Barkston, Hertby, Stathern. Q. if not now paid to the Earl of Huntingdon?

Item anno primo fuit per consilium regis quod omni anno fit novus vicecomes per electionem, qui jurabit, &c. Nec hospitabitur cum aliquo in balliva sua nisi semel ad hospitandum ad plus in anno, & devote rogatus, cum equis quinque ad plus ‡.

Ibid. lib. 1. cap. xx. art 110, p. 29. De capitulis coronæ & itineris. Amongst the capitula de inquisitione one is, De vicecomitibus venientibus hospitandi in balliva sua cum floribus quam quinque vel sex equis, vel qui per frequentes adventus villanos nimis gravarent.

* Vide Tanner. [illegible] Abb. de Pratis. Cott. Lib. Galb.
† Esch. Dan. [illegible] de Croyland.
‡ Liber Niger Scaccarii, edit. Hearne, vol. I. p. 336, ann. 1258.

Probably

WILL.M FERRAR BISHOP OF SODOR & MAN.

HUGH LATIMER, BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

Probably this paltry silver was paid to be freed from the necessity of contributing the third and the hundred, &c. This 4*l.* 2*s.* was paid to the sheriff of Huntingdon, who holds as tenant from the king the hundred of Framland.

4 Hen. II. Rogerus Pictavensis reddit compotum de 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* de Hundredo de Framelande pro misericordia sua & consuetudine regis Hen. II. habenda. Et in thesauro ad scaccarium per manum Ricardi filii Nigelli, ad unum scaccarium Pasche, 4*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* Et in thesauro ad scaccarium Sancti Michaelis proximo, eadem precedente, 4*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* Et in thesauro post natale Domini proximo, eadem precedente, 4*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* Et in thesauro ad scaccarium Pasche proximo, eadem precedente

Rex, archiepiscopis, &c. salutem. Sciatis non concessisse & hac carta nostra confirmasse dilecto & fideli nostro Roberto de Ros & Isabella uxori ejus, quod ipsi & hæredes sui in perpetuum habeant liberam warrennam apud manerium suum de Belver & pertinentia ad idem manerium, per metas & bundas per quas Willielmus de Albiniaco, pater prædictæ Isabellæ, cujus hæres ipsa est, & prædecessores sui warrennam illam habuerunt, & sicut eam habuimus dum prædicta Isabella fuit infra ætatem in custodia nostra. Ita quod nullus intret warennam illam ad fugand' in ea, vel ad aliquid capiend' quod ad warennam pertineat, sine licentia prædict' Roberti & Isabellæ vel hæredum suorum, super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum. Quare volumus & firmiter præcipimus quod prædicti Robertus & Isabella & hæredes sui habeant in perpetuum liberam warennam apud manerium suum prædict' & pertinentia ad idem manerium. Ita quod nullus intret warennam illam ad fugand' in ea, vel ad aliquid capiend' qui Roberti & Isabellæ, vel hæred' suorum, super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum. Hiis testibus, &c. Dat' per manum nostram apud Clarendon tertio die Julii *.

The same day and year, viz. anno regni 36, and at the same place, the king sends his writ to the sheriff of Nottingham, to certify to him what were the bounds and meres of the free warren in the manor of Belvoir granted to the father of Isabella wife of Robert de Ros. The sheriff returned as follows. (See the bounds of Belvoir free warren above, p. 823.)

Edw. I. anno 27 regni, grants to Isabella de Ros free warren in omnibus dominicis terris suis de Botesford & Redmilde, com' Leicestr'; Woolesthorp, com' Lincoln'; & Orston, com' Nottingh'.

34 Ed. I. A grant to make a park in manerio de Belver.

Roger de Rannes was amerced 4 marks for the park which he had made without the king's leave, 5 Stephen †.

26 Jan. sicaet' anno 34 Ed. I. n. 145. . . . . Peter de Godington gave ——— for leave to inclose part of his wood of Stokes to make a park ‡.

About parks see Stat. 2. anno 27 Ed. I.

Edwardus Dei gratia, &c. vicecom' Leicestr' salutem. Inquiras si sit ad damnum nostrum aut aliorum si concedamus Willielmo de Ros de Hamelak quod ipse centum acras spineti in manerio suo de Belvero fossato & muro includere, & parcum inde facere; & spinetum illum sic inclusum, & parcum inde factum, tenere possit sibi & hæredibus suis in perpetuum.

The jury return, that it would be no damage to the king or others—Quod si idem dominus rex concedat prædicto Willielmo de Ros, quod ipse prædictas centum acras spineti in manerio suo prædicto fossato & muro includere, & parcum inde facere, & spinetum illud sic inclusum, & parcum inde factum, tenere posset sibi & hæredibus suis in perpetuum. Dicunt etiam, quod spinetum præd' est pertinens ad manerium nostrum de Belvero. Quod quidem manerium cum pertinentiis, & cum aliis terris in diversis comit', tenetur de domino rege in capite per servitium duorum feodorum mi-

* Ex rotulo cartarum 36 H. III. m. 9. in Turre London'.

† Madox. Excheq. 387. ‡ Ib. 326.

litum

litum & dim'; inde dec' spinetum estimatur quando locatum dom' regis currit ad 42s. valet 6d. Dicunt etiam, quod prædictum centum aceræ spineti valent per ann' 10s. in omnibus exitibus. In cujus rei testimonium, huic inquisitioni dicti juratores sua sigilla apposuerunt. Dat' apud Redmyld, anno prædicto.

Inquis' Will' de Ros, 17 Ed. III. & inqui' Will' de Rols, 26 Ed. III. This park is said to be in Redmild parish; & est in Redmyld quidem parcus, cujus pastura valet per ann' 3s. 4d. ultra sustentationem ferarum, & nullus est ibi subboscus. Et est ibidem quoddam spinetum vocat' Le Warrene de Beauver, cujus solum & pastura pertinet villis de Statherne, Plugarth, Barkston, & nil valet per annum quoniam si spinæ amputarentur non possint recrescere propter animalia villatarum prædict' ibidem depascentia. De cuniculis ibidem nullum proficuum.

Pasch' 17 Ric. II. Idem juratores dicunt, quod Johannes de Roos obiit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo de uno parco vocato Beaver Park in Redmyld, cujus pastura nihil valet ultra sustentationem ferarum & vad' parcariorum, & de uno crofto vocat' Leycrof, & de quadam pastura vocata Blackberg in eadem villa de Redmyld. Val' 42s. per ann', & tenentur de domino rege in capite de honore de Belver per servitium militare.

Inquis' 26 Ed. III. Juratores dicunt, quod Willielmus de Roos, de Hemlake, obiit seisitus de castro & manerio de Belvero, cum membris de Woodthorp ad dictum manerium spectant', in com' Lincoln', quæ tenentur de domino rege in capite per servitium militare; & dicunt, quod dictum castrum nihil valet ultra reprisas; item dicunt, quod sunt in eodem manerio cum pertinentiis tres carucatæ terræ, quæ valent per ann' 60s. & non plus, quia jacent fritcæ & inculæ propter pestilentiam & defectum tenentium; & dicunt, quod sunt redditus 20l. 18s. per ann', tam liberorum quam nativorum tenentium & tenentium ad voluntatem cum wardo exitu prædict'. Summa valoris manerii prædicti cum membris 29l. 18s. Inde solut' vicecom' Lincoln' solvendum domino regi de certa firma 10 marc'. Sic valet dictum manerium cum membris 23l. 4s. 8d. de claro.

Robertus de Todenei & Willielmus filius ejus fundatores eccl' de Belvoire tempore regis Willielmi patris mei. Vide Confirmationem Hen. I. p. 35.

Ego Willielmus junior de Albineio confirmo eleemosynam quam frater meus Robertus de Todneio dedit ecclesiæ de Belvoir. Dugdale 1658, the Todeneys changed their name to Albany.

Ego Cecilia de Belveur filia Rogeri Bigot, dedi quod laicus persona habere potuit in ecclesia de Offington, pro anima Heu' Primi, & Robert' Todeni avi mei, Will' de Albineio sponsi mei, & Will' de Albineio filio meo, &c.

Henricus de Ria concedo quam plurimis Rob' de Todeneio avunculo meo &c.

27 Aye. 8 Hen. VI. Thomas de Ros, de Hemlakes, de Trimlint, & de Belvoir. Sciatis, inspectis donationibus factis eccl' B. Mariæ de Belvoir per Robertum de Todeneio, Will' de Todeneio filium ejus primum, Willielmum de Albineio secundum, filium, & quartum, Henryam de Albineio, & tertium, Henricum filium Will' de Albineio, quæ fact' erant Roberto de Todeneio, de Belvoir, & de Hemelake*.

The first William de Albini died in the beginning of Henry the second's reign. Hist. of Lincoln, Ann. 12 Hen. II. Gervase.

Belvoir

Belvoir Priory.

Belvoir priory was founded by Robert Tedeneio and his son William before 1090 and after 1075, it being said to be by the advice of Lanfranck archbishop of Canterbury. Lanfranck was consecrated in 1070 and died in 1089, which was the second of Rufus; probably founded in the time of William the First, it being confirmed by Willelmus pater meus. "Hoc est testimonium quod Robertus de Tedeneio, canterfu regis Willelmi patris mei, comitibus baronibus hanc temporis, & comitio domini archiep' Lanfranc Cant', & Remigio episc' Lincoln', concedente etiam uxore sua Adel' &c., filiisque & filiabus suis, ecclesiæ B. Mariæ, pro anima Roberti comitis avi mei. Teste Gaufredo Hug' filii Willelmi, Nigellus de Albeneio, & Willelmus filius ejus, Willelmus de Albineio," brother to the first earl of Britany *.

Henry the First was son of William I.

Inquif' 17 Edw. III. Will' de Ros de Hamelake obiit in partibus transmarinis 17 Edw. III. William was his son and heir, and fifteen years old.

Inquif' 26 Edw. III. Inquif' de Will' de Rofs de Hemlake. Thomas his brother and heir, and fifteen years old.

17 Ric. II. Inquif' de John de Roos de Hemlake, obiit 6 Aug'. Will' de Ros frater & hæres 24 ætat'.

18 Ric. II. Inquif.' de Mary, quæ fuit uxor Joh' de Ros de Hamelake. Mary died August 25.

2 Hen. V. Inquif' de William de Ros de Hemlake, obiit Sept. 1; Margaret his wife superstes. We find that he was possessed *inter alia* of the advowson of the church of Lotesford, and of a chantry in the said church, and of a park called Bever Park in the parish of Redmald, and of one close in Redmild called Blackberg. John is found his son and heir, and seventeen years old.

6 Hen. V. Inquif' Johannis domini de Roos de Hemlake, dat' 14 Maii.

Hen. I. William Pulter † gives to the church and monks of St. Mary's Bever, a house and toft in Bever, to pray for the souls Willielmi senioris de Albineio & Willielmi filii ejus.

Henry the First's grant of a fair at Belvoir; [rather Henry the Third; Robert Grosthead was bishop of Lincoln in 1235, 19 Hen. III. and died 1252:]

Hen' rex Angliæ, Rob' episcopo Lincoln', & omnibus baronibus suis Francis & Anglis totius Angliæ, salut'. Notum sit omnibus regionis Angliæ tam modernis quam succeff' meis, quod concedo Sanctæ Mariæ, & Sanct' Albano Protomartyri Angliæ, octo dies ad natale Sancti Joh' Bapt', habere feriam plenam per octo dies; & volo & præcipio ut Bic' albas & succeff' eam teneant in pace & honorifice, & omnes venientes & redeuntes de eâ firmam pacem meam habeant. Dat' apud Sanct' Alban' 3 Sept ‡.

1100 was the first year of Henry I.

Robert Blover, bishop of Lincoln, consecrated 1093; died 1123 §.

Hen. III. anno 45. no. N° 12. Sciatis me concessisse & hac carta confirmasse Rob' de Rofs de Belvero, & Isabellæ uxori ejus, ut habeant singulis septimanis per diem

* Pele. Reg. † Q. if not Pulter, who held several knights fees from Will. Albany.

‡ In Autog. penes D. Rutland. § Le Neve.

Mercia mercatum apud manerium [illegible] de Belvero, & unam feriam [illegible] gulo anno, duraturum per tres dies, videlicet, in vigilia, in die, & in crastino Sancti Johannis Baptistæ.

17 Ed. I. D. Rut'. Isabella de Ros, domina de Bever, grants to Alan her cook a toft and one virgate of land, with two boltons, Middelton and Harmilesholm in Wolfthorp, rent 16s. per annum; salvo vitu franciplegii hominum nostri de Bever, ad quem bis per annum venire tenetur. A fair leaf; Ros and Albany: probably the heirs of the Albanies.

Isabella domina Willielmi de Albiniaco, quæ fuit uxor Roberti de Ros de Hamelake *.

13 Hen. I. D. Rutland. William de Ros, lord of Hamelake, grants to the priest of Bever a croft there, lying in Bever warren. Teste Jon' de Ros, militc. A fair green seal, three water-budgets.

Dugdale, vol. I. p. 529, cites the register of Belvoir, in the possession of Matthew Hales, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

Isabella de Ros has a grant of free warren in terris dominicis suis de Beaufort, Redmile, Orston, & Wolfthrop, ann' 27 Ed. I.

1430. Dom' Elizabetha dom' de Ros, cum filiis filiis, viz. Thoma primogenito le Sire de Ros, & Richardo, cum Margareta filia sua, in fraternit' prioratus de Belvoir recepti fuerunt.

Julii 1459, & anno 37 Hen. VI. Nata fuit Margareta filia dom.' Tho' de Ros apud Blackney.

1427, ann. 6 Hen. VI. Tho' primogenitus dom.' Thomæ dom' de Ros natus fuit apud castrum de Emmesbourne.

Habemus 20 acras prati simul jacentes super le Rode de decima de Thorpe de dominio de Wilne, & 1 acram quæ vocatur Ormsbie pro decima prati Rubeæ le Wode, & 1 acr' jacentem super le Rode juxta praedict' ac aliam pro decima prati Acre de Swallowmore; & omnes alii parochiani dant argentum pro decimis suis, videlicet pro qualibet virgata 4d. †

In campo hyemali 10 acr' 3 r.
In campo quadragesimali 16 acr', 1 rood, & quart'.
In waretis versus grang' de Ringelthorp.
Sum' in omnibus his campis 48 acr' 3 b.

Eyton.

In campo Australi 26 acr' 1 rood.
Northfield 20 acr' 3 roods.

Total 47 acres.

Seminantur in quolibet altero anno.
[illegible] meadow 46 acres measured by 8 feet yards.

* Dugd. I. 529. † [illegible]

1220, 5 Hen. III. Matriculus epiſcopi Lincoln' in archidiac' Leyceſt'.

Eccleſiæ de Thorp patronus abbas Leyceſt', habens eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo.

Leyceſter abbey, St. Mary de Pratis.

Patronus prioratus de Belvoir Will' de Albiniaco.

Howes held by caſtle guard to Belvoir 18 bov' quæ faciant 2 car' & 2 r.

De la Pulvee gave 2 bov.

Will' Clement, 5 bov' quæ vocatur Le Granen'.

Rob' Maynard, 4 bov'.

De dono Rob' Calder, 12 bov'.

Summa totius tenementi abb' in Howes, cum 12 bov' quos homines ſui tenent, 41 bovat'.

53½ bovates did not belong to the abbey of Croxton.

Wrawby, com' Lincoln'.

1284. Robert archdeacon of Lincoln's accommodation betwixt the patrons of the moiety of Wraby.

1322, 16 Ed. II. Sir Richard de Boſelingthorp's grant of one acre of land, with the advowſon of Wraughby, to Oliver Deyncourt.

Ed. II. Sir Rob' de Arcubus grants to his ſon John, &c. the toll which the parſon of Wrawby held, one toft two oxgangs of land.

1334. John de Arcubus's grant for life to Robert Bekely of one oxgang.

8 Ed. III. Elizabeth, widow of Richard Buſlingthorp, her grant to Ralph de Grantham of a toft and one oxgang of land in Wrawby.

41 Ed. III. Robert Breton's releaſe to John de Holbech of lands in Wrawby.

4 Ric. II. Sir Ralph de Bracebrigg's grant for life to Thomas Croxton for two oxgangs.

Orſton.

23 Ed. I. Nicholas de Scerynton's grant of one acre of land to William Large.

——— A grant of one acre of meadow to John Large.

1345. Thomas Screton's confirmation to Walter Martyn of his houſe and lands.

17 Ric. II. Roger Symonds' grant to his daughter Agnes of a moiety of a meſſuage, &c. near the church-yard.

7 Hen. IV. Thomas Beaſt's releaſe to John Duffield of lands in Orſton.

Bakeby.

6 Ric. II. Will. Wacelyn's grant [leaſe] to Henry Scansby of lands in Bakeby.

Woolſthorp.

Woolfthorp.

17 Ed. I. Ifabella de Ros *, domina de Belver, grants to Alan her clerk a toft and one oxgang of land, with two holmes, viz. Milnholm and Hethelholm; rent 10s. a year; falvo vnto Brianeplyn homoris manerii noftri de Belver ad quem bis per annum venire teneatur. A fair seal of the Ros and Albany's arms.

Robert de Ros, lord of Belver, confirms to Robert Baffet, of Wolfthorp, all the eight oxgangs of land he held in Wolfthorp and elsewhere of the fee of Edward le Dyne de Lyton, by the service of giving a role on the nativity of St. John the Baptift.

9 Ed. II. John Vaus's grant of a ley or two lying in Breches to John de Woolthorp.

9 Ed. II. Thomas, fon of Nicholas Ros, of Wollefthorp, grants a fmall quantity of land lying in Cox's field to Robert Wollefthorp.

13 Ed. II. Livery and ieifin of one meffuage, two cottages, and eight oxgangs, in Wollefthorp.

18 Ed. II. Robert Baffet, of Wollefthorp, his grant to Robert de Wollefthorp of a fmall piece of land.

Roger la Warre's grant of one meffuage, two cottages, &c. to John de Wollefthorp.

32 Ed. III. Roger la Warre's letter of attorney to give John de Wollefthorp.

43 Ed. II. William de Wollefthorp's grant to William de Hewgh, rector of Wollefthrop, of all his lands lying in Wollefthrop, Hanfton, and Knipton.

15 Ric. II. John de Denton's leafe to William Pickard of all the lands he had from Thomas St. Alban, of Woolfthorp, except one tenement called Collyng's Place, and one oxgang of land, rent 40s. of filver.

18 Hen. VII. John Talbot's grant to his fon John, of one meffuage and toft, croft, and one oxgang.

A letter of attorney from William Carrington and Agnes his wife, daughter of James Baffet, to give his fon Chriftopher Charington poffeffion of a meffuage and five oxgangs of land in Wollefthrop. 10 Hen. VIII.

27 Hen. VIII. An extract of the fines and reliefs paid to Thomas earl of Rutland, at a court held Sept. 23.

Belvoir.

Henry the Firft's grant of a fair to be held at Belvoir and St. Alban's for eight days preceding the feaft of St. John the Baptift.

A very ancient deed, as old as Henry the Firft's time, where Robert Polner gives to the church and monks of St. Mary's at Belvoir, a houfe and toft in Belvoir, to pray for the fouls of Willelmi Seniloris de Albinco & Will' filii ejus.

A very ancient deed of Robert Polner, granting to the monks of Belvoir a piece of land lying betwixt the caftle ditch and the king's highway, called Well gate.

* Probably the heirs of the Albanys.

33 Hen. I. William de Ros, lord of Hamelake, his grant to the priory of Belvoir of a croft at Belvoir, lying betwixt Pekok Croft and Long Croft, in exchange for two acres of meadow lying in Bever warren, in a place called Redmildheugh, for the right of common below the thickets or copſes on Belver warren, which right of common belonged to their free tenement in Redmile. Teſte Johanne de Ros, milite. A fair green ſeal with three water buckets.

1210. William Sharp's grant to Ralph Pykerel, of Belvoir, a meſſuage lying in the village of Belvoir, lying betwixt the meſſuage of Roger . . . . . on one part, and a meſſuage of the prior on the other.

Horn de Bever's grant to Thomas Bouche of a toft in Belvoir, lying betwixt the Caſtle gate and a croft of William Berker.

A grant and confirmation to Robert de Roſs and Iſabella his wife, of free warren in the manor of Belvoir, & per omnes metas & bundas per quas Willielmus de Albiniaco pater illam habuit, & ſic eam habuimus dum prædicta Iſabella infra ætatem & in cuſtodia noſtra. Dat' apud Clarendon 3 Julii*.

3 Julii, 35 Hen. III. The king ſends a commiſſion to the ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire, to enquire and certify the bounds and metes of the extent of the right of free warren in the manor of Belvoir, *cum pertinentiis*, granted to William de Albiniaco and his predeceſſors; and likewiſe to ſet forth what were the metes and bounds of the free warren in the manor of Belvoir returned by the ſheriff whilſt Iſabella, daughter and heireſs of William de Albany, was in ward to the king. Probably this and the foregoing inſtrument were dated in the ſame year as well as day. The returns of the free warren are annexed to theſe two writs. The returns are the ſame, only *Burgate* is uſed in one, and *Briggate* in the other.

27 Ed. I. The king grants to Iſabella de Roſs free warren in omnibus dominicis terris ſuis de Botestord & Redmilde in com' Leiceſt', Wolleſthorpe in com' Lincoln', & Orſton in com' Nottingh'.

34 Ed. I. A grant of liberty to make a park.

17 Ric. II. John of Gunwardby's grant to John of Barkſton of a houſe and garden lying in the village of Belvoir, lying betwixt the tenement of Thomas de Belvoir and Thomas de Milnere, one part abutting upon the welleſty of the ſaid village.

17 Ric. II. Inquiſition of John de Roos, chevalier de Hemlake, obiit 6 die Aug. Willielmi' de Ros, miles, frater & hær'; above 24 years old. Find the park in Redmild, with a paſture called Leycroft and Blackberg in eadem villa de Redmild, val' 42s.

18 Ric. II. Inquiſ' de Maria, quæ fuit uxor Joh' de Roos de Hamelake. Mary died 25, Auguſt 1.

17 Ed. III. Inquiſ' de Will' de Roos de Hamelak, in partibus tranſmarinis; find William his ſon and heir, fifteen years old.

26 Ed. III. Inquiſition of William de Ros de Hamlack, find Thomas his brother and heir, fifteen years old.

* Ex rot. cart. anno 36 Hen. III.

2 Hen. V. Inquifition of William Roos de Hamelak, chevalier; Margaret his wife then alive. The advowfon of the church, and of a chantry in the faid church, belonged to this William and Margaret. They find it to be their friend of the reverfion of a park called Beaver Park in the parifh of Ruffinhil, and of one clofe called Blackberg in the fame parifh. John is found his fon and heir, aged 17 years.

9 Hen. V. Writ inquifit' of John dominus de Roos. Writ dat' 14 Mar.

33 Hen. VIII. A grant of the priory of Belvoir and Eafe to the earl of Rutland.

1 Ed. VI. Ifabella Sharp's title to John Morris, of a meffuage of a houfe with a croft adjoining, and three lands in Belvoir, together with one acre in Redmile field. Q. if not now Leiceſter hoſpital land, the hoſpital having about one acre in Redmile, and ſome ſmall quantity in Belvoir?

1573. Roger Sharp's bond to Edward earl of Rutland, &c. to perform his covenants of ſale of a tenement, &c. with ſome land in Belvoir.

William de Huntendon was prior of Belvoir 1277.

Rogerus Henrede prior in 1292.

About the year 1726 Todeney's monument was dug up near Belvoir in a ſtable, the priory chapel, with this broken inſcription in Gothic capitals:—" Todeni fundeur *."

P. 432. 638. Joſeph Whitting*ham*, not Whittin*gton*, is the preſent vicar of *Billeſden*, 1788.

Ibid. John Lincoln, rector of the free chapel of *Blaſton*, exchanged it in 1389 with Michael de Ravendale, prebendary of Gyvedale, in the cathedral of York.

P. 432. 639. In the rectors of *Market Boſworth* read,

1221 William de Verdon.

1222 Ralph de Boſworth was preſented to the free chapel of Boſworth.

1238 Richard le Dingel, died 1262.

1261 William de Northburg.

William de Navesby, rector of Boſworth, and prebendary of the collegiate church of St. John at Cheſter, exchanged in 1364 with Richard de Bont, prebendary of Buckden, in the church of Lincoln.

Henry le Spenſer, rector of Boſworth, and " a great warrior," was conſecrated Biſhop of Norwich 1370, and died in 1408.

Thomas Stanly reſigned this rectory in 1393 to Alketon; who died in 1403.

John Dixie, M. A. third ſon of Sir Beaumont Dixie, died vicar in 1719: and was ſucceeded by his nephew Beaumont Dixie (ſee p. 433). Mr. John Dixie built here a handſome parſonage houſe, and dying unmarried was buried in the church, as was his ſiſter Margaret; between which two, at the monument ſet forth, there was ſuch a conſtant affection, that the ſaid Margaret, who erected the monument for her brother, cauſed her own effigies to be repreſented at the foot of it.

Thomas Wright, M. A. was preſented by the King in Auguſt 1788, on the recommendation of Willoughby Dixie, Eſq.

* Stukeley, Itin. Cur. I. 29. Wr. note.

Mr. Lee, to whom I owe much of the additional information here given, writes thus:

"The ancient town of Market Bofworth, in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, is celebrated in hiſtory as the neareſt place of note to the field where the deciſive engagement betwixt Richard III. and Henry earl of Richmond happened*.

The patronage of the church and manor is in the hands of Sir Wolſton Dixie, bart. whoſe ſeat is here.

The rectory has five chapelries belonging to it, viz. Barleſton, Shenton, Coton, Carleton, and Sutton Cheynell.

Through the kindneſs of the Rev. Mr. Wood, I have ſearched the regiſters of this town, which commence in 1571, and find them deficient of information; no account of any of its rectors appearing therein, nor any remarkable occurrence whatever.

Inſcriptions in the church:

1. "Memoriæ Sacrum.

Hic infra conditur quod mori potuit viri verè Reverendi Johannis Dixie, A.M. hujuſce eccleſiæ per triginta qu.. annos Rectoris dignifſimi, Domini Beaumontii Dixie, baronetti, & Mariæ uxoris filii natu quarti. Patrem habuit ſtemmatis ſplendore illuſtrem, matrem patre non minorem: quippe quæ fuerit ſoror & hæres unica Domini Gulielmi Willoughby de Willoughby in agro Nottinghamienſi, baronetti, filii Gulielmi Willoughby de South Muſkham in eodem agro, armig. & Elizab. uxoris, filiæ Timothei Puſey de Sellſton in eodem agro, arm. quæ viro ſuperſtes alterum maritum habuit Dominum Joannem Coke, equitem auratum. Gulielm. filius fuit Domini Rotherh. Willoughby, equitis aurati, & Annæ uxoris filiæ Domini Richardi Wortley, equitis aurati, & Eliz. uxoris. Quæ eo demum honoris proceſſit, ut Comitiſſæ de Devoniâ dignitate aucta fuerit. Rotherhamus filius fuit Domini Gulielmi Willoughby de Aſton Rowant in agro Oxonienſi, equitis aurati, & Annæ uxoris, filiæ & hæredis Joannis Rotherham, arm. Gulielmus ille patrem habuit Dominum Gulielmum Willoughby, equitem auratum, a nobili & perantiquâ Willoughbeorum, de Normanton ſuper Soarum in agro Nottingham. familia oriundum.

En, illum ab his ortum majoribus;
Sed illum vide non inſolentem, non moroſum, at humilem,
At urbanum, & incredibili morum ſuavitate ornatum,
Nemo unquam ad illum venit, qui non abierit comiter, laute, ac eleganter acceptus.
Amicis fuit amiciſſimus; inimicis, ſi quos habuit, amicus.
Vicinis & intimis familiaribus inſigniter comis;
Vel peregrinis & hoſpitibus adeo facilis
Ut apud eum non tam hoſpites quem domeſtici viderentur.

* In this field was found a gold ring, on which was enameled a white boar, and the motto RYEAUNCHE, which fell into the hands of the late Dr. Charles Maſon, of Trinity College, Cambridge, and after his death was bought by Dr. Lort for the Duke of Devonſhire. A brais ſeal ring found here, impreſſed with the moon and ſeven ſtars, and now in the poſſeſſion of Mrs Morris, of Wanſtead Hall, Suffolk, is engraved in the Hiſtory of Hinckley, plate IV. fig. 3. In the collection of the Hon. Horace Walpole is "the battle of Boſworth, enameled on a jewel, "uſually worn by King Henry VIII. and ſold among King Charles the Firſt's pictures."

In

In illum mater præcæteris filiis indulgentissima magnam opum vim ingremium effuderat.
En illum egregiè liberalem & munificum,
Tanquam divitias non sibi habendas, sed in alios [illegible]
Hic ille est qui ad hujusce ecclesiæ decus & emolumentum templum illum [illegible]
Quam haud procul hinc cernis domum propriis in fabulas sumtibus exstruxit.
Haud parca manu beneficus
Opem potentibus se patronum semper præbuit, & non potentibus sæpe adjutorem;
In afflictos & infirmos mirè misericors pauperibus non sodum manus, sed et cor patuit.
Palam plurima fecit beneficia,
Et quæ clam fecit palam olim remunerabit Deus. Vis plura?
Inter primos fuit piè literatus, virtutibus vix alli fecundus;
In rerum omnium affluentia temperans ac moderatus, aliis sumptuosus, sibi parcus;
In cœlibatu integer & castissimus,
Acri judicio & prudentia perspicaci
Sine fuco, sine fastu; sibi constans; justus, probus, pius;
Et verbo omnia
In fide orthodoxus,
In vita verè Christianus.
His egregiis animi dotibus exornatus, omnibus ut bonis charus vixit, ita flebilis occubuit; nulli flebilior quam Margarettæ Dixie, sorori. Sororem frater ita viveret intimè amavit: fratrem vicissim soror. Et ne mors amoris vinculum rumpere videretur, huic monumento in memoriam fratris dilectissimi posito suam ipsius mœrentis imaginem, ut vides, infra adjungendam piè curavit.
Obiit VI die Dec. MDCCXIX,
Ætatis suæ LIX."

By the side of the above handsome monument, upon a flat marble stone, is

"John Dixie, A. M.
died December 6, 1719,
aged 58 years."

2. "Thomas Tilecote, 4th son of Jeffery Tilcoote, died Oct. 6, 1735, aged 36."

3. "John Dudley and Elizabeth his wife.
He was buried Aug. 1, 1753. She was buried May 7, 1754."

4. "Frances, daughter of Fowler Oldershaw, died Sept. 5, 1752, aged 28.
Fowler, son of Fowler Oldershaw, died Jan. 4, 1758, aged 34.
John Oldershaw, surgeon, eldest son of Fowler Oldershaw, died Oct. 18, 1762, aged 42.
Fowler Oldershaw died Sept. 13, 1749, aged 57.
Joan his wife died April 15, 1771, aged [illegible]."

5. "Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Oldershaw, of Loughborough Park, Esq. She was born in 17[illegible], married to William [illegible] in 1736, and died March 10, 1772."

6. "[illegible]

6. "Beneath this ſtone are depoſited the remains of Sarah Burſlem, wife of the Rev. James Burſlem, rector of Cadeby. She was daughter of Fowler Gilcrift, law, gent. She was an obedient wife, a tender mother, a benevolent neighbour, a ſincere friend; pious and devout, polite and charitable. She lived beloved, and died much lamented.

Her departure was on Oct. 28, 1776, in the 54th year of her age.

The love which in her dear Redeemer ſhone,
By humble active faith ſhe made her own;
Still at his feaſt an ever ready gueſt,
She lov'd, ador'd him, and his mercies bleſt;
And now amid the heavenly flock receiv'd,
Enjoys thoſe raptures which ſhe once believ'd."

7. Sarah Langmaid (whoſe epitaph ſee in p. 179).

In the church yard:

1. "Mary, wife of Daniel Hickling, died March 26, 1752, aged 31.

Take time while time doth ſerve, 'tis time to-day,
But ſecret dangers ſtill attend delay;
Do what thou canſt, to-day hath eagle's wings,
And who can tell what change to-morrow brings."

2. "David King died April 12, 1756, aged 56.
Elizabeth, wife of David King, died Oct. 15, 1767, aged 61.

In this cold bed here conſummated are
The ſecond nuptials of a happy pair;
Whom envious Death once parted, but in vain,
For now himſelf hath made them one again."

3. "James, ſon of Simon and Louiſa Oakden, died July 28, 1770, aged 19 years.

Here reſts his head under this mould'ring earth,
A youth with every virtue truly bleſt;
Diſcretion mark'd him even from his birth,
And friendſhip tells of what this tomb poſſeſs'd.
The ſighs of parents, or the tendereſt woe,
Could ſtop the hand of unrelenting fate;
But to his friends from death thoſe comforts flow,
That joys eternal on him ſurely wait."

4. "Louiſa, daughter of Simon and Louiſa Oakden, died April 11, 1782, aged 24.
The premature death of this truly amiable woman, is a proof awfully convincing, that youth, beauty, generoſity, and charity, muſt all ſubmit to Death's imperial call."

5. "Hannah, wife of Thomas Moore, died March ..., 1731, aged 24.

This faithful wife and mother dear,
Her soul to God in peace resign'd;
Hoping, in glory to appear,
Before the Judge of all mankind."

Michael Lawrence died April 15, 1778, aged 58.
Anne his wife died April 11, 1778, aged 54.
Thomas, son of the above Michael and Anne, died Feb. 18, 1778, aged 21.
Mary, daughter of Thomas and Anne Lawrence, died Aug. 8, 1769, aged 13.
Seth Taylor died April 26, 1728, aged 57.
Elizabeth his wife died Dec. 7, 1754, aged 80.
Mary, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Oldakers, died Oct. 13, 1779, aged 4.
Dorothy Haywood died May 22, 1777, aged 21.
John Marston died April 27, 1779, aged 54.
Anne his wife died Feb. 5, 1774, aged 67.
William, son of John and Anne Marston, died Dec. 31, 1773, aged 38.
Elizabeth, wife of John Shenstone, died Aug. 2, 1783, aged 49.
William Shenstone died Dec. 9, 1779, aged 48.
Jane Tilecote died May 16, 1777, aged 38.
Jos. Marratt died Aug. 26, 1769, aged 80.
Sarah his wife died March 9, 1778, aged 77.
John Ledbrooke, clerk (son of the Rev. Joseph Ledbrooke, rector of Aston, and vicar of Scraptoft), 20 years curate of this parish, died June 3, 1770, aged 45.
Ca. Sturges, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Sturges, of Sudbury in the county of Derby, died Dec. 8, 1772, aged 79.
Hannah, wife of Jeffery Tilecote, died Nov. 11, 1774, aged 77.
Jeffery Tilecote, draper, son of Thomas and Frances Tilecote, of Nailsbourne, died May 31, 1771, aged 77.
Mary, wife of Daniel Rawlings, died Aug. 24, 1775, aged 34.
Anne, wife of John Slade, clerk, died May 24, 1768, aged 58.
Richard their son died in his 6th year.
Jane Collington did June 15, 1759, aged 33.
Elizabeth, wife of Henry Bickley, died May 27, 1748, aged 41.
Jonathan Morris died Feb. 8, 1783, aged 66.
Blanch Clifford died May 19, 1753, aged 81.
Mr. Charles Harper, surgeon, died Dec. 3, 1759, aged 50.
Robert Pull, doctor, died May 8, 1755, aged 60.
Christopher Holyland died Feb. 22, 1742-3, aged 51.
Jane Underwood died June 15, 1775, aged 18.
William Caunt died Dec. 12, 1770, aged 43.
Richard George died April 15, 1742, aged 62.
William Eicke died Ma. 16, 1741, aged 53.

Charles Wagſtaff died Feb. 12, 1784, aged 73.
Mary, wife of Charles Wagſtaff, died June 14, 1782, aged 77.
Charles Carver Wagſtaff died March 19, 1758, aged 15.
Louisa Oakden, wife of Simon Oakden, died June 28, 1767, aged 49.
Elizabeth, wife of Simon Oakden, died May 2, 1743.
Simon Oakden died Feb. 19, 1778, aged 67.
Thomas Mann died Sept. 15, 1767, aged 24.
Thomas Mann died in his infancy.
Mary Shenſtone died Dec. 15, 1782, aged 85.
Thomas Shenſtone died Dec. 28, 1762, aged 67.
Hannah, wife of the above Thomas Shenſtone, died Feb. 23, 1771, aged 75.
Henry Haywood died Ma. 24, 1747, aged 51.
Dorothy, wife of Henry Haywood, died June 27, 1772, aged 75.
Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Meſſenger, died Dec. 16, 1758, aged 46.

In this town was born the famous Thomas Simpſon*, F. R. S. of whom ſome memorials, extracted principally from Mr. Throſby's publication, are given below.
P. 433.

* Boſworth field, ſo called, and Simpſon's name, will be handed down to poſterity in the hiſtoric and biographic page; but no pillar is erected to commemorate the one, nor head-ſtone ſet up to mark the ſpot that contains the remains of the other. The place of the former, famed for that important event in the Engliſh annals, as well as the latter (of far inferior conſequence), are only aſcertained by oral tradition.—Mr. Simpſon was born at Market Boſworth in 1710. His parents being poor, he was only taught to read while under their care; but nature, notwithſtanding this forbidding circumſtance, had formed his mind for knowledge. When about 14, there happened an eclipſe of the ſun, which ſtruck the mind of this youth, uncultivated as his judgement was, with a ſtrong deſire of knowing the cauſe; nor could youthful inclinations unbend him from his purpoſe. Before he had reached his 19th year he taught himſelf to write; and about this time happening to be at a relation's, a travelling pedlar and fortune-teller took lodgings at the ſame houſe. Young Simpſon, wondering at the pretenſions of this man, took great pains to win his favour by every act that complaiſance could dictate: and in return the fortune-teller, who was a man of ſome abilities, took every opportunity of ſatisfying ſuch an agreeable companion. The pedlar's neceſſities led him to Briſtol fair, but he left in Simpſon's hands Cocker's Arithmetic, to which was ſubjoined a ſhort appendix on Algebra, and a book of Partridge's, the almanac-maker, on genitures. The pedlar, on his return, found his pupil ſo expert at figures, that it excited his utmoſt aſtoniſhment. Soon after this he became the oracle of Boſworth and its vicinity; and laying aſide the buſineſs of a weaver, made a public profeſſion of caſting nativities. Though he found fortune-telling rather lucrative, yet he was far from being ſatisfied with the knowledge he had obtained. Having procured Mr. Stone's book of Fluxions, he made ſuch progreſs in this moſt intricate part of the mathematics, as to compoſe a much more complete treatiſe on this ſubject than had ever been publiſhed. He about this time married a widow with two children, by whom he had others. From meanneſs of expences, and having left off the profitable profeſſion of an aſtrologer, he was driven to ſuch diſtreſs that he left his family and went to London, where he worked in Spital-fields as a weaver; and appropriated the evenings to teaching mathematics; which ſucceeded ſo well, that he fetched his family to ſhare with him thoſe comforts which his profeſſion afforded.

He

P. 433. 640. Correct the rectors of *Botesford* thus:
1223 Radulfus de Albinico.
1234 Nicholas de Belvoir; occurs also in 1273.
1273 Peter de Rofs; refigned on becoming precentor of York 1290.
1290 William de Fitung le.
1784 John Thornton; the prefent rector 1788.

Recept' de Willielmo Wymbyfhe, Nicholao Wymbyfhe, Will' Batham, Joh' de Wymbyfhe, & Willielmo filio Richardi de Wymbyfhe, pro octava parte unius feodi in Botlesford de feodo de Roos. From talliage for knighting the Black Prince 20 Ed. III.

Ifabella de Rofs & domina de Belvoir contell' & conārun' priori de Belvoir in Botesford duas partes decimarum in dominico, & in Normanton duas partes decimarum dominico.

Badrinus Dapifer in Botesford dedit reclam fuam priori de Bever.

Hugo Alandrenfis dedit in Botesford decimam fuam *.

He remained not long in this obfcurity; for his fchool increafing, his abilities became known, which encouraged him to make propofals for publifhing by fubfcription a new treatife on Fluxions, with the doctrine of Infinite Series, which were publifhed with fuccefs in 1737. Three years after he publifhed a treatife on the nature and laws of chance, which were followed by three ingenious eflays on feveral ufeful and curious fubjects, in fpeculative and mixed mathematics. Thefe performances gained him not only the reputation of a good mathematician here, but procured him a diploma from Stockholm, which conftituted him a member of the Royal Academy there. In 1742, he publifhed his doctrine of Annuities and Reverfions, which were followed by a treatife of Algebra, wherein the firft principles are clearly fhewn: to which he fubjoined a number of geometrical problems, with the method of refolving them. His correfpondents fhortly were now generally known, which procured him the intereft of feveral eminent perfonages in this walk of fcience; amongft thofe of William Jones, Efq. F. R. S. through whofe intereft he was appointed profeffor of mathematics in the academy at Woolwich; and fome after was chofen F. R. S. At the academy he paid an almoft unremitted attention to the inftruction of his pupils, and the rapid progrefs they made under his fuperintendance was amazing. The manner of his conveying inftruction to his pupils had the moft happy effect; his leffons were not fent forth like the abfolute mandates of a mere monarch, too frequent in our fchools, but were tempered with a fweetnefs that captivated while it allured; beloved by his pupils, his injunctions were always obeyed. Such a certain degree of dignity was tempered with his mildnefs, that it produced a laudable refpect without dread. Though the prudent difcharge of this important truft gained him the eftcem of his fuperiors, yet it unhappily began to affect his health. His fpirits ftink gradually, from his clofe application, till he became incapable of performing the duties of his office. His phyficians prefcribed without effect. His native air was at laft advifed, which was immediately taught; but, on his arrival at Bulworth, he was fo fatigued with the journey, that he betook himfelf to his chamber, whence he was never able to depart, and died May 14, 1762. He had procured a commiffion for his fon in the royal regiment of artillery; and the King, out of refpect to Mr. Simpfon's great abilities, conferred a further favour on his widow, by granting him a handfome penfion, and genteel apartments adjoining to the academy, where fhe died, at the great age of 102, Dec. 14, 1781. Mr. [illegible] left behind him [illegible] of the ftrength of natural tendency. Born, [illegible] to ftruggle with the difficulties, but amidft all the evils of uncertainty, concomitant on a low obfcure birth, his genius, formed to break the perverfe bonds of indigence, raifed him [illegible] from the lofty eminence of [illegible]

* [illegible]

An arbitration was made by the prior of Croxton, in Redmild church, 1374, betwixt Henry de Codyngton, rector of Botesford, and the prior of Belvoir, concerning the perception of a certain portion of tithes, great and small, arising de feodo dominii & de feodo de Stodham-fee vulgariter nominato. The particular shares which each had in the several wongs and parcel of land of these fees are specified. The lands lay dispersed; some near Redmile, Muston, Normanton, and Belvoir. In some places the prior had two thirds, in others half of the tithes of these lands, the rector the rest, viz.

De cultura quæ vocatur Toftes, de tribus culturis subter Normanton de dominico dominii de Botesford *, & de cultura juxta pontem buttant' contra le Cliff & de Milnecroft versus Muston buttant' super House, & cultura vocata Redwonge jacent versus Redmild, prior & conventus percipient duas partes decimarum & rector tertiam partem, & de Calvenhillwong versus Muston & de Sandwong prior percipiet $\frac{2}{3}$, & rector $\frac{1}{3}$, & de Marwong jacent in campis de Normanton †. Item, pro duabus partibus decimarum fœni quatuor culturarum prati, viz. Colddale, Longdale, Thackdale, Overthacdale, de dominico dominii de Botesford, &c. Item, pro medietate decimarum garbarum de toto feodo de Stodham, in campis de Botesford, ad sacristam de Belvoir contingente, & de cultura quam dominus de Botesford tenet de feodo de Stodham, buttante super Saltbeck ‡.

Botesford held *in capite* of the king by the fifth part of one knight's fee §.

Stanton held by Castle Guard to Belvoir; they who held from a superior lord frequently took his arms, with proper variations as to colour.

A very ancient deed‖ of John de Stodham to Alanus de Bekeby of one oxgang **. Stodham was a family of Stodham in the county of Bedford ††. John Stodham died 1212. William Stodham died 1221.

20 Hen. I. A lease or grant for a term of years from John de Stodham Henrico vicario de Botesford of a small parcel of arable land.

20 Ed. I. A grant to Peter de Bello Campo of a ley of land in twelve acre furlong.

27 Ed. I. Isabella de Ros has a grant of free warren in terris dominicis suis de Botesford, Redmile, Orston, & Wolstrop; dummod' terræ illæ non sunt intra metas forestæ nostræ.

18 Ed. II. Thomas Waryn's grant to J. Graham of a land in Wawerhole furlong.

Thomas Hottot's grant to William Phylungley, rector of Botesford, of a croft in Beckingthorp, lying near Phasheden lane. Beckingthorp is a part of Botesford.

A grant to William Phylungley, rector of Botesford, of one land arable lying in twelve acres, betwixt the prior of Belvoir's land in Redmild gate.

Ralph Bacon's grant to Thomas Phylungley of land in the same furlong.

* Lies betwixt Redmill and Belvoir.

† The rector hired these tithes at the time.

‡ Belv. Reg.

§ Rot. Pat. 28 Ed. I. m. 12.

‖ To this there is no date, but by the hand it appears to be as old as Hen. I.

** In the Matriculus of Leicestershire, Nero D. X. 7. Cott. Lib. the tenths of Stodham's land are mentioned.

†† Chronicle de Dunstable, p. 59.

4 Ed. III. A chantry founded at Botesford. This is in the catalogue of the duke's evidences.

5 Ed. III. Ralph Jordan's grant to William de Beaver of the reversion of a house and garden.

Peter Saxendale's grant to Walter Payn, of Botesford, of the reversion of some arable land.

Inquis' Willielm' de Roos de Hamelake, ann' 17 Ed. III. Feb. Item dicunt quod obiit feisitus in Botesford, &c. Et est ibidem unum capitale messuagium, cujus herbagium & fructus quando arcadit valet per ann' dim' marcam; & vicaria ibidem nihil valet pro defectu mansionis, & quia non inhabitantur; & ibi est quoddam columbare, quod valet per ann' 4s.; sunt ibidem iij** & 5 acr' terræ arabilis, per majus 10d in dominico, unde possint seminari per ann' 16d acr'; & quando colunter & seminantur quælibet acra valet per ann' 6d. Residuum terræ arabilis jacet ad warectam*, & tunc non valet quia in communi: & dicunt, quod 53 acræ terræ sunt seminatæ cum semine hyemali, & 22 acr' cum pisis, ante mortem dicti Willielmi; & sunt ibi 60 acr' prati quando quælibet acra valet per ann' 12d. summa 60s. & non plus, quia siccum & male eresceus: & sunt ibi diversæ parcellæ pasturæ separatim, & chevisei†; valent 10 marc'; sunt ibi duo molendina aquatica, & unum molendinum ventriticum, quæ valent per ann' 13s. ultra reprisas, quia magnæ reprisæ molarum, macremi, & volarum; & ibi duo furni communes, quæ valent per ann' 40s. & sic dimittantur ad quatuor terminos fabricriptos ultra reprisas eorundem, quia ex quamagnas reprisas, & piscaria de Deven valet per ann' 12d. & est ibi redd' liberorum, bondorum, & cotterettorum 26l. per ann', unde ad fest' Natalis Domini 7l. Pasch' 7l. Johan' Baptistæ 6l. & Sancti Michaelis 6s.; & sunt ibi 37 nativi, quorum quilibet falcabit pratum domini per un' diem & habebit cibum, & valet opus ultra 3d. summa 9s.; & quilibet nativorum prædictorum levabit fænum, per unum diem ‡ & habebit potum, valet opus ultra obol' summa 18d.; & quilibet nativorum carriabit unam careccatam fæni, & valet opus 1d. summa 2s. 11d.; & de prædictis 36 nativis quilibet metet per duos dies in autumno, & habebit cibum, & valet opus ultra 2d. sum' 6s.; & 33 nativi, quilibet eorum carriabit duas careccatas bladi in autumno, & habebunt panem, cervisiam, & caseum; & omnia prædicta cariagia valent ultra 4s. Item, perquisitæ curiæ ibidem valent per annum 2s. & non plus; quæ omnia præmissa, festæ liberorum, & placita pertinent ad curiam de Beaver, quæ est in com' Lincoln'. Item, sunt ibidem quidem tenentes in Normanton, qui reddunt per ann' 8l. 17s. & 7½d. Summa totales extent' de Bottlesford cum Normanton 50l. 11s. 6½d. Et dicunt, quod Willielmus filius ejusdem Willielmi de Roos de Hamelak est hæres, & fuit in festum Sancti Dunstani ætatis 15 ann'.

24 Ed. III. William Rowland's grant of lands to William Bakeby.

Hugo Wymbish's, of Bylesson, grant to Thomas Vincent, of Botesford, of an oxgang of land lying in Wymbish wong, abutting upon the river Deven, 25 H. VI.

* Fallow.
† Hades.
‡ Make hay.

1250. William Bakeby's grant to William Rowland and William Warner, of Botesford, chaplains, of his capital manſion lying near the rectory houſe, with the lands thereunto belonging lying in Normanton and Botesford.

45 Ed. III. Emma Payn's releaſe to William Burgh of her dowry iſſuing out of lands in Botesford, Normanton, Muſton, and Redmile.

25 Hen. VIII. A leaſe from the prior of Bever of tithes in Botesford. This is amongſt the duke's evidence. Q. to what part of the pariſh it extended?

11 Ed. IV. Judge Feale's citation to Robert Chauncy of Bottesford, for the taking of two felons.

Valor Hen. VIII. Ex redd' & ferm' pertinent' cantariæ ibidem, ubi Rob' perſona, capellanus, cum omnibus aliis proficuis, com' annis 108s. 4d. Solut' denariis. com' Rutland capital' dom' 11d.*

Red' & fermæ pertinent' cantariæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis ibidem, ubi Ric' . . . . . clericus eſt capellanus, una cum exitu manſionis . . . profic' com' annis 104s. in red'. ſolut' com' Rutland pro terris 9s. (Founded by the anceſtors of the earl of Rutland.)

Cantar' Sancti Petri, founded by John Codrington and John Woodland for one prieſt.

I ſuppoſe the vicarage and rectory were united by Biſhop Groſthead.

In a liſt intituled "Ordinaciones Vicariæ," remaining at Lincoln, there is "Ordi-"natio Vicariæ de Boclesford."

Rectoria de Botesford. Proficua provenientes ibidem ubi Will' Conſtable eſt rector, tam in decimis majoribus quam minoribus eccleſiæ cum proficuis omnibus per ann' 52l. Solut' archidiac' 15s.

18 Eliz. Tithes in Botesford leaſed from the crown to Robert Markham, Eſq. See this leaſe in the Augmentation office.

As the duke of Rutland (as prior of Belvoir) has all the great tithes of corn of the hamlet of Normanton, it is probable that, not many years ago, according to the tradition of the family, this exchange of tithes was made to avoid confuſion.

Præter portionem 70 marc', portio prioris de Belvoir in decimis ſem' marc'†.

P. 433. 640. H. le Scrop owned the manor of *Great Bowden* and *Harborow* in 10 Ric. II. See Madox, Bar. p. 40.

Nicholas de Hereford was preſented to the rectory of *Bocton* in 1235.

Daniel de Longo Campo, rector in 1237, reſigned (by conſent of William de Cantelupe, the then patron) in favour of

William the chaplain of Bowden.

Geffery le Scrop reſigned the rectory in 1378.

Richard le Scrop ſucceeded him; and reſigned in 1384.

John Kelying reſigned in 1474.

P. 434. 640. A neat portrait of Lady Jane Grey, of *Bradgate*, is here annexed, by the favour of Mr. Throsby. See Plate XLI.

* Firſt Fruits Office. † Taxat. 1291. Cott. Lib.

P. 435. 641. John abbot of Leiceſter had the abbey of *Bradley* in commendam, Sept. 14, 1503.

John Oundell, canon of Bradley, ſucceeded to the priory Jan. 11, 1508, on the reſignation of John biſhop of Bangor.

P. 435. 641. In *Braunſton* ſunt 12 car' terr', viz. in feodo domini Willielmi de Merteyn 7 car' & dim', & faciunt feodum unius militis, unde dom' epiſcopus Lincoln' eſt capitalis dominus, dominus Galfridus de Vandemil tenuit in eadem in dominico 4 car' & dim' terræ de Comite Albemarle, & in Eyton idem Galfridus tenet dim' acram terræ faciendo ſervitium unius militis pro dicta terra de Braunſton & de Eton dicto Comiti Albermarle. Item abbas de Croxton tenet in Braunſton 1 virg' terræ cum pertinentiis de dono Will' Morteyn, quando ſcutagium currit ad 3 marc', quælibet bovata terræ Willielmo Morteyn dat 8d. & quælibet bovata de feodo Wandesil 12d. *

P. 435. 641. Thomas Bickerſtaff, vicar of *Bredon*, died in 1377.
Thomas de Sposford ſucceeded in 1377.

Annual profits of Bredon, excluſive of the chapels of Worthington, &c. taken from the churchwarden's accompts, Sept. 27, 1720.

The great and ſmall tithes are rented by the vicar at 100l. per annum, out of which he is obliged to pay (being the charity of Mr. Tobias Ruſted) 6l. to ſix poor vicarages, and all taxes, chief-rents, &c.; and if there remains any money out of the 100l. it is the vicar's; beſides which, the ſaid vicar hath a penſion of twenty nobles, a houſe, church-yard, and ſurplice-dues.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
From —	100	0	0	Rent —	100	0	0
Take —	79	0	0				
				Charities —	00	0	0
Remains to the vicar	21	0	0	Taxes —	7	0	0
A penſion —	6	13	4	Pariſh levies —	4	0	0
Houſe and church-yard	4	0	0	Chief-rent —	8	0	0
Surplice dues —	8	0	0				
					79	0	0
Neat profit —	35	13	4				

P. 435. The manor of *Brentingby*, with eight meſſuages, two toſts, a wind-mill, two ploughed land, five yard land, and thirty-ſix acres of meadow; 42d. free rent, and a farthing of free rent, a pair of gloves, a pound of cummin, homage, and fewte, ward, and marriage, when it happeneth by death after any of the ſaid freeholders, with the beſt beaſt for a harryot, to be choſen by the lord of the

* Croxton Reg. p. 36.

manor. This was purchased by Sir John Woodford of Melton from Sir John Nevil of Stokes. A fine was levied ann' 11 Edw' filii Edwardi, for which he paid 100 marks of silver *.

Sir John Woodford was with Edward the Third at the siege of Calais, and at the battle of Poictiers; he was buried at Thorp Arnold near Melton.

One messuage and one carucate of land in Brentingby was bought by John Nevil of Stoke, of Ralph Erneys of Paunton; price 60l.; ann. 34 Ed. I.

The canons of Kenelworth sold two yard land in Brentenby to Stephen de Brentenby for six marks of silver, and a constant rent of 20s. a year to be paid to the canons of Brock, a cell of Kenelworth.

26 Ed. III. Sir William Zouch, of Harringworth, was lord of Thorp Arnold, as appears by an acquittance given by Sir William Zouch to John Woodford for homage, &c. for lands held by him in Brentenby and Thorp Arnold.

Lucas de Quadrimariis gave with Agnes his daughter three yard land in Thorp Arnold to William Charnels. Sir John Charnels, of Muston in the vale of Belvoir, quits all claim to this land about the 25th of Ed. filii Edwardi. Sir John Woodford of Brentingby purchased this land of Sir J. Charnels, of Muston, for 60l.

There were several other parcels of land purchased by Sir John Woodford in Thorp Arnold, viz, 60 lands from Adam Codington, one yard land from Ralph Freisby, a small plot from William Peck, one acre from William Arnold, three rods from Hugh Gillenigh. Ann. 10 Ed. III.

Ex Matriculo Episc' Lincoln', de omnibus Ecclesiis in Archid' Leicest', ann' 1220. In Bib. Cott. Nero D. X. p. 143. 5 Hen. III.

Ecclesiæ de Harston patronus abbas Leicest'.

Ecclesiæ de Gnipton patronus Will' Avenel.

Ecclesiæ de Croxton patronus abbas de Croxton, habens eam in proprios usus a fundatione domus illius.

Ecclesiæ de Saltby patronus prior de Bruxis; parsona institutus per H. episc' Lincoln', solvens dicto priori authoritate H. quondam Lincoln', 3 Mar', ut dicitur. Monachi de Bl . . . . . percipiunt ibidem 2 garbas decimarum de domino Steph' de G . . . . . .

Ecclesiæ de Claxton patron' prior de Belvoir, habens eam in proprios usus ab antiquo, vicarius Baldwinus.

Ecclesiæ de Hous patron' prior de Belvoir, habens eam in proprios usus, vicarius Elyas.

Ecclesiæ de Hardeby patron' Will' de Albiniaco, parsona Magister Robertus.

Ecclesiæ de Hungar, prior' de Belvoir habens eam in proprios usus, vicarius Robertus.

Ecclesiæ de Barkynston, prior de Belvoir, habens eam in proprios usus, vicarius Richardus ab antiquo, & habet capellam de Bertfandeby, quæ debet deserviri tribus

* Ex regist' de maneriis & terris Joh' de Woodford in Affeby Colville, com' Leic'. Claudius, A. 13.

diebus

diebus in hebdom' per matricem ecclesiam, & postea per compositionem [illegible] capella deserviri singulis diebus per capellan' residentem.

Ecclesiæ de Reddemilde, prior de Belvoir, patrona Roger instituit [illegible] dicto priori 2 marcas qui prius consuevit percipere unam marcam; [illegible] de Belvoir percipit ibi decimas unius carucatæ terræ de feodo Hugonis de Pinkenil.

Ecclesiæ de Bokillisforde, patronus Will' de Albiniaco, parsona Radulphus instituitur per eandem, & percipit nomine vicariæ suæ omnes proventus altaragii, & habet capellam de Normanton, quæ consuevit deserviri tribus diebus in hebdomada per matricem ecclesiam; monachi de Belvero percipiunt duas partes garbarum in villa de Bokillisford de dominico Will' de Albiniaco & Will' de Stodham ab antiquo.

Ecclesiæ de Musson, patron' monachus Scaefwald, parson' Magister W. instituitur per H. nunc episc' Linc'; monachi de Belv' percipiunt duas partes garbarum de dominico H. de Charnel ab antiquo.

Ecclesiæ de Brantisson, patron' Eustachius de Mortwyn.

P. 435. 641. John de Maydenstan, rector of *Bringhurst*, presented Richard de Cilt' to the vicarage of that church in 1263; and died in 1274.

William of Kettering succeeded to the rectory in 1274.

P. 436. 641. Ralph Barry had the rectory of *Bruches* in 1251, and died in 1290.

John Smith resigned it in 1433.

P. 436. 641. Memorandum, Quod in crastino Sanctæ Margaretæ Virginis, 1264, compositi *villata de Bruches* coram fratre Rogero de Sytenby ad providendum quatuor homines prædictæ villæ, quod sint ad London' die dominica proxime sequent' post festum sancti Petri ad Vincula, per præceptum domini regis & baronum suorum; & taxatur quælibet virgata terræ ejusdem villæ ad 10 denar', & quælibet bovata terræ ad 5 denar'; de aliarlis vero animalia habentia taxatur quælibet bos, vel vacca, vel equus ad 1 obulum, & 4 habentes ad 1 den'; quælibet vero homo non habens terram taxatur ad 1 den' pro capite suo defendendo: prædicta vero villata mancepit ad solvend' 40s. die dominica proxime sequente post festum Sancti Jacobi; ita scilicet quod quilibet prædictorum 4 hominum apud London' itineraniium [illegible] in expensis habeat *.

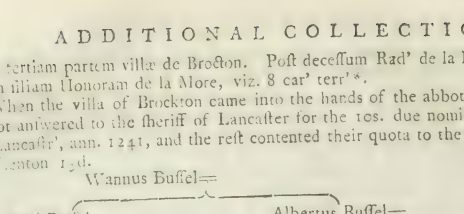
The king being chief lord here, it was considered as his demesne, and as such the king by his own power had a right to tallage or tax his tenants, as the royal necessities should require. No tax could be laid upon the lands of others without the aid of parliament. There are many instances in this register book besides this to shew how, or by what means, the taxes affected upon a village were at that time from the lands, viz. so much per bovare, &c.

Alberic Budet dedit conquestor Willis Willm de Brosston. Post decessum Alberici descendit hæreditas Radulpho de le More, qui dedit Radulpho Sakeliston, [illegible] Isves

* Croxton Register, p. 7.

fuæ, tertiam partem villæ de Brocton. Poſt deceſſum Rad' de la More deſcendit ad ſuam filiam Honoram de la More, viz. 8 car' terr'*.

When the villa of Brockton came into the hands of the abbot of Croxton, the abbot anſwered to the ſheriff of Lancaſter for the 10s. due nomine wardæ caſtelli de Lancaſtr', ann. 1241, and the reſt contented their quota to the abbot, viz. prior of Lenton 1s.



(Ex Chartis Cœnobii Penwortham in agro Lancaſtrenſi.)

Dugdale, Monaſt. vol. I. p. 36. places the foundation of this cell in William the Firſt's time. He cites a deed which mentions Rogerus Pictavenſis, who lived in the time of William the Firſt †.

Prior de Lenton habet in villa de Brocton donationem eccleſiæ & duas bovatas terræ liberas pertin' ad dict' eccleſiam & habet dictus prior' 12 bovat' quæ redd' annuatim 7s. & forinſecum ſervitium; & ſciend' quod tota terra dicti prioris in Brocton eſt de dono Alberti Buſſel & donatio eccl'‡. The Monaſt. vol. I. p. 648, ſays, Richard Buſſel gave to Lenton the church of Brocton, as in King John's confirmation charter. Q. if not more likely to know the name of their donor?

Et ſciendum quando ſcutagium currit ad 40d. villa de Brocton reſpond' 40s. Et ſciendum quod prædictus Petrus de le More tenuit villam de Brocton de domino rege in capite faciend' ſervitium unius militis.

The rent of the abbot of Croxton's lands 32 H. VIII. was 34l. 12s. 4d.§

In villa de Brotton ſunt 12 car' terræ de feodo dom' Radulph de Saurcroft 4 car' terr' de quibus abb' de Croxton habet 13 bovat' & quart', quæ tenent per ward' caſtel' Lancaſtr'. The reſt of the four carucates came to the five daughters of Saurcroft. Matilda, Alicia, and Dereure gave their three-fifths of the Saurcroft's carucates. Petrus de la More habet 8 car' ter' de quibus prior de Lenton habet 1 car' ſolvendo 2 bov'. Petrus de le More & villani ſui habent 5 car' terræ & 1 virg', & ſciend' quod omnes 12 car' ſunt ad unum ſervitium, viz. ward' & ſcutag'||.

Rex Henricus pater regis Rich' & domini regis Joh' dedit villam de Brotton in comitat' Leiceſt' Ofberto de Buſſel, faciendo ſervitium unius militis; idem Ofbertus dedit Adæ filio Heliæ faciendo idem ſervitium; & idem Ada fil' Heliæ dedit eandem villam Anege de le More nepti ſuæ, faciendo idem ſervitium. Henr' de le Faulkner deſponſavit dictam Anege de le More, & genuit ex ea Rad' de le More, & Radulphus genuit Petrum de la More, qui dedit dict' villam de Brokton abb' & convent' Croxton per ſervitium firmæ feodi & ſolvend' 10s. ad wardam caſtell' de Lancaſtr' vicecom' Lancaſtr'**.

* Reg. pp. 8, 9. † See Domeſday, Cheſter; Leiceſt. Hiſt. p. 436. ‡ Croxt. Reg. p. 3.
§ Ex Offic. Primit. || Croxt. Reg. ** Reg. p. 5.

Prior'

Prior de Lenton habet in villa de Brotton donationem ecclefiæ, & duas bovatas terræ liberas pertinentes ad diftam ecclefiam; & habet diftas prior duodecim bovatas & 7 toft', quæ reddunt 15d. ad wardam caftelli Lancaftriæ, quæ reddunt annuatim 7s. & forinfecum fervitium; & fcicndum quod tota terra dicti prioris in Brotton eft de dono Alberti Buffel, & donatio ecclefiæ. He gave three acres to the priory of Jerufalem *. Q. if it fhould not be three bovates?

In villa de Brotton funt 12 car' terræ in univerfo, & fumma bovatarum 96, quarum 12 bovat' funt terræ de dominio. Ecclefia ejufdem villæ habet 4 bovat', Prior de Lenton habet 12 bovat', Ric' filius Henrici habet 8 bovat', Alfridus filius Gerhudi 2 bovat', Nichol' filius Hugonis 1 bov' terræ, Rob' de Willuby habet 6 bov' terræ, Magifter de Dalby † unam ‡ bovat' terræ, Ric' Freeman 1 bovat', Mich' habet 1 bov', Rob' Freeman habet 1 bovat', villani habent 21 bovatas terræ, Galfridus ..... un' bov', Abbas habet 20 bovat' terræ ab antiquo & tres bovatas de novo §.

Willielmus Baftardus Conqueftor Angliæ dedit Alberto Buffel feodum unius milit' in villa de Brotton, fcilicet, 12 carucat' terræ, reddendo annuatim decem folidos ad wardam caftri Lancaftriæ, faciendo fectam curiæ de tribus feptimanis in tres feptim' honor' Lancaftriæ. After continuing fome few defcents in the name of Buffel it paffed to a daughter Anege, who married Ralph de la More, whofe daughter Honora being in ward to Richard the Firft, he married her fuo militi Henrico le Faukenor, by whom he had a fon Ralph, who took upon him the name of More, whofe grandfon Peter de le More gave the village of Brotton to the prior and convent of Croxton, who were to be anfwerable to the king for the fervice of one knight's fee and 10s. to be paid to the fheriff of Lancafter nomine wardæ ejufdem caftelli ||.

To raife this 10s. every bovate paid 1¼d. which fuppofe 96 bovates.

Rot. Mag. 6 John. De tallagio thanorum Lancaftriæ, i. e. honoris Lancaftriæ ne transfretur.

Vicecomes reddit compotum de 5 marc' de Willielmo de Furnel; Hugo Buffel debet 6 marc' de eodem.

25 Hen. III. This donation of Peter de le More was before 1241, for in that year the abbot of Croxton exhibits his complaint againft the prior of Lenton, for his not paying to the abbot of Croxton the rent of 12d. for twelve bovates of land belonging to Lenton, and lying in Brotton.

Hen. III. ann. 41 regni, confirms to the abbot of Croxton the lands in Brotton given by Peter de le More, with all the dominium, wards, reliefs, efchaets, &c. i. e. from inferior, &c. Enrolled in the Exchequer, 45 Hen. III.

This village of Brofton, Croxton Abbey Regifter fays, was given to Albert Buffel by William the Conqueror **; and it afterwards fays, it was given to Olbert de Buffel by King Henry, father of Richard and King John, to be held as parcel of the honour of Lancafter, by the fervice of one knight's fee, and ten fhillings for the warden of Lancafter caftle, payable yearly to the fheriff of Lancafter; and

* Reg. Croxt. p. 2. † A preceptory of Templars.
‡ In another place he is faid to have three bovates.
§ Reg. Croxt. p. 6. || This could not be. ** Ibid. p. 8.

by ſuit and ſervice to the court of the honour of Lancaſter from three weeks to three weeks. This laſt account is moſt probable, as in the Conqueror's time Lancaſter, &c. was the barony of that great earl Roger Pictavenſis, fourth ſon of Roger de Montgomery, the powerful earl of Arundel and Shrewſbury, and forfeited in the time of Hen. I. It is probable that this was only a compoſition, ſince Roger de Pictavenſis gave to Roger de Buſle ſeveral towns in Lancaſhire*. At the time of the ſurvey of Lancaſter the king had in his hands the moſt part, if not the whole, of the lands of Roger Pictavenſis †.

King Henry III. anno 41, ſends a writ to the ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire, directing him, together with the keepers of the pleas of the crown, *cuſtodibus placit' coronæ*, and the bayliff of the honour of Lancaſter, *ejuſdem comitat'*, to enquire at the county court, by the oaths of good and lawful men of the county, "Quas ſectam comitatus & hundr' & cruce de Lancaſtr', de terris & tenementis quæ Petrus de la More, filius Radulf' de la More, dedit abbati & convent' de Croxton, in Brotton in com' Leiceſtr', & vil' franciplegii de tenentibus, &c. in eadem villa, & cætera ſervitia, & quantum valent." The return was, "The lands given to the Abbey of Croxton by Peter ſon of Radulf de la More lying in Broton owed no ſuit to the county court of Leiceſter, or to any hundred court; but to the court of the honour of Lancaſter was worth by the year half a mark; and the view of frankpledge was worth 2s.; and that no other ſervice was due to the king from the ſaid land, except 10s. *ad wardam caſtri de Lancaſtriæ* ‡."

Buſſel had large poſſeſſions in Lancaſhire. Warenus de Buſſel §, who might be the ſon of this Albert, to whom it is ſaid that William I. gave Broughton, founded either in the Conqueror's or William Rufus's time a religious houſe at Pentwortham in Leland Hundred, in the county of Lancaſter, making it a cell to Eveſham ‖. Hugo de Buſſel ** confirms to this cell the gifts and donations made by Warren his grandfather, and Richard his uncle, and Albert Buſſel his father; to which deed Warine ſon and heir of Hugh is a witneſs. Dugdale's Baronage ſays, Buſſy was baron of Pentwortham, and it is probable that this Brocton was part of his barony, and held of the honour of Lancaſter; upon that account the honour was of large extent, conſiſting both of ſervices and rents, which laſt could only be brought to accompt in the Exchequer, the ſervices being perſonal and occaſional, and to be performed only in the field of war; but if theſe ſervices were not actually done, but compounded for, the fine called eſcuage-money was generally paid to the ſermor or cuſtos of the honour. 22 Hen. II. Radulphus †† ſon of Bernard accounts in the Exchequer for 200l. the firme of the honour of Lancaſter. In Broughton there was reſerve of one knight's ſervice and ten ſhillings money with the profits of court. When the ſervice of one knight was rated at 40s. eſcuage this village paid 40s. which was anſwered by the inferior lord, but by him was laid upon all the lands in juſt proportion, as was the ten ſhillings annual rent for

* Vide Domeſday.
§ Madox. Baron. p. 254.
** Monaſt. vol. I. p. 361.
† Vide Leiceſt. Cheſhire.
‡ Reg. Croxt. p. 8.
‖ Rex tenuit Brocton. Vide Domeſday.
†† Madox. Baron. p. 64.

caſtle

caſtle guard, viz. ½ of a penny, i. e. 1½d. per bovate. This village contained 12 carucates, or 96 bovates or oxgangs, each carucate being 8 bovates, which all belonged once to Buſſy or Buſſel. Before King John's time, Richard de Buſſy gave to Lenton Priory the church of Broughton with the appurtenances, and the chapel in the ſaid village, and the moiety of his own croft and garden, with 15 acres of his demeſne lands, for the ſervice of the ſaid chapel: he likewiſe gave to Lenton Priory 6 bovates of his demeſne lands, and 6 bovates in the tenure of his villani, with 3 boardi, and one other toft with one bondrini, and their ſervices, with half an acre of meadow under the land, &c. * Croxton Regiſter, p. 3, gives much the ſame account of the Prior of Lenton's eſtate here, that he had the donation of the church, to which belonged two bovates of land; likewiſe 12 bovates of land and 7 cottages, which paid 15d. per ann. to the ward of Lancaſter Caſtle, and paid to the Abbot of Croxton 7s. per ann. and all *ſcrinſica ſervitia*; and ſays Albert de Buſſel, inſtead of Richard as above, made this donation to Lenton Abbey; and likewiſe lands to the Preceptory of Dalby, which are elſewhere ſaid to be three bovates. Broſton did not ſtay long in this family; for, after ſome deſcents, it paſſed by a daughter of Albert Buſſel to Ralph de la More, who had a ſiſter married to Ralph Sakertoſts, to whoſe ſon Ralph he gave a third part of Broſton, viz. 4 carucates, held by the ſame ſervices to the capital lord, and by guard of Lancaſter Caſtle. The reſt † of this town, viz. 8 carucates, went to Honora daughter and heireſs of Ralph de la More, who being a ward to the King as chief lord, he married her to a knight of his, Henry de le Faukenor. Ralph Sakertoſts gave to the Abbot of Croxton one bovate of theſe lands, with his body to be buried in the Abbey: the reſt of his lands came to his five daughters, three of whom gave their ſhares to the abbot and convent of Croxton; and moſt if not all the reſt of Sakertoſt's lands were ſoon given to the Abbey of Croxton. Faukenor had by his wife Honora a ſon called Ralph, who took the name of De la More, whoſe ſon Peter de la More enfeoffed Walter Cook in three virgates of land, paying yearly to him 54 ſhillings; and he, Peter de la More, gave the manor and all his lands in the village of Broughton to the abbot and convent of Croxton, under the ſame tenure and ſervice by which he held it from the honour of Lancaſter, viz. by the ſervice of one knight's fee, 10s. paid to the caſtle guard, and ſuit and ſervice to the courts of that honour. This gift of Peter de la More was before the year 1241, viz. 25 Hen. III. for in that year the Abbot of Croxton exhibits his complaints againſt the Prior of Lenton, for ſubtraction of rents and ſervices due to him as lord of Broughton from the lands there belonging to the Priory of Lenton. Anno 47 Hen. III, to end theſe diſputes, the Prior of Lenton gives up for ever to the Abbot of Croxton one of his 12 bovates and one of his 7 tofts, and 100 ſhillings beſides. The Abbot of Croxton held ſome of theſe 8 virgates in demeſne. 13 virgates were held by his villani; each virgate paid 16 ſhillings to the abbot. The religious of Croxton, Lenton, and Dalby Preceptory, had all this village ſo entirely, that, except the rector's glebe, the whole town belonged to them, and Cook's three virgates, which paid 54 ſhillings rent per ann.

* Monaſt. vol. I. p. 648. † Reg. Croxt. p. 9.

The king being chief lord of Brocton, and all the tenants subject to his courts and jurisdiction of his honour of Lancaster, it was considered in many respects as parcel of his ancient demesne, and was as such to be taliaged and assessed by the king's prerogative, and the taliage and aid paid to his use in virtue of that prerogative as often as his necessities required. This was a right so inherent in the crown, that the royal demesnes, though after given even in frankalmoigne, if no express words to the contrary, were still taliable to the king as his ancient demesne. In late times this was done by commissioners expressly appointed by the king. The manner in which this assessment or taliage was laid and collected from this town was anciently sometimes done by the king's sheriff, sometimes by the judges itinerant, and sometimes by the barons of the Exchequer, who, upon enquiring into the circumstances of the inhabitants of the town and village, and the values of their estates or abilities, fixed the sum the place was to be taliaged at in the whole; and proportioning the collecting of it from particulars was to be done by persons appointed from amongst themselves. A remarkable instance we have in this village *, anno 1264. The second day before the feast of Margaret the Virgin, the town of Croxton appeared before Roger de Sixtenby, a monk of Croxton, to fix upon four men of the same town, who should be at London the day after St. Peter ad Vincula, pursuant to the precept of the king and his barons. The tax was laid at 40 shillings, and the inhabitants undertook to pay it the Sunday after the feast of St. James. Each of the men was to be allowed 10 shillings to defray the expences of his journey to London. Towards raising this sum, every virgate of land was taxed at 1cd. every bovate 5d. from the cottagers who had cattle one halfpenny was to be paid for each cow, ox, or horse; 4 *bidentes* paid one penny; the men who had no land were each taxed at one penny *pro capite suo defendendo*.

When any aid, scutage, or other tax, was granted by parliament, though in the first instance it was to be paid by the person who held the town by knight service, it was laid by the lord upon his tenants, and they were obliged to reimburse that sum to him, which was in proportion to the quantity of land held by them.

In Estwall, Swanton, and Eyton, the abbot held by the service of half a knight's fee six carucates of land. When the scutage was three marks for every knight's fee these six carucates paid 20 shillings, and each carucate 3s. 4d. and every virgate 1cd. except the carucate of Robert, which only paid half, i. e. 5d.

Joanna the widow of Peter de la More recovers her dowry out of his lands at Brocton, viz. 15 virgates of land, and 10 [q. 13] acres of wood, and the third part of a wood valued at 4l. 10s. 10d.†

Herbertus Freeman paid to De la More a rent of 2s. per ann. for one bovate which he held in fee from More, and Richard Freeman paid to More a pound of pepper for one bovate held in fee from More ‡.

In some places the lord would grant his lands free from this scutage, and take the payment upon himself, and every other service; and in others would fix it at a certain sum, let the scutage be more or less.

* Croxt. Reg. p. 7. † Ibid. p. 5. ‡ Ibid. p. 6.

Ego

Ego Rogerus de Verdon & hæredes mei, moniales de .... de regali feutag' quod ad dictum manerium pertinet, & omni taling' versus omnes gentes acquietabimus in perpetuum.

In Broctun are lands which Peter de la More gave to Ralph Sakerstoft, and which paid only one penny *nomine feutagii*, the reſt deſrayed by landed and other tenants; and to Howes the abbot paid the ſeutage, and exacted his tenants from time to contributions to him on that account; but theſe muſt be by a particular grant of the landlord, otherwiſe the reluctance him was a right he had over his tenants, who were generally made ſubject to the ſame ſervices, as he held the lands from the firſt donor. Broctun contained 12 carucates, each of which was held by the ſame ſervice, viz. ſeutage and caſtle guard; and towards raiſing this 10 ſhillings each bovate paid 14d. which, at 96 bovates, amounts to that ſum *.

At the diſſolution of the abbeys the abbot of Croxton's eſtate at Broughton cum membris was returned by the commiſſioners at 34l. 12s. 2d. per ann. and among the outgoings the Caſtle guard rent of 10 ſhillings to Lancaſter, &c. is mentioned †.

This method of taliaging the king's tenants being very expenſive, 40 ſhillings taliage coſting 40 ſhillings in the laying it beſides, made them frequently agree upon a fixed ſum inſtead of a taliage upon particulars, and, if poſſible, to purchaſe an exemption from it.

13 Hen. III. Thayni com' Lancaſtr' paid 50 marks, that they might be free from the taliage which the king *hac vice ſuper eos aſſidue præcepit* ‡.

Aude Roll. 20 Edw. III. 40s. pro feod' milit'. De abbate de Croxton pro quarta parte unius feod' militis in Broughton de honore Lancaſtriæ 10s.—de Priore de Lenton pro 8 parte feodi in eadem de honore Lancaſtriæ 5 ſol'—de Priore Sancti Johannis Jeruſalem in Anglia de honore Lancaſtriæ 2 ſol', 6 den', pro 16 parte feodi.

5 James. Broughton manor and Broughton were found by inquiſition to be the eſtate of Sir Andrew Noel, and held of the king by four parts of a knight's fee, with Dalby and Somerby.

Frequent mention in the Regiſter of "Paſtura menſurata," for the method of which ſee Fleta, lib. IV. cap. 23.

Secta curiæ hon' Lancaſtr' e valet dim' marc' per ann'. Viſus franciplegg' de tenentibus & hominibus Abb' Croxton valet per ann' 2 ſol' §.

If men were not immediate tenants to the king, they paid no taliage to the king.

Anno 14 King John confirms to the canons and convent of Lenton donationem quam Richardus Buſſel fecit Deo & eccleſiæ de Lenton de eccleſia de Broctun, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, & de capella quæ eſt in eadem villa cum gardino ſub tenura, & medietate curtil' præfat' Richardi, & de quadam parte proprii gardini ſui, & de 15 acris de dominio ſuo ad ſervitium capellæ ſpecialiter, & de ſex bovatis terræ de ſuo dominio, & de ſex bovatis terræ de tenura villanorum, & hominibus terras tenentibus, & de tribus bordariis cum eorum ſervitiis, & de una toſta ibidem pro manſer', et de una toſta cum uno bordario, et de una acra et dim' prati infra le Lund', cum pertin' ‖.

* Croxt. Reg. p. 5. † Ex Offic. Prim. ‡ Madox, Exr. p. 254.
§ Reg. Croxt. p. 8. ‖ Dugd. Monaſt. vol. I. p. 648.

Pen-

Penworthamenſe cœnobium in agro Lancaſtrenſi cella de Eveſham.

Ego Richardus de Buſſel eccleſiæ de Eveſham omnem donationem et eleemoſyn' quam fecit pater meus Warenus, videlicet, eccleſiam de Penwortham cum pertin' et eccleſ' de Lelond, &c. *

Ego Hugo Buſſel eleemoſynam quas dedit & confirmavit avus meus Warenus Buſſel, et poſtea Richardus avunculus meus, et poſteâ pater Albertus Buſſel. Ego Hugo filius Alberti Buſſel, &c. Teſtibus Wareno hærede ſuo, Antigonia uxore ſua, Henrico Buſſel fratre meo.

Randulphus conſul Ceſtriæ conſtabulario Robert', &c. inter Rebbam et Merſam. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe monachis de Eveſham ita bene, &c. ſicut melius tenuerunt tempore comitis Rogeri Pictavenſis et tempore Ranulphi comitis patris mei.

Roger Pictavenſis had in Domeſday large poſſeſſions, particularly in Leland Hundred, betwixt the Rebble and Merſy †.

Quando Rogerus Pictavenſis de rege recepit valebat 120 lib', modo tenet rex. Dominium quod tenuit Rogerus appretiatur 23 lib', 10 ſol', quod dedit militibus 30 lib' et 11 ſol' appretiatur.

20 Hen. I. 1120. Randolph the Firſt was earl of Cheſter.

At the time of the ſurvey of Lancaſter the king had in his hands the moſt part if not the whole of Roger Pictavenſis's lands ‡.

Hugo Buſſel gave four hundred marks to be reſtored to his lands de honore de Pelwardham.

7 Hen. III. Will' Buſſel red' comp' de 5 marc' et 1 palf' pro habenda Wirina. Rot' Ebor'.

Hugo and Robert Buſſel were brothers, 6 John.

When a virgate of land paid a taliage of 10d. every bovate paid 5d. ſo that a virgate was equal to two bovates.

Sciend' quando ſcutagium cur' ad 40 ſol', villa reſpond' 40 ſol'. Quando ſcutagium vadit quocunque modo fuerit, ſcilicet, majoris ſive minoris donationis, quælibet bovata de prædict' bov' (viz. Saurcroft's bovat') nunquam reddit rata tantum 1½d. nomine ſcutagii.

P. 436. 641. Matthew de Sadinton had the rectory of *Brentingthorpe* in 1237. William Gower reſigned it in 1455 to Richard Martyn.

Ibid. Philip Quenton was rector of *Buckminſter* in 1236.
Richard de Arundel 1237.
J. de Cheſhull reſigned 1265.
Richard de Drayton ſucceeded in 1265; reſigned in 1272.
Richard de Drayton ſucceeded in 1272; reſigned in 1278.
John de la Heye ſucceeded in 1278.

Ibid. William de Burg was rector of *Burrow* in 1239.
John de Pettinge in 1248.

* Ibid. p. 61. † Vide Leiceſter, Cheſhire, p. 436. ‡ See Leiceſter, Cheſh.

P. 436. 643. Alexander the chaplain was preferred to the rectory of [illegible] 1228.

Peter de Cofington died rector in 1274.

Roger de Bredon was preferred in 1274; having firſt aſſented on oath that he had continued for three years abſtinent from Maſel de Langelie.

William Southworth LL., rector 1753.

P. 430. 634. Robert of Leyceſter was rector of Claby in 1257.

Thomas Gylefre died rector April 7, 1460.

Nicholas Bradſhaw ſucceeded in 1462.

Nicholas Wayte Robinſon, M. A. ſucceeded Dr. Burſſam in Auguſt 1784.

This rectory, adjoining to Market Bolworth, is in the gift of Sir Wolſtan Dixie, Bart.

Inſcriptions in the church:

1. "Wingfield Butwell, clerk, M. A. rector of Normanton, and Tickencote in the county of Rutland, died Jan. 6, 1750, aged 67. Alſo Margery his wife lies here interred; ſhe died Jan. 11, 1734, aged 47. This ſepulchral ſtone was erected to her much deſerving parents, by their only daughter Anne Butwell."

2. "John Sutton, of Sutton Cheyney, died June 18, 1704, aged 84."

Here is alſo part of a marble ſtone with no inſcription that is legible, except the date, which plainly appears to be MDCCCLXXXX.

In the church-yard:

John King died June 22, 1722, aged 15.
George Hargrave died Jan. 27, 1753, aged 69.
Iſabel, wife of John Strickland, died July 16, 1755, aged 31.
Eſther May died May 25, 1752, aged 2.
Richard Power died Oct. 18, 1727, aged 44.
Elizabeth his wife died June 2, 1755, aged 71.
Ann Exon died Dec. 12, 1770, aged 23.
John Cloſe died Oct. 22, 1779, aged 66.
Chriſtopher Cloſe died Feb. 1, 1760, aged 70.
Mary his wife died May 31, 1766, aged 67.
William Davenport, of Great Wigſton, died Aug. 19, 1778, aged 65.
Ann his wife died Nov. 20, 1752, aged 66.
George Mautone died Sept. 3, 1769, aged 73.
Sufanna his wife died Jan. 19, 1771, aged 64.
William Buckley, died April 19, 1711, aged 15.
Ann, wife of Robert Leader, died Oct. 7, 1778, aged 23.
Frances Ball died Aug. 26, 1782, aged 65.

John

John Buckley died Oct. 30, 1702, aged 2 weeks.
Richard Buckley died July 3, 1701, aged 24 weeks.
Richard Buckley, of Olbaſton, died in 1708, aged 48 years.

P. 437. 641. Walter de Anneford was rector of *Carlton* in 1233.
Walter de Burg, rector of Potton, had a diſpenſation to hold it in 1340.
Nicholas was rector in 1274.
Richard Gough, M. A. of Trinity College, Oxford, was brother-in-law to the patron *Sir* John Palmer, and brother to Sir H. G. Calthorpe.
Matthew Slye was preſented in 1788.

Ibid. Joſeph Collier was preſented to the vicarage of *Caſtle Donnington* in 1788.

P. 438. 644. The Rev. Mr. Hagemore, of *Catthorpe*, died January 1, 1746, poſſeſſed of the following effects: 30 gowns and caſſocks; 58 dogs; 100 pair of breeches; 100 pair of boots; 400 pair of ſhoes; 10 wigs, and almoſt always wore his own hair; 80 waggons and carts; 80 ploughs, and uſed none; 50 ſaddles, and furniture for the manage; 30 wheel-barrows; walking-ſticks ſo many, that a toyman in Leiceſter-fields bid his executors 81. for them; 60 horſes and mares; 200 pick-axes: 200 ſpades and ſhovels; 75 ladders; 240 razors. He had 700l. a year, and 1000l. in money, which (he dying inteſtate) fell to a ticket-porter in London. He kept one ſervant of each ſex, whom he locked up every night; his laſt employment in an evening was to go round his premiſes, let looſe his dogs, and fire his gun. He loſt his life as follows: going one morning to let out his ſervants, the dogs fawned upon him ſuddenly, and threw him into a pond, where he was found breaſt high; the ſervants heard him call for aſſiſtance, but being locked up could not lend him any.

Ibid. John Peny was preſented to the vicarage of *Claxton* in 1508.
In Hen. II's time William de Albani, lord of Belvoir, certified, that he owed the king the ſervice of 31 knights fees, and that *inter alios* Simon de Ropſlaie held three of them. It is probable that Ropſlaie's lands lay in ſeveral places, as Howes *, Claxton, Ropſlai, &c. for in all theſe places he gave lands to Croxton and Belvoir Priories, to be held as of the honour of Belvoir. Theſe manors were moſt likely granted by Todeni, or William de Albani his ſon, to be held by knight ſervice and caſtle guard; that he granted parts of them away to ſeveral others under the ſame terms.
Ivo de Claxton gave to Belvoir Priory four bovates of land in Claxton and Ropſly †.
Eccleſia de Claxton valet 30 marc'; vicarius perpetuus habebit totum altaragium præter principale legatum, reddendo inde priori de Belvero 3 marc' annuas, et ſol-

* At Howes the heirs of Simon de Ropſley held 8 bovates. † Reg. Belvoir.

vet

vet fundalia; vicaria valet 5 marc'; ordinat' per Hug' episc' Lincoln'. Certificat 13 s. Mandatum est ei allocandum *.

Ecclesia Sancti Ramundi in Claxton.

1 Edw. 4 Edw. IV. Thomas Green, miles, tenuit man' de Kegworth et Claxton man', Cull' xxx'.

Claxton and Ropsle answer for three knights Fees. In Claxton there are 16 carucates of land, moft of which were held of the honour of Belvoir by caftle guard †.

Simon de Ropsle gave the Abbot of Croxton four bovates of land, and one other bovate, to buy fhoes for the Infirmary. Hugh Ropsle gave them three bovates, which were part of the fee of Robert Lekeburne. Every bovate paid 6d. For feutage quando cum', et pro auxilio vicecom' et wardam de Belvero; every bovate paid ½d.

Hugo fon of Robert de Claxton gave two bovates, and Thomas his brother one. Richard fon of W. fon of Alexander confirmed the gift.

Robert Lekeburne feems at that time to have been lord of Claxton, which was held as part of the barony of Belvoir. The Regifter fays, that the tenants of fome of the abbey lands paid their feutage to the abbot, and he to the capitalis dominus, viz. Henry fon of Robert Lekeburne.

The Abbot of Croxton's lands at Claxton in K. Hen. VIII's valuation are not rated, probably included in the rent of Broughton or Howes, as it is mentioned cum pertin'.

The Abby of Croxton had 14 or 15 bovates of land here.

John de Willoughby, J. Bofon, and ..... paid to the aid for half a knight's fee de feodo Rofs 20 Edw. III.

P. 438. 644. The vicarage of *Claybrook* was endowed 5 kal. Martii, 1260 ‡.

P. 440. William Andrews died in 1784. The epitaph on him was written by Mr. Macaulay, from whom I have every reafon to expect fome curious particulars relative to the parifh of Cleybrook.

P. 441. 676. John Cave, rector of *Cole Orton*, died in October 1690, aged 52, and was buried at Cole Orton. He was rector alfo of Nailefton; fee p. 505.

William Hartopp had a difpenfation, Oct. 29, 1788, to hold Cold Overton with Dalby Parva.

P. 441. John Boldero is the prefent vicar of *Caffby* 1788.

Ibid. Thomas de Predwould, rector of *Caffington* in 1288, was enjoined, under pain of loling his benefice, to learn *omnes communes Sanctorum* within a year.

* Linc. Reg.

† Reg. Cromt. p. 22.

‡ Reg. Ecc. de Gravefend. Epift. Lincoln.

P. 442. 6. 5. Walter de Clinton reſigned the rectory of *Cottesbach* in 1267. John de Eſſewel ſucceeded in 1267.

P. 442. Benjamin Ingham is the preſent vicar of *Cranew*, 1788.

Ibid. Richard de Bureſtall was rector of *Croft* in 1246.
William rector of Croft died in 1277.

P. 443. 640. Henry Ryder Knapp is the preſent vicar of *Dalby Parva*, 1788.

Ibid. John Dewe is the preſent vicar of *Dalby Magna*, 1788.

P. 443. 650. The rectory of *Desford*, ſays Mr. Jee, in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, is a crown living. The manor belongs to the ſame; the deputy is Lord Wentworth. It has often occurred to me that the etymology of this word (*Desford*) muſt have been derived from the now diſafforeſted foreſt or chace of Leiceſter, and Baron Park; both of which adjoin this lordſhip: and I ſhould therefore ſuppoſe, as this place is ſurrounded in general with rivulets, particularly of one of no inconſiderable magnitude, that the deer, with which theſe places were ſtocked in thoſe times, frequented theſe places for water; whence the town might take the epithet of *Deer's ford*; now, corrupted, *Desford*. Again, Leiceſter Chaſe being a flat cold ſituation, and the ſoil chiefly clay; water there being in conſequence very ſcarce, more fully ſtrengthens the above conjecture.

Brian de Warton was rector in 1248.
William de Middleton, 1278.
Thomas Burdinge, 1559.
Gilbert Seabrooke, 1624.
Thomas Caſe, 1647.
John Worthington, 1670.
John Wightman *, 1701.
John Simpſon, 1735.

Inſcriptions in the church:

John Wightman, rector, died Auguſt 9, 1735, aged 66 years.
Anne his wife died June 3, 1734, aged 57 years.
Humphry his ſon died Sept. 25, 1738, aged 34 years.
T. W. died 1710, aged 8 days. J. W. died 1707. T. W. died 1706.
A. W. nata Mar. 23, renata Mar. 25, denata Apr. 23, 1713.
Edward Muxloe, of Kirby-Muxloe-Frith, Gent. died April 19, 1727, aged 39.
Elizabeth his wife, died June 30, 1723, aged 32 years.
Francis Muxloe, Gent. died Sept. 14, 1724, aged 74 years.
Elizabeth daughter of Francis and Ellen Muxloe, died Feb. 6, 1744, aged 29.

* Of the Peckleton and Burbach families.

E. M.

F. M. died 1764.
Henry Muskue died Aug. 6, 1716, aged 14 weeks and 4 days.
Eliza, widow of Edward Muston, [illegible] Feb. 12, 1638, aged 65 years.
Ellen, daughter of Francis Muston, died Oct. 16, 1746, aged 38 years.
Edward Muston, [illegible] died Apr. 2, 1755, aged 66 years.
Katharine his wife died Apr. 22, 1734, aged 69 years.
Henry Muxloe, M. A. fellow of Balio. College, Oxford, died June 2, 1716, aged 27 years.
John Muxloe died Sept. 2, 1718, aged 27 years.
Margaret, widow of John Muxloe, and daughter of William Boothby, Esq. of Pollers Marlon, died Jan. 22, 1730, aged 43.
Nicholas Swindell died Sept. 3, 1735, aged 45 years.
Robert Buckley died Nov. 18, 1709, aged 43 years.
Mary, daughter of J. and Hannah Burges, died Jan 7, 1737, aged 5 months.
John Marsheld died Ma. 1763, aged 65.
Dorothy his wife, died Nov. 14, 1763, aged 62.
Thomas his son, died June 6, 1738, aged 9 months.
Ann Illiton, wife of Thomas Illiton, died May 6, 1753, aged 22 years.
Mary Wileman died Oct. 29, 1734, aged 13 months.
Thomas Mansfield died Aug. 11, 1757, aged 3 years.
Mary Mansfield died Nov. 30, 1764, aged 23 years.

In the church-yard:

Daniel Pridmore died Jan. 9, 1740, aged 39 years.
Ann his wife, died Feb. 2, 1782, aged 76 years.
Francis Palmer died Feb. 2, 1775, aged 73 years.
William Johnfon, fon of John and Eliz. Johnfon, died June 23, 1740, aged 3.
Mary their daughter, died Aug. 29, 1756, aged 24 years.
Elizabeth wife of John Johnfon, died Apr. 8, 1765, aged 69 years.
Thomas Sharpe died Dec. 28, 1732, aged 32 years.
Edward Leedham died Oct. 19, 1777, aged 20 years.
John Mofs died May 13, 1781, aged 81 years.
Thomas Page died Nov. 19, 1723, aged 84 years.
William Morris died Apr. 7, 1723, aged 60 years.
Ruth Simons died June 3, 1718, aged 71 years.
John Corbett died Apr. 22, 1775, aged 46 years.
William Corbett died May 15, 1751, aged 39 years.
Jof. Benbrooke died June 12, 1744, aged 77 years.
Judith Pridmore, wife of Benjamin Pridmore, died Ma. 11, 1730, aged 35.
Richard Ford died Oct. 1, 1747, aged 27 years.
Mary Heath, wife of William Heath, died Dec. 8, 1724, aged 50 years.
William Heath died July 30, 1750.
Thomas Heath died Jan. 3, 1723, aged 22 years.

Catherine Marvin died 22, 1735, aged 29 years.
Ruth Hall, wife of John Hall, died Ma. 12, 1732, aged 34 years.
Dorothy Beafeley died Nov. 21, 1785, aged 32 years.
Thomas Fox died 1748, aged 8 months.
Thomas Fox died July 6, 1747, aged 63 years.
Elizabeth his wife, died Feb. 4, 1724, aged 32 years.
Elizabeth wife of William Damafk, died Jan. 30, 1776, aged 42 years.
Frances, daughter of Thomas Woolloton, Nov. 12, 1739, aged 2 years.
Job Pridmore died July 10, 1772, aged 30 years.
Daniel Pridmore died Ma. 18, 1771, aged 38 years.
John Wall died Apr. 15, 1715, aged 73 years.
Rebecca Poole, daughter of William and Rebecca Poole, died June 16, 1772, aged 19 years.
William Poole died March 9, 1779, aged 66 years.
Andrew Halford died Aug. 1, 1762, aged 55 years.
John Halford his fon died May 5, 1784, aged 45 years.
Thomas Dowell died Nov. 5, 1724, aged 3 years.
Mary, wife of Thomas Dowell, died Dec. 7, 1724, aged 27 years.
Thomas Leach died 1721, aged 53 years.
John Leach died Nov. 14, 1724, aged 22 years.
Thomas Leach, fon of Thomas and Mary Leach, died Aug. 9, 1729, aged 30.

P. 445. 650. Mr. Lowdham, rector of *Difeworth*, died in 1781, after being 50 years rector there, and 40 years at Stony Stanton. His widow, the furvivor of three daughters of the Rev. Andrew Glen, rector of Hatherne, died, aged 88, Dec. 19, 1788.

P. 448. 651. John de Eftland was rector of *Elmefthorp* in 1238.
William Pares is the prefent rector 1788.

"The lordfhip of Elmefthorp, the property of Lord Vifcount Wentworth, Mr. Robinfon informs me, is occupied by four tenants; whofe houfes form nearly a fquare, at the diftance of about half a mile from each other. In one of thefe near the chapel lived formerly Lord Cutten: it is old; and fome of the rooms large and fpacious; and is now inhabited by Mr. Queenborough, one of the tenants. At this houfe within 50 years was taken down from under a covered gateway a coat of arms carved in wood, the date fuppofed to be on it 1010*; but there is none of it remaining. The chapel (fee Plate XXIX. fig. 5.) conſiſts of a ſmall tower and one large aile, with a chancel of the fame width ſufficient for the congregation. The whole appears to be of a hard ſtone, common in the neighbourhood, and is ſupported with abutments of free ſtone. The tower and aile are entirely unroofed, and expoſed to all weather; the plaſter is off the walls, and not the leaſt remains of any monument or epitaph in the whole building. Some years ago, on opening the chancel for a law-pit, human bones were diſcovered."

* Probably 1410.

P. 448. 655. Lambton Lorraine is the present vicar of Lindley, 1788.

P. 448. 657 Inscriptions in *Fenny Drayton* church, communicated by Mr. Jee.

1. On a mural monument, with the arms of *Purefoy* (or *Purefey*), &c.

"Here lie the bodies of William Purefey and Jane his wife. He was second son of William Purefey, of Caldecoate, Esq. She was third daughter of Edward Purefoy, of Drayton, Esq. This William died the 27th of April, 1634; and Jane died the 31st of August, 1636; and they left one only child, Michael Purefey, at whose cost this was made, anno 1637."

2. "To the memory of Samuel Bracebridge, of Lindley in the county of Leicester, Esq. eldest son of Abraham Bracebridge, of Atherstone in the county of Warwick, Esq. and Mary, daughter of Thomas Channells, in the county of Leicester, Esq. who married Anne, the third daughter of Thomas Savage, Esq. of Elmley Castle in the county of Worcester, and Margaret, daughter of Philip Wodehouse, in the county of Norfolk, Baronet, by whom he had issue six sons and three daughters, viz. Abraham, Thomas (who, by the peculiar sweetness of temper and unaffected modesty of his behaviour, added to the considerable progress he had made at Oxon in the useful and ornamental parts of learning, as well as the paths of religion and virtue, had gained the love and esteem of all that knew him), James, and Elizabeth, who all died before their father, and were here interred; but Samuel, now the eldest son, a barrister at law, and heir to his estates, together with Robert, Philip, Mary, and Margaret, are still living. At the Inner Temple he gradually past through the titles and degrees of batchelor at law, bencher, and treasurer to that honourable society; in whom, besides the skill that he acquired in his own profession, the fine gentleman and the pleasant companion seemed to happily united, that his conversation could not be otherwise than highly delightful and endearing to that learned body. His frequent returns to serve in parliament for the borough of Tamworth, were a convincing attestation to the prudence and integrity of his conduct in the discharge of that honourable trust, and from which he never could be diverted by the most powerful allurements; but as he neither wanted zeal to animate his opposition to every destructive scheme, so he was as ready to comply with any measures that he judged would conduce to the advantage of his country, in the preservation or improvement of our happy constitution. After near 40 years struggle with the gout, attended with exquisite pain and torture, when it met with the burdens and infirmities of an advanced age, in spight of all the efforts of nature and assistance of art, it prevailed at length and became victorious. He was born April 4, 1673, and died Nov. 10, 1736, in the 63d year of his age. He built Lindley Hall, where he generally resided, A. D. 1701, and purchased the lordship and manour of Drayton, 1706. This gentleman's ancestors came from Bracebridge in Lincolnshire in the reign of Richard I. and afterwards for several centuries had their principal seat at Kingsbury in Warwickshire."

3. "Beneath

3. "Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of the Rev. Philip Bracebridge, D. D. young son of Samuel Bracebridge, Esq. of Limbley, Esq. and 25 years rector of this place *; he married Anne the daughter of Benjamin Bagster, Esq. of Cullham in the Isle of Wight, by whom he had five children, viz. Samuel, who died an infant: Anne and Amelia, who survived him; Bethia and Mary, who died infants, and were bury'd near this place. He departed this life Apr. 1, 1776, aged 46 years.

Cuncti ille bonis flebilis occidit.

How did the good, the virtuous mourn,
And pour their sorrows o'er his urn."

4. Here is a most superb monument of marble with a canopy, and the different quarterings of arms of various families, supported by six Corinthian pillars, whereon is placed the effigy of a man in a recumbent posture, and dressed in a military garb; at the sides are six of his children kneeling, and above the portraits of two women kneeling upon crimson cushions with gilt tassels.

Under the first woman:

"Mary, the first wife of George Purefey, Esq. and daughter and coheir of Sir Valentine Knightley, Knt. and of Anne his wife, the daughter and coheir of Sir Edward Unton, Knt. of the Bath, and of Anne his wife, daughter of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset; she died April 18, 1617."

Under the second:

"Jane Lady Glover, widowe of Sir Thomas Glover, Knt. and daughter of Francis Roberts, Esq. third wife of George Purefey, Esq. by whom he had issue one only daughter, Elizabeth, who in love to her husband caused this monument to be erected, 1631. George Purefey, Esq. died May 13, 1628, anno æt. suæ 45. He married to his second wife Dorothy, sister to Edward Denny, Earl of Norwich, by whom he had no issue. He had issue by his first wife Mary, four sons and five daughters, whereof those four expresst in tomb are living, viz. George, Edward, Elizabeth, and Joyce; and the other five, Valentine, William, Mary, Anne, Jane, are deceased. These are only married; George, the eldest son, to Ann the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Glover, Knt. and the lady Jane his wife; and Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, to Sir John Francklin, Knt."

5. On a mural monument:

"The names and time of the decease of such persons of the family of Purefey as lye buryed in this chapell, whose monuments are decayed,

Thomas	Purefey died	1399.
William		1446.
John		1447.
John		1500.
Thomas		1530.
Raphe		1550."

* He succeeded Ryder; and was himself succeeded by Liptrott. See p. 449.

All

All the above are in the North aile. The following is in the chancel:

6. " Non me marmora, non auri linguæ loquaces,
Non mihi quæ dederat Domini sculptura verendam,
Cernere quam pollens speciem fecere supernam,
Sed quod cum fervem cujus natura fidelis,
Nomen erat nudum. Fida hæc insignia sicto } Anno 1596."
Acquisivi parem (fidens hoc dixero) Martæ.
Et quod ei placeam cui par natura fidelis,
Pectus idem, eui nomen idem cum conjuge, meque
Confirmavit idem monumentum virtusque perenne.

Edwardus Purefey, de Shawlefton, Armiger, obiit 15 die Martii, anno Domini 1594; posteriique reliquit quatuor filios & tres filias, Georgium, Gulielmum, Edwardum, Johannem; Elizabetha, Annam, & Janam Purefey, ex uxore sua piissima Jocosa Purefey, filia & sola herede Geo. Purefey, quæ ob. 26 die Aug. anno Domini 1596.

Cujus impensis hæc monumenta constructa fuerint.

Hasta fuit quondam quem gestat dexter atruncus,
Militiæ decus & virtutis nobile signum.
Dextra fuit, sed sola tamen nunc dextra dextram
Prensat complicito (pietas hæc maxima) nexu
Si modo. Quid moneant pulchra hæc insignia, lector, } Anno 1596.
Quæras quidve sonet Purefoy memorabile nomen?
Arma foris coluit, servavit fœdera pacis,
Pacta domi constans, & fortem in utrumque paratus,
Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit arma quietæ.

Georgius Purefey, Armiger, ob. 30 die Augusti, anno Domini 1593; prolemque habuit duas filias, Jocosam & Franceicam Purefey, ex Elizabetha, uxore sua, quarum hæc obiit innupta; illa autem Jocosa nupta erat Edwardo Purefey, Armigero."

I apprehend William Purefoy, who was one of Charles's judges, and who signed his death-warrant, to have been of this family.

7. "Here lies interred the body of Hope Alford, a virgin, the youngest daughter of Thomas Alford, Esq. who died the 25th of Nov. 1636, anno ætat. suæ 23."

At one end of the bier in this church is "E. B. M. S. C."

At the other, A. D. 1635. [N. 11.]

Thomas Clendow, rector 1709.
Philip Bracebridge; see p. 858.
Thomas Lightfoot, the present rector, 1788.

P. 448. 657. John Smith was preſented, by the abbot and convent of Ouſton, to the church of *Eadenaugh*, on the reſignation of Robert Trulove, who exchanged it for the rectory of Kynnotham, co. Lichfield.

P. 450*. 658. Henry Lovell was rector of *Evelyerth* in 1765.

P. 451*. 658. Maurice of Newport was rector of *Gartherp* in 1227.
Thomas Watheland of York 1238.
William Drury Skeales is the preſent rector, 1788.

Ibid. Roger Blundus was rector of *Gaulby* in 1236.
Luke Hucknall died rector in October 1788. He was rector alſo of Ratcliffe upon Soar in Nottinghamſhire.

P. 451*. 658. Robert Burdett is the preſent rector of *Gilmorton*, 1788.

P. 450. 659. William de Valens was rector of *Glen Magna* in 1238.
William de Stoke, 1240.
In the porch of this church is the fragment of a very old inſcription.

Ibid. Lawrence Walkelin is the preſent rector of *Glenfield* 1239.

Ibid. Anthony Stephen Mathew is the preſent rector of *Glewſton*, 1788.

P. 452. 659. Edward Cartwright is the preſent rector of *Godeby Marwood*, 1788.

P. 453. 661. On a graveſtone in the North aile of the collegiate church of St. Katherine, near the Tower of London, is this inſcription:

"Here lies the body of Mrs. Frances Horton, daughter of Andrew Horton, of *Gumbley* in the county of Leiceſter, gent. who departed this life the 25th of July, 1712, aged 18 years."

P. 453. In an act of reſumption paſſed 1 Henry VII. proviſion is made "that it be not in any wiſe hurtful or prejudicial to Alexander Starky, of or for the office of bailly of the towne of *Harborow* and *Mycle Bowdyn* in the countie of Leyceſtre, unto him graunted by the King our Souveraigne Lord, by reaſon of the ſaid graunte; but the letters patent thereupon, and every thing in them conteyned, be good and available to the ſame Alexandre, the ſaid acte or actes notwithſtanding *."

P. 456. l. 22. read "*St. Mary in Arden* †."

Letter

* Rot. Parl. vol. VI. p. 380.

† Mr. Rouſe, to whom I owe much of the information I have given on his native town of *Harborough*, ſays, "The etymology I have met with of *St. Mary in Arden* is in old Philemon Holland's tranſlation of Camden's Britannia: you ſhall hear him; "*Arden*, which term, both Gauls and

Letter of Oliver Cromwell, copied exactly from the original, in full since:

"For the Hon. William Lenthall, Speaker of the Commons' House of Parliament."

"Sir, *Harborough, June 14, 1645.*

Being commanded by you to this service, I think myself bound to acquaint you with the good hand of God, towards you and us. We marched yesterday after the King, who was before us from Daventry to Haverbrowe, and quartered about six miles from him. This day we marched towards him. He drew out to meet us. Both armies engaged. We, after three hours fight very doubtful, at last routed his army; killed and took about 5000; very many officers, one of whom quality we know not. We took also about 200 carriages, and all his guns, bullion, and all his train and ordnance; which is a very great mercy. Sir, we pursued the enemy from this to Leicester, from Leicester to Hinckley, and after them as far as Market Harborough; and this morning we marched from Harborough in pursuit of the enemy, who fled this way; and we do not doubt by the blessing of God but to pursue this victory to the utmost. The left wing of our horse pursued the chase beyond Leicester; the rest of the army was engaged with the enemy all the time of the fight, and indeed the victory was complete. Sir, this is none other but the hand of God, and to him alone belongs the glory, wherein none are to share with him. The General desires me to present unto you, with all humility and honour, his most humble service to you, and that you will be pleased to communicate this mercy to the Parliament and kingdom; wherein he desires to be helped by their prayers and thanksgivings, that God may have all the glory of this great work. He doth not desire that any honour should be done to him or any person in the army, but that all may be laid at the footstool of Jesus Christ, who hath done this marvellous thing. Sir, you know what mercies God hath been pleased to bestow upon us in this kind formerly, and we pray that we may not be lifted up with pride, nor trust in our own arm, but in the name of the Lord our God. Sir, we have been driven to our very knees before God, and have had no strength nor confidence but in him; and truly, Sir, he hath been exceeding gracious to us, and hath heard prayer abundantly. Sir, we could advise you to mind the affairs of the North, and to hasten supplies of money, victuals, and ammunition, which we stand in need of, and do desire may be sent after us with all speed. Sir, we could also desire that a day of thanksgiving may be set apart for all the kingdom, for this great mercy. Sir, we shall not further trouble you, but desire you to believe us to be, as we are, your most faithful servants, to serve you with our lives and all that we have in this world. Sir, we are bold to recommend to your favour Mr. Rushworth, who is very worthy and faithful to the Parliament and kingdom, and very serviceable to the army in this business. Sir, he will acquaint you with many particulars. I beseech you, in the name of God, not to discourage good men, but encourage them, that they may go on cheerfully in their great employments committed to their trust. I am bold humbly to move this unto you, being very sensible of the spirits of men, how they are lifted up and puffed by success, and how they are ready to be discouraged by the contrary. Sir, pardon my rudeness, and the disorderliness and confusion of this letter, which is the first I could write, having not had time to write to any friend since Friday was sennight, nor to refresh myself with the rest of one night since Sunday was seven-night, save only what I took in the coach. I could have enlarged to you in the particulars of the action, but I refer you to Mr. Rushworth, who was present, and can inform you of the manner of it. I shall trouble you with no more, but rest,

Sir, your most humble servant,

OLIVER CROMWELL."

and Britons in ancient times may come to have used for a word, signifying that rude mighty forest woody, that one in the part of Cornwall called Goss-hill, and the other, [illegible] in Warwickshire, are by one and the same name termed Arden. For the most of Arden in the county of Chester, is called, as in records, Forest, consisting of the first growth of the wood Arden, was a wonderful thick wood, and in former ages [illegible] by reason of the crooked and winding ways, as also the griefly shade therein, that it made the inhabitants more fierce and bold to commit robberies; for in the reign of King Henry VI. they so infested all the Severn side with robbing and spoiling, that there were laws made by authority of the parliament to restrain them; but since that rich mines of iron were found here, those thick woods began to thin [illegible]" (p. 381). Thomas [illegible] *Harborough* [illegible] Shakespeare's church and its environs were formerly [illegible] Warwick and beyond the town. Camden tells us that "the [illegible] den in the county of Warwick is seated among the woods" (p. 566). And my nephew, the Rev. Richard Bloxam, tells me the present very respectable and genteel society of archers near Atherstone in the same county also themselves Woodmen, and have [illegible] buttons of their uniform. So much for the term *Arden*. You ask if there are any other epitaphs in the old church? and say you should be glad of any particulars relative to it, to the earthquake, or to the storm. I have [illegible] sufficient almost to furnish answers to the queries addressed to the nobility, gentry, clergy, and others, of Great Britain and Ireland, circulated by you a few years ago; or to make a thin number of my [illegible] Topographical Miscellanies, but I really [illegible] enjoy them."

[illegible] Norwich, Knt. died seised of the manors of *Harborough* and *Great Bow-*[illegible] reversion of the said manors and Bumphurst manor, 23 April, 30 Eliz. See [illegible] dated 5 April, 31 Eliz. Charles *Norwich* was his son and heir, 23 years old.

P. [illegible]. 661. William de Hardeby was presented to *Harby* in 1255.
Thomas of York, [illegible] died 1275.
[illegible] de Thickenesse, 1275.

P. [illegible]. 661. Martin de Patishall died rector of *Hathorne*, 1229.
Richard de Dover succeeded him in 1230.
Andrew Oliver, rector here, had three daughters, of whom see p. 856.
John Aylmer, Bishop of London, died seised hereof 5 June, 36 Eliz. †

P. [illegible]. Elias resigned the church of *Hathere* in 1271.
John de Dalderby succeeded in 1271. He was raised to the see in 1300; and died in 1319.
Peter (not Paul) de Dalderby succeeded in 1300.

P. 483. 661. Richard de Fraxino succeeded to the rectory of *Higham* in 1238.
Walter de Merton resigned it in July 1277. See p. 866.
Walter Oliver succeeded in 1277.
Mr. Bridges jun. of Lincoln, in June 1721, had a draught of a ring found at Hardape in Bucks, with characters similar to that described by Burton, p. 131, as found at Higham.
Plate XXXI. fig. 10. represents a remarkable stone, which for many years continued in the possession of a reputable farmer at Higham, the use whereof has remained unknown for more than three generations. The handle is cut out, and the whole forms one solid stone, of a sort not to be found in those parts. It is at present somewhat chipped, but the letters are perfectly legible and deeply engraven; appears to have been finely polished, from some places remaining still visible. *Mawdlin*, or *Maudlin*, is a well-known contraction for *Magdalene*. The piece is very heavy, and shaped with exact proportion; in length 16 inches, and in weight 17 pounds. Many vague and useless flattering conjectures are formed about it. A [illegible] were cut on the side should lead one to suppose it once appropriated to the [illegible]. We cannot consider it of great antiquity; yet there is a degree of [illegible] comparing ancient with modern inventions, by which we may [illegible] or new improvements. Had this stone been dug up near [illegible] places, and wanted the handle, it might have embarrassed [illegible] Antiquaries ‡.

P. [illegible]. Ralph de Kirketon was rector of *Hoby* in 1220.
Stephen de Hepton in 1253.

* [illegible] vol. V. p. 518. † Rot. IV. 229. ‡ Gent. Mag. vol. LVI. p. 754.

Robert

Robert de Marton died rector in 1274.
Walter de Marton, presbyter, succeeded 2 kal. April, 1274. See p. 866.

P. 463. 461. George Coulton * died rector of *Hanghton* in December 1732.

Ibid. Richard of Gloucester was preferred at *Humberston* in 1222.

The following particulars relative to Humberston have been communicated by Mr. Dudley, the present worthy vicar:

Inscriptions in the church:

1. "Here lieth the body of William Wilton, child [son] of Thomas Wilton, Gent. by Ann his wife. He departed this life 31th day of Aug. A. D. 1716, aged 6 years and left issue one son William."

2. "Here lieth the body of Frances, the wife of William Marton, of Carlton-le, Gent. second daughter of Thomas Wilton, of Humberston, Gent. who departed this life 3d of Aug. A. D. 1719."

The Wilton family had been for a long time considerable farmers and proprietors of lands in this parish. The present [illegible] of their estate was [illegible], by marriage, to Marmaduke Tomline of Riby Grove in the county of Lincoln, Esq."

3. "Here lieth the body of Henry Whitmore, M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and 17 years vicar of this church, who departed this life Oct. 2, 1714, aged 44."

4. "Here lieth the body of Samuel Bate, son and heir of William Bate, late of Humberston, Esq. who departed this life the 20 day of May, A. D. 1683, aged 30 years. Also the body of Elizabeth his wife, the fourth daughter of George Fawne, of Foston in the county of Leicester, Esq. She was interred June 23, 1710, aged 51."

This is the only gravestone of the Bates, who were possessed of [illegible] property in this parish, and were early in the 17th century distinguished by the title of Esq. and Gent. in the parish register.

In the East end of the South aile is a brick tomb covered by a flate flab, on which is the following inscription:

"Thomas Sutton, de Kenfington in com. Middlefex, Armiger, cognito tempore in hac villa, hac exuvias post vitam 5 die Septembris, anno Dni. 1 [illegible] 1581, aetatis fuæ 53.

* This gentleman's [illegible] property in printing from Bowyer by [illegible] Bowyer [illegible] were published, and the [illegible] was finished.

Hic simul jacet uxor ejus de secundis nuptiis Maria Sutton, Gulielmi Okeden de Norenchell in agro Dor. armi filia. Externum diem clausit decimo die Septembris, anno ætatis suæ 43, salutis humanæ 1714."

In the East end of the North aile, on a flat grave-stone:

"Underneath this stone lies the body of Catherine Sutton, wife of Thomas Sutton, of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law. She departed this life A. D. 1736, aged 31."

The Suttons purchased an estate in this parish of the Hastings family, who seem to have resided at Humberston near a century. The same estate has been since purchased by W. Peachin, of Farlsby, Esq. one of the representatives of the county. It is not known to whom this estate belonged before it was in the hands of the Hastings.

In the North-east corner of the South aile stands a tomb about 7 feet in length, 3 in breadth, and 3½ in height. The upright part is formed of the same kind of freestone of which the tower and steeple are built, ornamented in the Gothic style, with niches filled with escutcheons; on which, however, no traces of arms appear; and, as they are not much defaced, it seems probable that none were ever engraved upon them. The top is one large entire slab of alabaster lying flat ways, upon which is engraved the figure of a man in armour, with a pillow under his head, and a dog under his feet. Round the slab the following parts of an inscription deeply cut, are still legible:

"..... Ricardus Hotoft, Armiger, qui obiit .. die mensis ..... anno Dom' MCCCCL3. Cujus animæ propitiet' Deus. Amen."

As the inscription had been in part covered, and somewhat defaced, the tomb had always been said to belong to Baron Gipple; but who either R. Hotoft or Baron Gipple were, even tradition affords no grounds on which a conjecture might be formed.

In the South-east corner of the same aile stands a plain tomb, the walls of which are of freestone, and the top a large flate stone lying flat ways. As this stone, on which the inscription was engraved, is broken and splintered, we can only discover that the body of Joane Gray was buried there. Other parts of the inscription which remain seem to intimate that she was descended from some family of consequence, as the words "Barons," and "Bowes," are still legible. The name of *Bowes* or *Boy* is to be met with on one of the bells of the church which has this inscription, "Jane Bose gave me 1673." It is not known whether any family of the name of *Bowes* or *Gray* were ever resident in this parish.

The parish register begins with the year 1557.

Thomas Wilton is the first vicar's name that is legible; it does not occur after A. D. 1[illegible].

Thomas

Thomas Warriner, vicar, died 1618.
John Ley, vicar, died [illegible].
Richard Benfking, vicar till 1638.
The register in 1639 is signed by Thomas Boffe, presbyter.
John Mottoon, minister, 1648.
"The 15 of Sept. 1649, came in Francis Hanmer, vicar." Died about 167[illegible].
Roger Chapman, vicar, died 1687.
Henry Whatton, vicar, died 1704.
Robert Harrifon, vicar, 1714.
Paul Dudley, vicar, died 1760.
John Dudley, present incumbent, 1788.

In 1607 the regifter takes notice of an hard froft. "Nota, nota! 21 perfons were buried in Humberfton, A. D. 1559."
"Memorandum. A. D. 1670, 21 perfons were buried in Humberfton."
"1673, Henry Haftings, Efq. married Penthefilea Smalley."

Contiguous to the church-yard eaftward, where at prefent is fituated a farm-houfe belonging to Edward Hartopp Wigley, of Little Dalby, Efq. the prefent impropriator of the great tithes, ftood formerly a cell dependent on the Abbey of Leicefter, in which it is faid fix friars or brothers were maintained. The houfe in which they lived was taken down with great difficulty, from the great ftrength and firmnefs of the materials, about the year 1726. Tradition relates the following particulars refpecting this place: That if a lay brother travelling between the Abbeys of Leicefter and Ealand, arrived at the cell of Humberfton about eight in the morning, the brothers were to find him a breakfaft and a pot of beer; if he arrived at noon, he was to have a dinner and beer; if after eight at night, he was to be provided with a fupper and lodging, and to proceed to Leicefter before breakfaft in the morning.

To the N. W. of the village, on a part of the field at prefent known by the name of Hollow, it is faid, another religious houfe or nunnery was fituated, and thofe who are fond of the marvellous have not failed to fay, that there was a fubterraneous paffage from thence to Leicefter Abbey. The teftimony of fome old inhabitants, who declare that ftone have been difcovered thereabout, is more deferving of credit; and it is certain that feveral articles of iron houfehold furniture have been found. As the fpot is a pleafant one, it is very probable that what report has called a religious houfe may have been, like Stoughton Grange, a country refidence belonging to the abbots of Leicefter.

Near the fame place is a ftone which refembles the generally received opinion of naturalifts concerning the growth of thofe bodies; for notwithftanding great pains have been taken by a late proprietor of the land to keep it below the furface, it [illegible] its quarry, and rifes gradually, though not infenfibly. It is remarkable as being the only ftone of the fame kind nearer than Charnwood foreft, which is about eight or nine miles diftant, and a problem the [illegible] of a vaft bed of ore [illegible], which may lie beneath the intermediate country.

P. 476. Thomas de Weedon was preferred to the rectory of *Hoo* in 1219.

The manor, with the reversion, in the 14th of King Charles the First, was part of the [illegible] as of William Scaffold of Haddenwick in Northamptonshire, who died the [illegible] of July 1633, leaving Edward his son and heir, 24 years old, Charles his [illegible] and William his third son *. Edward died under age May 8, 1638, and [illegible] Charles his son under age.

P. 481. In 1274 Master Walter, *acolitus*, was presented by Walter de Merton †, bishop of Rochester, lord of the manor of *Kirkdown Harcourt*, to the chapel of Wyndle the parsonage; the institution on this occasion was made by N. rector of Kirkdown, by the special mandate of the Bishop, the archdeaconry being then vacant. It was by the bounty of Bishop Walter de Merton ‡, that the college which

* See Cole's Collections, vol. V. p. 135.

† Master de Merton, parsonage, was presented to the vicarage of *Holy*, on the death of Robert de Merton, 2 kal. April, 1774; and Radulphus de Merton, the same day, to the vicarage of [illegible]. Walter de Merton resigned the rectory of *Hoo* in July 1277. In what degree of relation these persons stood to the prelate of that name is not now easy to determine.

‡ Walter de Merton was elected Bishop of Rochester July 20, and consecrated at Gillingham, Oct. 21, 1274. He occurs prebendary of Kentish-town, and afterwards had the stall of Finsbury, both of them in the church of St. Paul's London; held in 1259 a prebend in Exeter cathedral *, and, according to Browne Willis, was vicar of Potton in Bedfordshire at the time of his promotion to this see †. He was a man of great abilities, and much esteemed by some of the principal men of the age, particularly by Richard king of the Romans, brother of King Henry III. ‡ In May 1258, Archbishop Wenchan being indisposed, Merton had the custody of the great seal; and in 1261 he was, without the privity of the barons, appointed lord chancellor, with a grant of a yearly stipend of 400 marks. In the first year of Edward I. the king being absent, the regency again invested him with the same office §. But what has rendered his name most illustrious, was the munificent foundation of his college, the first literary community in this kingdom that had the sanction of a royal charter ‖. He was a munificent patron of his church, obtaining many grants for it, especially the manors of Cobhambery in Kent, and of Middleton in Oxfordshire, which were annexed to the see. These donations, and the judicious establishment of Merton college, are recited by the Rochester annalist, though without the least mark of approbation. But, possessed with the evil spirit of a monk, he does not forget to close his account of this prelate with informing his readers, that though he was a person of so great authority and power, he neither did any good thing for the prior and convent himself, nor was the instrument [illegible] from others any signal favour **. He survived his consecration only three years and a few days; for, being on a journey, and improvidently passing through a river, the depth of which was unknown to him, he fell from his horse. The servants with difficulty drew him to [illegible], but after a short interval he expired Oct. 27, 1277 ††. Merton had made his will with the

* [illegible], vol. I. p. 1[illegible].

† [illegible], vol. I. p. 1[illegible].

‡ [illegible] Walter de Merton, that this prelate founded his college in Oxford, [illegible] Germani fui Ricardum Romanorum, inclyti, & [illegible], vol. I. Annal. p. 276.

§ [illegible], vol. I. p. [illegible].

‖ [illegible], vol. I. p. [illegible].

** [illegible] Walter de Merton—Rochester, that he was unfortunately drowned in passing over the [illegible] being then no bridge. Survey of Kent, p. 228.

king's

which lords his name became poſſeſſed of the manor of [illegible] in 1311, or perhaps ſtill earlier.

P. 146.

[illegible] the Exchequer, to enable his executors to perform his will *. The remains of Walter de Merton were honourably interred on the North ſide of the choir near St. William's ſhrine; and he is the earlieſt prelate of the ſee of Rocheſter whoſe place of burial can be aſcertained by his tomb. The original monument was made at Limoges in France, where the art of enameling moſt flouriſhed, and which, as Mr. Warton has obſerved from Carpentier, v. Limogia, was anciently a common ornament of ſumptuous tombs †. The whole expence of the tomb, according to an account printed by Mr. Warton, amounted to 67l. 14s. 6d. The price for providing and poliſhing the materials prepared in England, when compared with the ſum paid to the ingenious [illegible] ſuſpect there being an inaccuracy in the manuſcript, or in the tranſcript, as 22s. would hardly be thought adequate to the charge. With reſpect to the ſtructure of this tomb, it may be remarked that it could not well have been raiſed as high as the preſent monument, becauſe in that caſe it would have concealed the glaſs window given by Hubert de Burgh, as mentioned in the Cuſtumale Roſſenſe, p. 171, and which, from one of the items in the account abovementioned, [illegible] at the Reformation. It doubtleſs had ſome ornaments of a ſuperſtitious kind, and, from its vicinity to the ſhrine of St. William, was the more expoſed to the view and intemperate zeal of thoſe who ſtrained the power given them by the crown, and by the ſtatute 3 and 4 of Edward VI. to deface and deſtroy all carved or painted idolatrous images. A new and elegant monument was erected under an arch in the North wall of a chapel North of the choir, where lies the effigies of a biſhop, on a tomb of white and black marble; and in a pannel under his head is this inſcription:

"Waltero de Merton, cancellario Angliæ ſub Henrico tertio, epiſcopo Roffenſi ſub Edwardo primo re. unius exemplo omnium quotquot extant collegiorum fundatori maximorum, Europæ totius ingeniorum fœlicſſimo parenti cuſtos, & ſcholares domus ſcholarium de Merton in univerſitate [illegible] Henrico Savile cuſtode."

In the pannel under his feet:

"Obiit in vigilia Simonis & Judæ, anno Domini 1277, Edwardi primi quinto. Inchoaverat collegium Maldoniæ in agro Surr. a° Domini 1264, Henrici tertii quadrageſimo octavo, cui dein [illegible] a° 1274, [illegible]

[illegible],
Major Mertonidum maxime progenie,
[illegible],
En votiva locant marmora, ſancte parens."

* [illegible]

† [illegible]

P. *463. Dr. Grey † was vicar of *Kilnwick* from 1720 to 1771. Robert Miller, presented in 1781, is the present vicar, 1788.

P. *464. Roger de Hoby was the rector of *North Kilworth* in 1222.

P. *465. John Kirkeby resigned *Kirkby Bellers* in 1278 to Roger de Holt.

P. *466. Maurice the chaplain was presented to the rectory of *Laughton* in 1250.

Ibid. Richard de Martivans was elected prior of *Laund* in 1273, in the room of Reginald, deceased.

P. 467. l. 9. read, "in the possession of John Meyrick, Esq."

In a panel under the arch:

"Hanc tamdiu fanaticorum rabie (quæ durante nupero plusquam civili bello, prout in ipsa templa, ita & in rerum functorumque reliquias ibidem pie reconditas immaniter saeviebat) dirutorum aegre tere dehiscam, custos & scholares domus scholarium de Merton in academia Oxoniensi, pro suâ erga fundatorum pietate & gratitudine redintegrabant.

Anno Dom' 1662, custode D'no Thoma Clayton, equite."

In the middle of the wall under the arch hangs his purse as lord chancellor, and then his arms, viz. Or, three chevrons party per pale, Azure and Gules; and at his feet the arms of the see of Rochester, viz. Argent, on a saltier Gules, an escallop shell Or.

In 1771 the monument was cleaned and beautified by the direction of the warden and fellows of Merton college, to whose liberality the Editor acknowledges his obligation for the annexed Plate XLII. In a former plate the bishop's arms were debruised by a cross patée fitchée **, and the lance, without the cross, given instead of the arms of the see. The tablet with the inscription between their coats of arms was also omitted. This is corrected, and the tablet inserted over the bishop's head, and his arms over his feet. Memoirs of the life of Walter de Merton would be an acceptable present to the publick. His name does not appear in the Biographia Britannica, nor even in the new edition of that more comprehensive work, The Biographical Dictionary, though actually containing near seven hundred additional lives. But it is most to be regretted, that among the numerous literary off-spring of the prelate, who, in the first inscription, are justly styled his greatest glory, "Mertonidum maxima progenie," none of them should have been prompted to rear to their illustrious parent this monument of respect, more extensive and more durable as it would be than any tomb of enamel, or marble, or brass. "Hæc tibi gratantes posit fecisse nepotes."—These hints towards a life of a Prelate of such distinguished eminence are copied from Mr. Denne. See Custumale Roffense, p. 193.

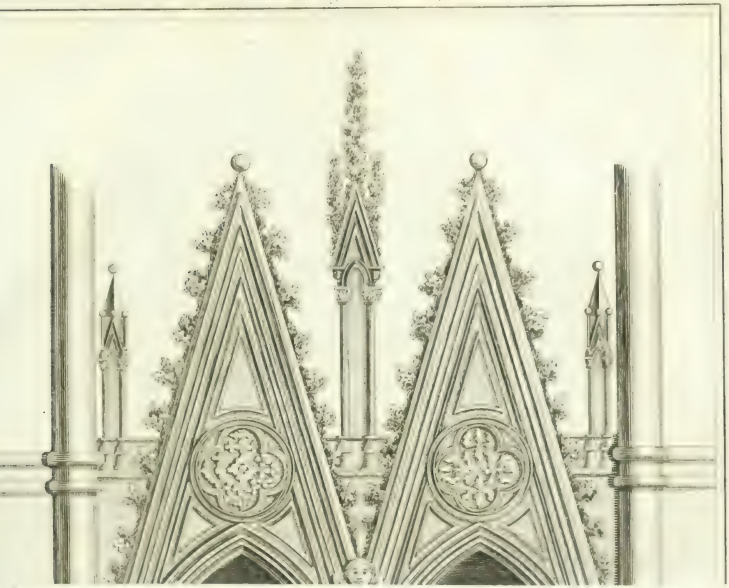
† Epitaph on a flat stone in Hinton church, co. Northampton:

"Here lieth interred the body of Richard Grey, D. D. fifty years rector of this parish, and [illegible] of Kilworth in Leicestershire, commissary and official of Leicester, archdeacon of Bedford, and prebendary of St. Paul's, died the 28th of Feb. 1771, aged 77."

* The arms of Walter de Merton, as borrowed from those of Clare earl of Gloucester and Hertford, under which he bore the cross with which he endowed his college.

The Monument of WALTER de MERTON Bishop of Rochester and Founder of MERTON COLLEGE Oxford in Rochester Cathedral

Pl. XLII p. 80.



The Monument of WALTER de MERTON, Bishop of Rochester, and Founder of MERTON COLLEGE, Oxford, in Rochester Cathedral. Plate XLII p 606

Sumptibus Henrici Barton S.T.P. Custodis et Sociorum Collegii Mertonensis Oxon.

A Scale of Feet.

P. 472. Mr. Thomas, Mr. Hacket, and Mr. Makepeace, ſucceſſively vicars of *All Saints*, are buried in the chancel of that church.

Joſeph Gregory, B. A. is the preſent vicar, 1788.

P. 472. 794. "This indenture, made the 27th day of April, in the 33d year of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, and in the year of our Lord 1591, between the mayor and burgeſſes of the town of Liſter, on the one part, and William Dethick, town clerk of ſaid town, on the other part, witneſſeth, that the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes, for, and in conſideration of, the full ſatisfaction and payment of the ſaid William, for the making ſundry writings, conveyances, and teſtaments, at divers times for and about the affairs and buſineſs of the corporation of ſaid town, and for divers other good cauſes and conſiderations, them the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes preſently moving, have, upon condition hereafter expreſſed, granted, bargained, ſold, enfeoffed, and confirmed; and by theſe preſents, under and upon the conditions hereafter expreſſed, do, for them and their ſucceſſors, covenant, bargain, ſell, enfeoff, and confirm, unto the ſaid William Dethick, his heirs and aſſigns, one parcell of ground, or croft, with the appurtenances, called *St. Michael's church-yard*, together with one lane at the Weſt end thereof, lying and being together in the pariſh of *St. Peter's in the town of Liſter* aforeſaid, and is now in the tenure of one Robert Pilkington, or of his aſſigns, and is parcell of the lands and poſſeſſions of the ancient Dutchy of Lancaſter, and belonging to the honour of Liſter in the ſaid county of Liſter *."

P. 481. William Norrys, in 8 Eliz. Sept. 21, was choſen bailiff with Thomas Newcomb, and in 9 Eliz. 1567, was choſen mayor, and, 21 Eliz. was choſen to the ſame office again, being then abſent at London.

P. *486. John de Winton was prebendary of *St. Margaret's* in 1232.

Roger de Saxenhull, prebendary in 1276, preſented Walter de Bornington to the vicarage; for the endowment of which, ſee p. 576.

John Maunſell occurs in 1235, 1301, and 1325.

John de Edyngton, collated 12 cal. Jan. 1349, exchanged in 1366 with

John de Appelby, prebendary of Chamberlayneſwode in the church of St. Paul, who held it in 1380.

Dr. Burnaby is the preſent *vicar* of Greenwich.

P. *488. Among the early vicars of *St. Margaret's*, add,

John de Winton, 1235.

Robert de Groſſeteſte. See p. 565.

Walter de Brompton, 1276.

* Extracted from a deed in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Cobley, of Leiceſter, who owns the ground alluded to; a part of which was lately ſold to the pariſhioners of All Saints, in addition to their church-yard.

P. *495. Nicholas Wagſtaffe was vicar of *St. Martin's* in 1520. See p. 766.
Robert Broughton was vicar in 6 Edw. VI.
Joſeph Gregory, B. A. is the preſent vicar, 1788.

P. 483. 666. Since the particulars of *Loughborough* which I had collected were printed, I have been favoured by my good friend John Bacon, Eſq. with the following "Hiſtorical deſcription" of that town, drawn up in 1770, by Thomas Pochin, M. B.

Loughborough, the ſecond * market town of note in the county, is ſituated 86 computed, and 129 meaſured miles from London, 11 miles from Leiceſter, 14 from Nottingham, and 17 from Derby, in the hundred of Weſt Goſcote, parted only by the river Soar from Nottinghamſhire northwards. It is ſuppoſed to have been in the time of the Saxons a royal village; and as Marianus Scotus, an hiſtoriographer in the reign of William the Conqueror, affirms, was taken from the Britons by Cuthwulfus the Saxon, about the year of Chriſt 572; but of the truth of this affirmation Camden ſeems ſomewhat doubtful.

As to the etymology of the name Loughborough, Camden ſaith it was originally called Lregambupȝe, or Lyȝeambuph, in the Saxon tongue; but it is perhaps more probably derived from the river *Leire*, now called Soar, not far from which this town ſtands; ſo that the true and proper name might have been *Leireborough*, that is to ſay, a borough, or market town, ſtanding on or near to the river Leire, which in length of time was corruptedly called Loughborough. And what in ſome meaſure ſtrengthens this conjecture is, that Leiceſter, now ſo called, was once ſpelt, and called *Leireceſter*, ſignifying a city, caſtle, or fortified town, ſtanding on, or near to the abovementioned river Leire, ſince and now called Soar.

However this may be, after the Conqueſt it belonged to the family of the Deſpencers, and in Henry the Second's time Hugh Deſpencer was lord of the manor, and to him were granted a weekly market on the Thurſday, reputed to be one of the chiefeſt markets in the ſhire, particularly for corn, and two annual fairs, one on the 1ſt of Auguſt, the other on the 2d of November.

From the Deſpencers, on account of treaſon, King Edward the Third granted the manor to Henry lord Beaumont; and it was forfeited again by a deſcendant from him, on an act of attainder, in the reign of Edward the Fourth, who gave it to Sir William Haſtings, knight, afterwards Lord Haſtings. By Henry the Seventh it was reſtored again to a Lord Beaumont; but on the attainder of Lord Viſcount Lovel his ſucceſſor it reverted to the Crown, and King Henry the Eighth granted it to the Marquis of Dorſet; but on an attainder of his ſon Henry duke of Suffolk, Queen Mary granted it to Edward lord Haſtings of Loughborough, from whom it deſcended directly to the Earls of Huntingdon, to whom it gives title of baron, and is now enjoyed by the preſent earl, whoſe ſeat is at Donnington Park, a few miles from Loughborough.

Burton, in his Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, ſays this town is great and large, well ſeated on account of wood and water, and is adorned with many fair buildings, and

* This title is claimed alſo, and we believe with ſome propriety, by the town of *Hinkley*. EDIT.

a large

a large church; though, since Camden's time, who speaks of it as the largest and best-built town in the county next to Leicester, it hath been much diminished by fire. In former times it had many pleasant woods about it; particularly the forest of Charnwood, or Charley, on the West and South-west, spreading itself a great way. This is now a forest disafforested; and in respect to timber almost barren, but affording pasturage for cattle, sheep, &c. being stocked therewith by the inhabitants of many adjacent parishes and places, who have a right of common thereon. History informs us that King Richard the Second in 1387 holding a council at Nottingham castle, held his marshalsea at Loughborough at the same time, for the space of six days.

In an old register belonging to this parish, it appears that a plague broke out in the town, on the 24th of August, 1609, which ended Feb. 19, 1610, in the reign of James I. whereof died in that space of time, within the said town and parish, 452 persons, men, women, and children; and within a mile of this place is a spot of ground to this day called the Cabbin Lees, whereon many of the inhabitants prudently built themselves huts and encamped, to avoid the infection. But be it noted here, that this was an accidental and local plague only, which happened in some particular parts of the country at this time, and bore no respect to that general plague in the year 1603 in the reign of the same king, mentioned by our English historians; and which made such terrible havock and devastation in London, and other parts of the kingdom. (See pp. 271. 667.)

Loughborough stands on a gravelly soil; the springs lying high, the water in some parts harder than in others, but in general pure and good; the wells are of no considerable depth, the air for the most part wholesome, and its inhabitants healthy. Owing to a variety of entertaining landscapes surrounding it, a fine tract of rich meadow ground, edged by the river, lying near it, good roads, extensive prospects, and pleasant walks about it, not forgetting that beautiful wood called Quarendon or Button wood, the delight of travellers; it is certainly by far the most agreeable situation in the whole county of Leicester.

The late open fields belonging to this town, known by the names of the Park-field, Middle-field, Windmill-field, Tucknall-field, and Burleighfield, were all inclosed, according to the mode of the times, in the year 1771, as were also the Over or Upper-meadow, and the Moor or Cow-pasture.

The last horse race in Loughborough meadow was on Sept. 20, 1756.

Croft adjoining to the Park-field just mentioned, on the farther side thereof next the forest, lies Loughborough park, and the out-woods, the time being a park long since disparked[*]; part thereof being on a hilly ground, and covered with wood, affords a delightful prospect towards the town, whilst other parts are converted into tillage and pasturage, for the use and benefit of the proprietors. Through these grounds runs a rivulet called the Wood Brook down to the town of Loughborough, and through the same, formerly well replenished with trout and

[*] Another park therein belonging, called from the keeper's name Sheet park, was inclosed by Henry Earl of Huntingdon in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and disparked about the year 1620.

craw-fish. At the town's side it supplies a water-mill, called the Malt-mill; and passing the same, through the lordship, runs into the Soar.

Within half a mile of the town, on the road leading towards Nottingham, begins a chain of stone-bridges, which is continued on for half a mile more, near to Cotes; where the last of these bridges, having not less than thirteen arches for the passage of the river, terminates the said chain.

Hard by, upon the said river, at about half a mile distant from each other, stand two ancient corn-mills, called Loughborough mills, though with more propriety King's mills, as they belong to the Crown, and are granted out to the Earls of Huntingdon as lords of the manor, on a certain fee-farm rent made payable by them to the present Sir James Dashwood's family.

In the town of Loughborough there is a free-grammar school standing in the East angle of the church-yard, and consisting of two rooms, one above, the other below, distinguished by the names of the high, and low school; both of them not many years since flourishing, and in good reputation; but by some means or other, to the manifest detriment of the place, the high school is now let down and dwindled to nothing, whilst the low school, by perhaps more care taken, is still preserved in good condition. The present annual salary allowed the upper master is 40l. with a large convenient house for boarders; the under master's salary is 30l. with a small dwelling-house annexed; both which salaries, as I am informed, the feoffees, of whom I shall presently make further mention, are impowered to raise or diminish at their discretion. This school, as appears by an inscription placed over the door (see p. 485), was founded by Thomas Burton in 1496, and re-built in 1748.

From an abstract of some writings lately put into my hands by a friend or two amongst the feoffees, I find that the town and parish of Loughborough stood in a very eminent degree indebted to the fortunes and estates of the said Thomas Burton, a gentleman and inhabitant of the said town, who died in the year 1496; how, and in what manner, will appear as follows; viz. that by a deed of feoffment dated the 29th day of April, 1495, Thomas Burton, of Loughborough in the county of Leicester, the elder, merchant of the staple at Calais, granted and confirmed to Richard Lymingdon, otherwise Lemington, of Loughborough aforesaid, merchant, and others, all his lands and tenements in Loughborough aforesaid, Willoughby on the Woulds, East Leke, Harby, Statherne, and Thruslington; and in the same year (1495), by letter of attorney impowered one Thomas Barker to enter upon all the said lands and tenements, and in his name to deliver the same into the full and peaceable seising of the said Richard Lymingdon and others, as above.

These lands and tenements, as far as it appears, were by several deeds of feoffment continued down to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, during whose reign, a complaint being made in chancery, an order was issued from thence dated in June 1596, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, then lord keeper, directing that if any dispute should arise touching the misapplication of the rents and profits of the said lands, or the choice of new feoffees, the same should be determined by the lord chancellor, or lord keeper

keeper for the time being; or by the judges of the circuit wherein such lands should lie.

After this, in the 30th year of the said Queen (1596), a fine was levied by Richard Parkyns, of Bunny in the county of Nottingham, Esq. and John Brown, of Loughborough aforesaid, clerk, who were at such time enfeoffed in the said lands; and who, by a deed of feoffment consequent on the said fine, did assign the said lands to Simon Mudd, and other persons in the said deed mentioned, declaring the uses of the profits thereof in the following words:

"Upon this special trust and confidence, and to the intent, that the said Thomas Mudd, &c. shall permit all the revenues, issues, and profits of the said lands, to be employed towards the relief of the poor people which now are, or shall be hereafter inhabiting within the said town of Loughborough, and towards the making, amendment, maintenance, and repairs, from time to time, of fifty arches of the bridges in and about the said town of Loughborough, be they more or less, and all other the bridges which have been accustomed to be repaired at the common charge of the said town, and towards the maintenances of, and keeping a free school in the said town of Loughborough, and for and towards the discharge and payments of fifteenths, taxes, musters, wars, and other common charges and impositions upon the said town of Loughborough, wherewith the said inhabitants thereof shall or may be charged, and in ease and relief of the poor people of the said town for the time being; and also shall permit and suffer the said yearly rents, issues, &c. of the said lands, to be gathered by such as shall be appointed to be bridgemasters within the said town, and the said bridgemasters to be yearly chosen by the most reputed, honest, and substantial men in the said town; and the dispositions of the profits of the said lands to be to such of the uses aforesaid, as the said bridgemasters for the time being shall think fit, and to none other use or otherwise; and then when seven or eight of the said feoffees are dead, the number of them to be made up twelve."

The aforesaid lands were by another deed of feoffment, made in the sixth year of James I. made over by the said John Brown, clerk, aforementioned, and Robert Blunt, rector of Walton on the Woulds, to Geoffry Goodwin, Thomas Hebb, Robert Henthaw, James Slack, Robert Welland, Richard Smith, Magnus Barfoot, Edmund Tisley, George Sarefon, John Fowler, Humphry Blower, Hugh Woolley, in whose hands the trust continued till the sixth year of Charles I. when a complaint was exhibited in chancery against the said Tisley, Hebb, Henthaw, Sarefon, Blower, Fowler, and Woolley, the then survivors of the said feoffees; whereupon, by virtue of an act of parliament made in the 43d year of Queen Elizabeth, a commission for charitable uses was issued out of that court directed to John Levinge, and John Davenport, Esqrs. Arthur Helderfham, John Brown, John Foxcroft, John Porter, and Henry Abberly, clerks, as also John Holt, gent.; which commissioners having by a jury impannelled by the high sheriff of the county enquired into the estates belonging to the said town of Loughborough, and the uses and charges thereof, and upon hearing the whole matter, it was decreed that the rents and profits of the lands should be employed to the maintenance of a free-school, repairs of the bridges,

high

highways, and other good and charitable uſes in the ſaid town of Loughborough, and that the bridgemaſter ſhould be choſen one year by the feoffees, and another year by ſuch inhabitants as are aſſeſſed to the relief of the poor, and that he ſhould give ſufficient ſecurity to the miniſter and churchwardens of the parish for the time being; and it was alſo decreed that the aforementioned George Sarſon, Humphry Blower, John Fowler, and Iſaac Woolley, ſhould no longer act as feoffees; whereupon they made a choice themſelves, and appointed the aforeſaid John Davenport, Eſq. John Brown, clerk, &c. But upon objections made to this freſh choice, Thomas lord Coventry, lord keeper, ordered a competent number of the principal inhabitants of Loughborough to be laid before him, both by the plaintiffs and defendants, and, according to the aforeſaid order made by Sir Nicholas Bacon, choſe twelve feoffees out of the ſaid liſts; but confirmed the decree made by the ſaid commiſſioners in every other particular.

Finally, in Oliver Cromwell's time, on another complaint made againſt John Allen and others, at that time feoffees, an inquiſition was taken at the Biſhop's Fee, near to the borough of Leiceſter, on the 14th of January, 1652, by virtue of a commiſſion out of the ſaid court, directed to Thomas Beaumont, John Goodman, Thomas Pochin, and John Pratt, Eſqrs. and Andrew Collin, gent. when by a decree for ſuch purpoſe iſſued, dated the 21ſt day of February, in the year 1652, the ſaid feoffees were all fined for neglect, and abuſe of their truſt; the ſaid Allen too, having bought an houſe of the value of 96l. in his own name, with the money belonging to the truſt, was obliged to refund it; and by the ſaid decree it is ordered, that the rents and profits of the eſtates ſhall be employed to ſuch uſes and for ſuch purpoſes as are mentioned in the ſaid deed from the aforeſaid Richard Parkyns, Eſq. and John Brown, clerk, to Simon Mudd and others; the particulars whereof are before recited. And thus the whole matter ſtands to this day, ſaving that the value of the ſaid eſtates hath been greatly improved by the late incloſures and alteration of the times; the yearly ſum or income whereof now amounts to 390l. and upwards; the lands lying and being in the pariſhes of Loughborough, Hoton, Thruſſington, Southern, Harby, and Long Whatton, in the county of Leiceſter; and in thoſe of Sutton, Great Leate, and Willoughby, in the county of Nottingham.

Beſides the aforementioned eſtate of Burton's, Loughborough is farther benefited by the following donations and bequeſts:

Bartholomew Hickling's gift for cloathing blue-coat girls, ſchooling, and Bibles, 30l. 18s. a year.

Storer's gift to cloath poor boys, and to buy bread for poor aged people, 30l. a year.

John Hickling's gift for placing out poor apprentices, 27l. a year.

Dawſon's gift for placing out poor apprentices, and bread for the poor, 13l. 6s. 8d. a year.

Somerville's gift, 10l. a year, veſted in the miniſter and churchwardens' hands, in truſt, for placing out poor pariſh-boys apprentices to London.

Fowler's gift for putting out apprentices, 7l. a year.

Clark's gift, 3l. 18s. a year, left to the rectors and churchwardens for the time being, in truft, for books, and teaching poor boys reading, writing, and caſting up accompts.

Palmer's gift, 2l. 2s. 6d. a year, made payable to the overſeers of the poor, 30s. whereof to be diſtributed amongſt the aged poor born in the parish; 12s. to purchaſe four Bibles for four poor perſons; and the 2s. 6d. remaining, the overſeers (I am told) ſhare amongſt themſelves for their trouble.

Mansfield's gift, 40s. a year, to twenty poor men at 2s. each.

Hawley's gift of 20s. a year, to ten poor widows, at 2s. each.

Next, as to the town of Loughborough. And whatever herein might formerly have been deemed fair buildings, at the time when Burton wrote the hiſtory of the county, I cannot poſitively ſay; but it is certain that at the time of my writing this [1770], they are in general but very indifferent; the beſt, comparatively ſpeaking ſo: however, not the leaſt tincture of elegance graces any one ſingle building in the whole place.

A great part of the town belongs to the Earl of Huntingdon; and the greater part of the worſt buildings fell to his lordſhip's ſhare. Should a fire happen here with a high wind, what owing to the thatch and rotten timber, the devaſtation enſuing muſt in all probability be very terrible.

And now I am obſerving what might happen, let me not omit ſaying what has heretofore already happened by fire; for by an old church brief now under my inſpection, dated March 1, 1688-9, it appears that two dreadful fires had happened in the preceding year (as related already in p. 483, where, for "1666," r. "1688"). The firſt of theſe two fires is ſtill known by the name of Webſter's fire; as it is ſaid to have firſt began in a malt-kiln in one Webſter's yard, in a ſtreet called the Woodgate, in this town. The latter happened in an obſcure place in the ſuburbs thereof, called the Bear's-hole; ſince which time, and more ſo in the year 17--, another terrible fire happened in the ſame ſtreet, viz. the Woodgate, which burnt furiouſly, and did much damage; this is called Jefferies' fire, as beginning near his dwelling-houſe, in one of his out buildings: and indeed the greateſt part of the houſes now ſtanding in that ſtreet, are within theſe few years of the above-mentioned calamities.

June 6, 1642, there fell the violenteſt ſtorm of hail* deſcribed in p. 478; and on Thurſday March 5, 1761, a fire in the Hall at noon, with a very high wind, which greatly endangered the town.

On Thurſday July 31, 1735, there happened here a very violent ſtorm, attended with thunder and lightning; it began about ten o'clock in the forenoon, and laſted for two hours without intermiſſion; at noon it abated for a very little while, but returned, and continued with as much violence as before for two or three hours ſucceſſively, which on a ſudden occaſioned ſo great an inundation in the North-well parts

* Of which ſee the note in Grey's Hudibras.

of the town as was never known in the memory of man. The torrent of water ran with great impetuosity even down the lower side of the market-place knee-deep, and filled the shops, and little lower than the middle of the Swan-street it would swim a horse. Many families near the brook were driven up, and confined for some time in the upper stories of their houses.

At the lower end of the market-place, on the same spot of ground where the old cross stood, stands the present butter and hen cross, the slated roof whereof is supported by eight round brick pillars set up in an octagon form, arched above from one to the other; with an ascent of four stone gradations, or steps on the inside. This building was erected in the year 1742; on the summit hereof is fixed a spindle in a ball, bearing the four cardinal points of the compass, E. W. N. S. with a proper vane, shewing the sitting of the wind, topped with an earl's coronet, all of wrought iron manufacture.

Close to one side of this structure is placed Hudibras's wooden sail, or parish stocks. Near to the cross also is one of the principal inns, known by the name of the George and Dragon.

On the upper end of the said market-place stands a ruinous brick edifice, called the Court Chamber, where is annually held the lord's leet; and which, by an inscription over the door, appears to have been built in the year 1688, but does no more honour to the architect than the shambles and shops beneath it.

Adjoining to the shambles, in an obscure corner, is a small prison, or black hole, for the confinement of vagrants and disorderly persons.

A few paces lower from the court chamber, on the North-west side of the street, is the corn market, where stands an old whipping-post, some years ago plentifully encircled with bags of corn on a market-day; but of late, by artful management, and the iniquitous combinations of avaricious farmers, there has hardly been set out a single bag; but the grain in general hath been bought and sold in the public inns and ale-houses, by sample.

Lower down in the market-place, and on the other side extending near to the cross, stands, detached from all other buildings, a row, or rather clump, of miserable houses, with petty shops belonging to them; an unseemly nuisance, which if removed would render the street now spacious and uniform.

This market, not only in respect to corn but all other kinds of provisions, is got abundantly dearer than before the late inclosures took place. Forty years ago, or perhaps somewhat less, the malt trade was very brisk here and extensive, but is reduced to little more than a home consumption; not is trade in general to be boasted of in this place. The chief manufactures at present carried on here, are wool-combing and frame-work-knitting; but I know not of any person in the parish that hath made a fortune by either.

Besides the old fairs aforementioned, there are since two new ones added to the number, or rather old ones new-revived, in the year 1730, which are annually held in the spring season, viz. one on the 28th of March, the other on the 25th of April, chiefly for sheep and horned cattle; and these, I am informed, answer very well. As to Holy Thursday fair, commonly so called, it is no fair by grant or procla-

proclamation, but only a customary relict of merchants or young people to Loughborough on that particular day, for their pleasure and entertainment.

From the cross, as the centre, branch out three of the principal streets of this town; that is to say, Southward through the Kight-row, the High-street or High-gate, being the high road to Leicester, and to London; Westward, the Bear-street, leading through the Rother towards Derby; Northward, Churchgate and Church-gate, leading to the church, and forwards to Derby, which the Market Place, opposite, enters through the Watch-end to the gates, or along the Forest-lane to the forest.

At the bottom of the High-gate, and on the right from the cross, stands the other principal inn, known by the sign of the Bear's Head, the Earl of Huntingdon's crest, being its property, where the post-office and coach-office are at present kept. A good part of this inn was rebuilt in 1732, and it is now a far more commodious one for the reception of gentlemen and travellers.

Nearly opposite to this house is a long spacious street called the Baxter-gate, leading upwards to the common bake-house, which is now no more. Why this street is called the *Baxter*-gate I am not clear: the mansion here, throughout a *baxter*, in Scotland is called a *baxtry*; there is, perhaps, as heritage to the last common bake-house, the only one, formerly, in the whole town, and consequently there was in those days great resort, it might possibly take the name of *Baxter*, or *Baker's-gate*.

Turning short at the top of this street on the right, is a street called the Pinfold-gate, as running towards and beyond the pinfold or common pound, and a town street it is.

Turning short to the left, commences another street called Sparrow-hill, uniting with the upper end of the church-gate, at the great entrance into the church-yard, passing at the same time on toward the town's end for Nottingham road.

The last street I shall think worth my while to mention is the Wood-gate: this, being perhaps the most spacious street in the town, would, if the buildings were good, make an handsome figure. In former times it was the principal road to those extensive woods which then spread over the whole face of the country.

The pavement of the streets in general, chiefly owing to the weight and number of heavy carriages passing, the coal, are laid in an indifferent manner, consequently very dirty in bad weather, and more especially so, as there is no public surveyor appointed to remove and carry away the dirt.

Towards the upper end of the church-gate, on the right hand (going up the street) stands a very ancient stone building, for many years known by the name of the Old Gaol, which in 1733 was repaired, flagged over, and beautified, and was then appropriated to the use of the high constables, for the reception of the town's men. Before the late alterations, notwithstanding it had been inhabited from time to time by various persons, and, as [illegible] by Dugdale [illegible] also mentioned, from the thickness of its walls, the particular form of the stone door-cases, its windows crossed with iron bars, a dark deep cell in one corner of the house resembling a dungeon, and other distinct marks of duresse, it bore

have worn the appearance of a prison; but at what period of time it really was ſuch, is not at this day known.

Farther up, and oppoſite to the broad entrance into the church-yard, ſtands the houſe (though of late years much modernized) where formerly dwelt Baron Haſtings of Loughborough, whom Burton ſpeaks of; and in the Cunnery incloſure behind the ſaid hall or houſe, which at that time of day was uſed as a rabbit-warren for the ſervice of the family, formerly ſtood, as it is ſaid, a chapel for the private uſe of the ſame; and at the bottom of the ſaid incloſure or warren there are yet the remains of a large fiſh-pond, called now the Cunnery pool, belonging to the ſaid hall-houſe. From the ſaid warren, and cloſe adjoining thereto, lie many other ſmall and incloſed parcels of land, part of the ſame eſtate, which, on account of their vicinity to the town, let well, and are called the Cunnery-cloſes.

Loughborough conſiſts but of one pariſh, to which belong two hamlets, Woodthorpe and Knight-thorpe, each about a mile, or ſomewhat more, from the town, having their proper officers and maintaining their own poor.

Within the ſame pariſh alſo, and about the ſame diſtance off, Weſtward, ſtands upon an eminence near to the north, Burleigh hall, a neat box, now belonging to Benjamin Tate, Eſq. which commands ſeveral pretty proſpects round the adjacent country.

On a ſpot of ground in the higheſt part of the town, Northwards, ſtands the Church; at the Weſt end whereof riſes a ſtrong handſome tower, adorned with proper battlements. On the cornices of the ſteeple were once four tall beautiful pinnacles of exquiſite workmanſhip, with vanes or fans ſpiring above them, topped with coronets; theſe being by a violent wind, which happened in February 1715, known in this country by the name of Bird's wind, ſuddenly blown down, were ſome time afterwards ſubſtituted by the four ordinary and ſhabby pinnacles now ſtanding, which, it muſt be confeſſed, are in beauty no ways equal to the tower.

The height of this tower from the ground to the ſummit of the preſent pinnacles meaſures 35 yards, and the ſteeple contains ſix bells and a clock; the bells were by ſubſcription all new caſt at Kettering in Northamptonſhire in the year 1753.

The ſtone with which the tower is built is firm, hard, and durable; and within the arch of the Weſt or belfry window, without-ſide the church, are ornamentally cut in ſtone-work ſeveral coats of arms, portcullices, and other devices.

The church itſelf ſeems, by the ſtone it is built of on the outſide, to be a very ancient building, much more ſo than the tower juſt mentioned; and, as an argument to prove it ſo, the church and tower are buildings apparently diſtinct from each other, nor being one built in together, nor are they ſeemingly of the ſame kind of ſtone. The inſide of the church is capacious and noble, conſiſting of three aiſles, the roof upheld by regular handſome arches, ſupported by able pillars; the whole fabric meaſuring, both (including the tower and chancel) on the inſide from Eaſt to Weſt in length 150 feet; in breadth from North to South 67 feet; in height over the middle aiſle to the roof 45 feet.

The church was new paved in a handſome and regular manner, by ſubſcription, with Engliſh ſtone, in 1747, Richard Saintome and Robert Worth being the church-wardens;

windows: the pews also were duly numbered; a pulpit likewise, and founding-board of Norway oak, of neat workmanship, with a good and convenient reading-desk of English oak, were soon after put up on the same spot, and against the same pillar where the old ones stood.

At the upper end of the North aisle is a large vestry-room, for the keeping of the vestments and communion-plate; and for the convention of parish business.

Over the second entrance out of the church into the chancel are the King's arms painted on the wall, done in the reign of King William, near which are also the arms and crest of the Earls of Huntingdon, formerly patrons of the living. On the North wall are the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles Creed; and below them near the door are handsomely executed, in water colours, the portraits of Moses and Aaron duly habited, supporting the two tables of the Ten Commandments.

Nov. 4, 1775, the King's arms were freshly painted, and hallowed for the church, by Bagnall.

At the West end of the church, dividing the nave from the tower, is an arch carried up from the ground to a very great height, worthy of the painter's observation, which formerly lay open to the gallery; but such communication is now stopped.

Here is also a gallery, or loft, erected in the year 1713; the fore front boxes or pews whereof were purchased at the rate of 3*l.* each, by some of the better families then in the parish, as freeholds to their houses. Behind these are several rows of long seats, ascending gradually above one another, on either side of the loft, divided by a flight of steps rising up to the door of a convenient seat, or rather another gallery, appropriated to the singers; under this loft is the baptismal font.

Burton mentions many coats of arms within the church belonging to antient families, none of which are to be met with now. However, up and down in various places thereof, and on the walls, as I have been informed by those who remembered them, were to be seen the manifest traces or appearances of divers Romish saints and other figures, the portrait Popish times, which by repeated white-washings are now totally obliterated; and I may well remember a gigantic form of St. Christopher bearing our Saviour on his shoulders, painted on the wall near the entrance by the great door into the church, on the right hand, over which door the figures of Time and Death yet remain.

Near here is a repository for the diocese, deeds, and other writings, relative to Burton's trust and other charities.

I can not here omit mentioning the ingratitude of some of the inhabitants of this place, who in a rude unmannerly way rejected the noble and generous offer made the parish by the late worthy rector the Rev. Thomas Alleyne, B. D. formerly of Clare Hall, Cambridge, of erecting an organ in the church at his own expence; and I have reason to say that I am pretty confident, had they not so shewed his intention, he would have left an annual salary for the maintenance of an organist for ever out of his own estate.

Throughout the aisles, and other parts of the church, are dispersed a number of grave stones, whose inscriptions are grated round little more of the person buried,

5 Z but

but that he was born on one day, and died upon another; the whole hiſtory of his life being comprehended in thoſe two circumſtances that are common to all mankind. However, thoſe that by their dates favour moſt of antiquity, I ſhall here mention:

1. Engraved on a plate of braſs, in Latin, and in old text, is one of Giles Jordan and Margaret his wife; which Giles died in the year 1415. This is near the veſtry door, and is noticed by Burton.

2. At the upper end of the middle aile, that of Gilbert Meering, gent. who died the 15th day of February, in 1481. This is alſo noticed by Burton; and further, that he, with two of his ſervants, Oliver Farnſworth and John Lilly, were ſlain in a quarrel at Loughborough at the ſame time.

3. Thomas Marſhal, merchant of the Staple, and Agnes his wife; which ſaid Thomas died the 31ſt day of July, 1480 (ſee p. 667). Here are the portraits of the ſaid two perſons, and underneath them thoſe of twelve children in braſs, all buried here (as I ſuppoſe) with their parents. This is near the laſt aforementioned, in a croſs aile facing the South.

4. William Goodwin, in old Monkiſh verſe, cut alſo in braſs and old text (ſee p. 491).

Another of Robert Lemington, mentioned by Burton as merchant of the Staple, I cannot diſcover.

5. At the bottom of the middle aile lie buried the two Hicklings, viz. Bartholomew and John, recorded as benefactors to the town; John died July 21, 1671; the date of the other's death I could not make out.

6. Juſt within the entrance, by the North door, into the church, is a ſtone laid down over the remains of the Rev. Mr. Martin, late maſter of the grammar-ſchool here. This I mention, not for antiquity ſake, but for the ſake of the Latin inſcription, penned by his ſon the Rev. Mr. Martin, of Gotham in Nottinghamſhire, ſome years ſince maſter of Appleby ſchool, in the county of Leiceſter; and is as follows*:

" M. S.
Samuelis Martin,
Qui [illegible] annos quinquaginta, indefeſſo labore, nec minori fœlicitate, publicæ hujus ciſtidi ſchole [illegible] & omnia pueris bonas artes inſtruxit; nec aliis interim vitæ [illegible] [illegible] & ſeu virtutis ſpectes, juſtum, & propoſiti tenacem; ſeu [illegible] gravem, lanceum, piium, ſeu maritum, patrem, am-

* A very different [illegible] of it is given in p. 492. Perhaps the one was intended only; the other actually [illegible]

cum

cum Chriſtianis omnibus fecitque virtutibus conſpicuum, & ſpartam ſuam ubique ornantem reperies. Obiit 29 Martii, anno Salutis 1748, ætat. 74."

The lower part of this ſtone, containing the remainder of this inſcription, relative to Mrs. Martin, wife of the above Mr. Martin, being by accident flattered, and ſeveral of the words defaced, I made no farther attempt.

In the veſtry is a ſtone which covers the aſhes of Thomas Burton, on which is inſcribed as in p. 485.

At the eaſt end of the chancel of this church is a neat altar piece of the Doric order, made of Norway oak, the entablature whereof are ſupported by two pilaſters, and two columns of the ſame order, but fluted with that of the Corinthian.

The communion-table is alabaſter, ſupported by a wrought-iron frame painted and gilt, ſtanding on a ſtone pavement, two aſcents or ſteps higher than the chancel floor, encompaſſed by a rail and banniſters of the ſame oak.

The chancel is alſo wainſcoted with the ſame; and at the lower end were erected ſix pews of the like wood, belonging to the rector for the time being, three whereof were, in the year 1763, converted by the then rector Mr. Bickham into one large pew for the uſe of his family.

The floor of the chancel was alſo new-laid, part with large quarries of Purbeck ſtone, and the remainder with grave ſtones of the ſame; and this was all done in the year 1748, at the ſole expence of the then rector Mr. Allerne, who was alſo a generous contributor to the new-paving of the church, the new-roofing, and hanging the bells, and towards the pulpit and ſounding-board aforementioned.

The communion plate belonging to this church conſiſts of two large ſilver flaggons, given by the late Mrs. Dorothy Willan, of Knighthorpe in this parish; two ſilver cups or chalices, with covers, one given by John Oldershaw, of this parish, Eſq. who lies buried on the north ſide of the chancel, the other by Mr. Bartholomew Hickling, heretofore churchwarden; two ſilver ſalvers (no name inſcribed), ſaid to be a further gift of the ſaid Mrs. Willan; and two ſilver plates to collect the alms in, being "the gift of the late Edward Bates, Eſq. for the uſe of "the parishioners in the church of Loughborough in the county of Leiceſter, "1727," as appears from a Latin inſcription engraven on the ſame.

On the S. ſide of this chancel is an ancient grave-ſtone, on which is [illegible] ſculpture a pair of hands, wherein are expreſſed the following verſes in ſtanchon [illegible]:

"Quisquis [illegible] Nomine, ſubtus [illegible] cernis Robertus,
Pulvere conditus [illegible] mutatione [illegible],
Primum erat is [illegible],
Loughborgi rector, parochiæ ſed Wyvæ [illegible]."

[illegible], p. 485.

Near to this is another ſtone with the following inſcription:

" Nic. Hall, S. T. B." &c. as in p. 486.

Near to this a third: " Mary Wilſon," &c. as in p. 486.

On the North ſide of the chancel, and at the lower end, is a ſmall vault, covered with a large white ſtone, in which lies buried Mrs. Catherine Meachum, who died April 17, 1726. She was daughter of ——— Meachum, gent. who at that time lived at Loughborough, and generouſly beſpoke an altar-piece for the church; but on his receiving an abſent here, he left the place, and retired to Rugby in the county of Warwick, where he finiſhed his days; but during his life-time made a preſent of the ſaid altar-piece to the pariſh church of Dunwich in the ſaid county, where it was erected at the donor's expence.

Againſt the North wall, and at the upper end, is placed a ſubſtantial and beautiful monument of white marble (if kept clean) properly decorated and gilt; on the face of which is inſcribed, " Joanna Walters," &c. as in p. 490.

On the left hand next to the above, is erected a monument of white marble for Dean Bright, formerly rector of this church, who gave meadow land in this pariſh, uſually valued at 10l. a year, for the reading of morning prayers on the week-days. The inſcription [*] (as I am informed) was written by the learned Dr. Burnet, Maſter of the Charter-houſe, and runs as follows:

" Hic politæ ſunt reliquiæ Georgii Bright," &c. as in p. 488.

Againſt the ſame wall, and a little to the left, is fixed up a neat monument of black marble, well poliſhed, ſuitably ornamented, and of a pyramidal form, whoſe inſcription in gold letters (penned by the Rev. Mr. Gifford, of Duffield, co. Derby) beſpeaks it,

" Sacred to the memory of John Alleyne. B. D." &c. as in p. *346.

Lower ſtill againſt the ſaid wall is affixed a ſmall black marble, edged or bordered with white marble, on which appears the following epitaph:

" Hic jacet vir verè pius & Reverendi Joannes Brown," &c. as in p. 487.

" Quod dudùm in cœlis ſcriptum eſt, quid marmore nomen
Sculpimus? hoc vivis ponimus, eſſe pii
Exemplo, ut diſcant: ſic lucem prætulit ille,
Vitâ fax ardens; & tuba voce fuit."

Within the church are kept in readineſs, on any ſudden alarm, two fire-engines; viz. a large one and a ſmall one. The firſt, it is ſaid, was many years ago purchaſed

[*] In l. 3. of that inſcription, p. 488, r. " judiciique;" and l. 9. r. " fuco."

by

by the feoffees for the uſe of the pariſh; the laſt, one of Newham's and Wing's, it appears by the pariſh-books, was purchaſed by their order Feb. 15, 1742, during the maſterſhip of the late Dr. Butler, for the ſame uſe, and coſt 26l.

Here are two churchwardens, one choſen by the miniſter, the other by the pariſh, as alſo two ſidemen, who aſſiſt the churchwardens in their office.

The church yard, or cemetery, though nearly two acres and two roods of ground, is not by over-and-above ſufficient for the decent reception of the dead; on the South ſide they are very much crowded; and though fifty years ago there was not the mark of a grave to be ſeen, but of a *fas de ſe*, or excommunicated perſon, on the North ſide, yet now this ſide is nearly covered over with them, an argument of the late increaſed population of the inhabitants. Though it is plain, from the bones found in every grave now made, that this plot of ground hath been dug over heretofore; and from a conſiderable number of pieces of decayed ſculls, and fragments of bones ſome years ago turned up in making one ſingle grave, in a line betwixt the North door and the oppoſite boundary wall; it is not improbable but that many of the bodies of thoſe who died of the aforementioned plague in this town were buried there.

Beſides, a certain bye-law, to this day called the Dead-law, always reported to have been the road uſed, during that terrible time, for carrying the dead from the more interior parts of the town, to the place of their burial, ſeems to bear ſtrong reflection to the Weſt gates of the church-yard.

The grave-ſtones are of Swithland ſlate.

A little diſtance from the ſaid gates ſtands the rectory or parſonage-houſe, ſeemingly an ancient, ſtrong edifice, built in the times when good Engliſh oak was plentiful hereabouts, as appears by the roof of this building in the inſide.

The patron of this church is Emanuel College, Cambridge, to which society the living was given by Henry the third Earl of Huntingdon of the Haſtings family. This donation was made in the 28th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, two years only after the foundation of the college, which was in 1584, during the preſidency of the firſt maſter, the Rev. Dr. Chaderton, who lived to the age of 103 years. This donation was alſo afterwards confirmed with the college by George the eighth earl of this family in 1618; but determined in favour of the college.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at 40l. 19s. 7d. yearly tenths 4l. 1s. 11d. and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. This benefice, without the late augmentation, was reckoned, *communi anno*, worth 500l. a year: it is now (1790) ſaid to be worth more than 500l. *

There are alſo three diſſenting meeting-houſes, one for the Presbyterians, another for a certain ſect of Unitarians, General Baptiſts, called a third made use of by [illegible], who are followers of Wesley.

On the front of ſome houſes in the more ancient parts of this town are deſcribed ſeveral ſculptures, ſuch as, carved on the ſpouting of the windows, &c. as 1600, the Adam and Eve, the Bull's head, the Crooked billet, as alſo large ſpreading Vines with numbers of grapes adorning ſuch houſes formerly in bow-fronts, taverns, or other places of entertainment.

* And now (1791) ſuppoſed to be worth [illegible]

By a lift returned by the conſtables of this pariſh in 1770, it appeared that there were at ſuch time forty-three licenſed inns and ale-houſes therein; a number far more than ſufficient to anſwer any good purpoſes, were it not for the uſe made of them to furniſh quarters for the king's troops, on the uſual occaſions.

Here is annually, in the month of October, a court leet held by the lord of the manor's ſteward; wherein are choſen a jury of twelve men, who are occaſionally called upon to prevent encroachments in building, planting, &c. and to decide and ſettle various kinds of controverſies and differences in the pariſh, touching property, nuiſances, &c. Herein are alſo choſe two conſtables, and two thirdboroughs, likewiſe fleſh-ſealers, fieldreeves, and pinders. Here are alſo a pariſh beadle, a common cryer, and a bellman.

Among the early rectors of Loughborough, p. 483, Thomas de Turvile ſhould be dated 1228; he reſigned in 1242.

Thomas de Thorp was preſented in 1243, with a reſerve of fifteen marks annually to his predeceſſor Turvile.

P. 497. 670. Remigius de Poklinton had the rectory of *Medburne* in 1236, *in commendam* with Abkettleby.

P. 498. 672. The church of *Melton* was granted to the prior and convent of Lewes, *in proprios uſus*, 1287.

P. 502. 671. Robert of Northampton, rector of Thorp, was preſented to a portion of *Miſſerton* in 1244.

P. 503. *Mountſorrel*, otherwiſe *Mount-Soar-hill*, is in the hundred of Weſt Goſcote. Its name is a compound, as is ſaid, of the Engliſh and Norman languages. It is ſituated immediately upon the river Soar; and was once (temp. Hen. III.) celebrated for its famous caſtle, which ſtood upon a prodigious eminence.

Part of this townſhip is in the pariſh of Rothley.

It has a chapel, and a reſident chaplain; at preſent the Rev. John Simpſon.

A view of the Caſtle-hill, taken in 1757 by Captain Groſe, is engraved in Plate XLIII. from an original drawing communicated by that gentleman.

Inſcriptions in the chapel, tranſcribed in 1788 by Mr. Jee:

Thomas Greaſley, Gent. died Jan. 21, 1765, aged 52.
Ann his wife, died Jan. 3, 1773, aged 63.
Sophia their daughter, died Oct. 12, 1767, aged 16.
Prudence Jackſon, relict of John Jackſon, died Aug. 29, 1786, aged 74.
John Abbots, Gent. died Dec. 5, 1781, aged 50.
Elizabeth, wife of John Abbots, and daughter of John Jackſon, maſter of Wigſton's Hoſpital, died June 27, 1775, aged 47. See p. 778.

Mary,

Castle Hill at Hampstead Lancashire 1811

Plate XIII p. 41

eſtate now in poſſeſſion of Meſſrs Hartop and Pares. The preſent maſter is the Rev. Joſeph Edmundſon, elected in 1788.

John Abell died rector June 12, 1611.
Cuthbert Nicholſon; died Dec. 5, 1654.
John Habbock; died Dec. 14, 1657.
John Pate; died July 4, 1690.
John Corbet; died Sept. 12, 1693.
William Gilbert; died April 7, 1719.
Robert Sanderſon; died Sept. 17, 1743.
Joſeph Cardale; died June 1, 1786.
Joſeph Edmundſon; inducted Aug. 5, 1786.

Inſcription in the church:

"Hoc
To the memory of the truely pious and vertuous Mrs. Mary Price, daughter of Thomas Price, gentleman, who departed this life June 30, A. D. 1697.
Devotum.

Metalls may ſerve to blazon common worth,
But ſhe exceeds all tearms to ſet her forth;
Let this ſuffice to ſay ſhe had a mind,
Contain'd the quinteſſence of womankind.
The righteous ſhall be had in everlaſting remembrance."

In the church-yard:

"Thomas Phipps died Jan. 31, 1783, aged 78.
Through various ſcenes in life I paſs'd;
To Heaven 's my change, I hope, at laſt.
Grace his wife died Oct. 24, 1768, aged 69."

Sarah Ball died Nov. 7, 1777, aged 35.
Nathaniel Ball died April 1, 1754, aged 75. He was firſt maſter of the ſchool founded here by Lord Crewe.
Thomas Raſk died Oct. 22, 1769, aged 62.
John Colſon died May 6, 1710, aged 84.
Ann his wife died Oct. 6, 1710, aged 63.
John Mortimer died Sept. 3, 1769, aged 60.
Elizabeth Flamſon died Nov. 5, 1753, aged 58.
Richard Flamſon died Aug. 13, 1778, aged 61.
Richard Flamſon died July 7, 1772, aged 77.
John Flamſon died May 19, 1758, aged 19.
Ellin, wife of Richard Phipps, died July 22, 1765, aged 46.
Elizabeth Wrak died Oct. 2, 1785, aged 72.
Mary, wife of John Wildman, died Nov. 10, 1763, aged 61.

John Williams died April 19, 1775, aged 76.
[illegible] died Aug. 18, 1765, aged 67.
[illegible] died Oct. 2, 1781, aged 20.
Elizabeth Archer died July 19, 1770, aged 36.
John Mounteney died Dec. 25, 1780, aged 56.
Mary Mounteney died Feb. 11, 1777, aged 80.
[illegible] died Sept. 4, 1773, aged 87.
William Heatherley died Nov. 27, 1705, aged 50.
John Mounteney, gent. died May 22, 1730, aged 39.
George Mounteney, gent. died Jan. 23, 1726.
William Bradford died Jan. 10, 1744, aged 60.
William Barrs died April 6, 1785, aged 65.
Thomas Siddons died July 20, 1777, aged 64.
Humphrey Atterton died April 12, 1723, aged 77.
Jane his wife died Oct. 24, 1724, aged 72.
Jane and Elizabeth Dixie; Jane died Feb. 3, 1779; Elizabeth died Jan. 8, 1780; each of them aged 79 years.

P. 516. 675. In Plate XXXI. fig. 12, 13, are two views of ancient ſculpture, from the porch of the church of *Oadby*, taken by Mr. Pridden in 1788.

P. 516. 676. Peter de Bocland reſigned the priory of *Oſulveſton* in 1235. Richard formerly præcentor of Orkney, ſucceeded in 1235.

Ibid. The following extract, relative to *Overton Quatermarſh* (or *Cole Orton*, ſee pp. 441. 676. 853.) and other towns in this county, is ſomewhat curious:

"To oure truely and right welbeloved counſeillours Maiſter John Moreton, clerc of oure rolles in oure chauncerye, and Maiſter John Gunthorp, clerc of oure parliament, and to either of theim.

By the King.

R. E.

Truely and right welbeloved, we grete you wele, and woll and ſtraitly charge you, yat ye entre, or doo to be entred in the rolle or rolles and recordes of the reſumpcion of our Parliament holden at Weſtm' the xxixth day of Aprill, the iiid yere of oure reigne, for our truely and welbeloved ſervaunte Richard Haſtyng', Squier, this proviſion that enſueth. Provided alway, that this acte, or eny other acte made or to be made in this preſent Parliament, extend not nor be prejudiciall to our welbeloved ſervaunt Richard Haſtings, Squier, of, to, or for, the manoires or lordſhips of *Overton Quatermars*, *Coten*, *Oadby*, and *Cunſton*, with their appurtenaunc', in the ſhire of Leiceſtre, the advoucions of the chirches of Overton Quatermars, Oadby, and Cunſton, landes and tents, medowes, leſues, paſtures, rents, reverſions, ſervices, poſſeſſions, and heriditaments, with their appurtenaunc'; the which lately were of John Beumont, Squier, or eny other to his uſe in Overton Quatermars, Coten, Oadby, and Cunſton, aforſaid, Overton Stancy, Ofgathorp,

gathorp, Thurgeſton, Northington, and in the parifh of Whitwik in the faid fhire; a mefe, a yerdland, iii acres of medowe, with their appurtenaunce', in Hethorn in the fame fhire; a mefe, a yerdland, and ii acres of medowe, with their appurtenaunce', in Hoby Walton in the fame fhire, yat fumtyme were of the fame John Beaumond, or eny other to his uſe. Yeven under our ſigner at oure paleis of Wedſr', the xviii day of Novembr' *, the xii yere of oure reigne. R. E.

Sedet ad p."

P. 520. 681. A ſtone coffin found under an arch in the South aile of *Peckleton* church now ſtands at the Weſt end thereof.

On the South ſide of the chancel is an arched tomb with a recumbent figure.

P. 520. 683. Theobald died rector of *Pickwell* in 1248; and was then ſucceeded by Edward of Weſtminſter.

P. 521. 684. John Marſhall was preſented to *Rakedale* Aug. 12, 1404; and reſigned it the ſame year, Dec. 9.

P. 521. 684. Nothing of antiquity, I learn from Mr. Jee, occurs in the church of *Ratcliff on the Wreke*.

The following were rectors there:

Henry Boulter.
Ebenezer Boyer.
Thomas Harriſon.
William Barsby.
Samuel Belton; died 1783.
Griffiths Gardener is the preſent rector, 1788.
Earl Ferrers is the proprietor of the manor.

The ancient Roman road called the Fofs-way runs through this hamlet, between which and the river is a tumulus † of ſome magnitude, which Mr. Carte thus deſcribes:

"There is an ancient funeral monument, in the manner of the Britons, before the arrival of the Romans, at a village called Ratcliffe, conſiſting of a mount of earth about 150 feet long, 220 broad, and 40 high. It is not to be ſuppoſed that this monument was raiſed to the memory of one ſingle perſon; but rather it was conſecrated to perpetuate the memory of a battle between the inhabitants of the iſland and the Belgian Britons."

Another account of this tumulus is, "About four miles from Bonny Caſtle (Leiceſter) there is an unuſual tumulus, which I take to be the monument of a Danish king. It is about a furl. length on the ſide Ratcliff in the Weſt, between the top road and the river. And whereas all tumuli within I have not as yet

* In 1481. See Rot. Parl. vol. V. p. 508. This grant was not ſigned by Edward.
† See Carte, vol. I. p. 122.

round form, this is long, and agrees with the account which Olaus Wormius gives us of the ſepulchres of the moſt ancient Daniſh kings *."

Inſcriptions in the church:

Mary, wife of the Rev. Samuel Belton, rector of this pariſh, died April 27, 1778, aged 62.
Rev. Ebenezer Boyer died Nov. 21, 1729, aged 70.
Rev. Henry Boulter died March 13, 1697, aged 81.
Jane Southernwood died Sept. 19, 1775, aged 50.
Ca. third daughter of William and Mary Beck, died April 26, 1743, aged 53.
James Morriſon, gent. died Jan. 25, 1745, aged 44.
Mary his wife died March 6, 1759, aged 57.
William Beck died Sept. 25, 1738, aged 82.
Mary his wife died Nov. 30, 1731, aged 73.

In the church-yard:

Eliezar Southernwood died Oct. 10, 1770, aged 66.
Elizabeth his wife died Oct. 18, 1750, aged 41.
Thomas Chamberlain died April 1, 1754, aged 69.
Ann his wife died June 1, 1775, aged 72.
John Sarſon, ſon of John and Mary Sarſon, died March 5, 1786, aged 34.
Mary, wife of John Sarſon, died Dec. 31, 1778, aged 67.
Mary, wife of Samuel Barsby, died Dec. 5, 1784, aged 73.
Samuel Barsby, ſenior, died April 14, 1788, aged 67.
Samuel Barsby, junior, died June 9, 1775, aged 29.
Mary, wife of Mark Barsby, died Oct. 31, 1781, aged 33.
Elizabeth Radwell died March 27, 1768, aged 56.
Martha, wife of Peter Webſter, died May 19, 1695, aged 25.
Joyce his ſecond wife died Jan. 26, 1715, aged 57.
Mary, wife of Timothy Skillington, died in July 1741, aged 44.
Peter Rudder died Sept. 22, 1714, aged 10.
William Sharpe died June 17, 1743, aged 74.
Ann, wife of William Sharpe, died March 29, 1729, aged 50.
Elizabeth, wife of Peter Rudder, died Sept. 29, 1721, aged 55.

P. 522. Inſcriptions in the chapel of *Ratcliff Culey*:

Thomas Farmer, gent. died Nov. 29, 1713, aged 32.
Ruth, wife of Thomas Watts, and daughter of Thomas Moore, of Appleby Parva, gent. died Nov. 2, 1723, aged 37 years.

* It was the rude cuſtom of thoſe pagans, at the burial of their leaders and kings, to raiſe over their graves a large mount of earth, which ſerved the purpoſe of a ſepulchre.

In

In the chapel-yard :

" H. S. I.

Reliquiæ Danielis Piercy & Mariæ filiæ ejus unicæ, quorum ille die Julii 30 mortem obiit anno æræ Chriſtianæ 1733, æt. 42 ; hæc primo cal. Auguſt. e vita migravit anno Domini prædicto 1733, æt. ſuæ 7."

Joſeph Cheattle died March 15, 1765, aged 22.
Michael Thompſon died Jan. 9, 1780, aged 44.
Mary, wife of Thomas Clare, died Dec. 11, 1753, aged 41.
John Smith died Sept. 22, 1727, aged 61.
Ann Smith died Feb. 19, 1724, aged 39.
Thomas Wright, clerk of this parish, died June 15, 1718, aged 40.
Mary Wright died Sept. 11, 1729, aged 82.

P. 524. 668. In December 1788, was diſcovered at *Sapcote*, in digging a grave under the North wall of the chancel, a large ſtone coffin, quite entire, which the Rev. Mr. Burrough, rector, cauſed to be opened. It contained a human ſkeleton, very perfect, turned almoſt black ; and was afterwards, by his order, re-buried. The coffin was made remarkably ſtrong : the lid raiſed in the middle about one inch and a quarter from the plain ſurface of the ſtone lid, of a white cement, on which were carved devices, the whole length of a human figure ; one part was alſo in the form of a bread plate, nearly reſembling what is ſketched in Plate XXXI. fig. 14. (perhaps the Baſſet's arms); but no viſible inſcription. The whole appearance of the coffin was like that of a trunk, from the cement laid on, riſing gradually from the edges to the middle, and not concave under it ; the inhabitants ſay it contained the body of ſome officer buried there in the time of the civil wars, as the ſoldiers lay encamped on both ſides of the town ; but more probably of ſome grandee, buried there in the time of Lord Baſſet, or the Barons' wars, which happened in the time of Ralph Baſſet, who was ſummoned to Parliament as a Baron 49 Henry III. They have been lately repairing and modernizing the chancel window of the pariſh church ; and as theſe reliques of painted glaſs may be thrown about with indifference, ſhould there be any curioſities, it is hoped ſome able antiquary will forward ſuch obſervations* as he may think of conſequence to amuſe the public, and preſerve from oblivion the few remains of that noble and ancient family.

P. 526. 691. Mr. Horton was rector of *Sharnford* in September 1724.

P. 527. 691. In *Shenton* [illegible], occupied by a farmer, a maſſive ſtrong building, formerly the ſeat of [illegible] Wollaſton, Eſq. lord of this manor, whoſe deſcendant, William Wollaſton, of Great Finborough Hall in Suffolk, and ſucceſſor to Dr. Wollaſton, chaplain in ordinary to his Majeſty, &c. &c. now enjoys the ſame.

* On further enquiry, we find that moſt of the [illegible] have been [illegible] up in [illegible] at the time of [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] &c. In the other windows [illegible] glaſs, which [illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] preſented [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Inſcriptions in the chapel:

1. Upon a mural monument, with two buſts:

"Neare this place is buryed the body of William Wollaſton, lord of this manour of Shanton in the county of Leiceſter, eldeſt ſon of Henry Wollaſton, of St. Martin's Orgars parish, London, Eſq. who deſcended from the Wollaſtons, of Perton in the county of Stafford. Hee was born in Nov. 1581, and departed this life the 10th of December, 1666, anno ætatis 86.

And alſo in the ſame place is buried the body of Anne Wollaſton his wife, who departed this life the 16th day of Feb. 1629, anno ætat. 31. Shee was one of the daughters of Humphry Whitgrave, of Greate Bridgeford in the county of Stafford, eſq.

They had four ſonnes, Henry, William, Richard, and John; the two youngeſt died in their infancy, and lye here buried. Henry married Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Knightly, of Harringſordbury Parke in the county of Hertford, Eſq. and dyed without iſſue March 10, 1662, anno ætatis 44. William marryed Elizabeth, the only daughter of Francis Cave of Ingersby in the county of Leiceſter, eſq. by the Lady Villiers, of Brookesby in the ſame county of Leiceſter, and hath had iſſue by her three ſons and three daughters, whereof William, Henry, and Elizabeth, are dead; Francis, Anne, and Rebecca, are living."

2. Upon a ſtone of blue marble, whereon is placed a braſs plate:

"Of your charitie pray for the ſoule of Richard Evate, gentilman, and Joyes his laſte wife, by whome he has yſſue IIII ſonnes and VII dowghters, Roberte, William, George, and Thomas; Anne, Margarett, Katerine, Marye, Anne, Elizabeth, and Dorothy; his ſecond wife Johane, by whom he had no yſſue; the third wife Anne, by whom he had yſſue II ſonnes and II dowghters, Richard, Stephun, Joyes, and Anne, the whiche Richard deceaſed the xx day of January, anno MDLIII, on whoſe ſoule Jhu have mercy."

3. "Here lyeth buryed the bodies of Richard Everaed and Jane his wife, which Richard was the ſonn and heire apparent of Robart Everaed, who lyeth alſo here buried; and the ſaide Jane was the doughter and heire of Richard Waterton, of Borowe in the Merſh in the countye of Lincolne; the ſaide Richard died the 8th day of December, anno Domini, which was 35 regni Elizabeth, and the ſaide Jane died the 10th of April, 1610. They had betweene them 1 ſonne and 1 doughter. They lived in this world not many yeares, but died in hope of a joyful reſurrection through Chriſt."

4. "Here lieth buried the bodyes of Robert Everaed and Margarett his wife, which Robert was the ſonne and heire of Richard Everaed, whileſt he lived of Hether in the county of Leyſter, and the ſaid Margaret was one of the doughters of Tho. Wolloriton, of Culpho in the county of Suff. The ſaid Margarett died the VIIIth

viiiith day of January, 1582, and the faid Robert died the xiiith daye of March, 1597. They had betweene them iv fonnes and v doughters. They lived in the feare, and died in the faith of Chriſt."

The above are in capital letters upon lead, or a mixed metal, inlaid on the marble, with the arms of the family.

5. "William Fox died June 28, 1780, aged 55.

With deepeſt thought, ſpectator, view thy fate,
Thus mortals paſs to an immortal ſtate;
Through Death's dark vale we hope he's found the way,
To the bright regions of eternal day!"

Elizabeth, wife of William Fox.
John Beeby died Sept. 2, 1754, aged 62.
Mary his wife died March 23, 1742, aged 42.
John, ſon of the above, died May 11, 1734, aged 1 month.
William Beeby died Feb. 20, 1757, aged 1 year.
Elizabeth Beeby died Nov. 6, 1772, aged 1 year.
William Beeby died Jan. 16, 1773, aged 42.
Thomas, ſon of William and Mary Beeby, died March 18, 1774, aged 9.
James Goode died April 26, 1760.
William Tarleton died March 17, 1727, aged 2.
Mary Tarleton, reliƈt of Robert Tarleton, died April 27, 1734.
Mary their daughter died Aug. 11, 1733, aged 10.

In the chapel-yard:

Rev. Mr. Albion Shrigley died March 7, 1728-9, aged 39.
Maria de Caſtro, Joannis de Caſtro, baronetti, filia, obiit Julii 25, anno Dom. 1696, ætat 6.
Antonius de Caſtro obiit Junii 11, anno Dom. 1705, ætat. 3.
Rebecca de Caſtro obiit Decembris 10, anno Dom. 1707, ætat. 9.
Elizabeth Monck died April 23, 1707, aged 62.
Richard Carter died Feb. 21, 1785, aged 11.
Mary, wife of Thomas Harriſon, died April 22, 1777, aged 46.
Thomas Harriſon died Oƈt. 23, 1770, aged 54.
Ed. Harriſon died May 1, 1739, aged 58.
Elizabeth his wife died Oƈt. 18, 1753, aged 71.
Thomas Harriſon died March 11, 1740, aged 69.
Rots Mawby died Sept. 10, 1768, aged 77.
Thomas Baxter died July 25, 1741, aged 63.
Elizabeth his wife died Oƈt. 31, 1720, aged 42.
Robert Baxter died Feb. 13, 1739, aged 17.
Ann Baxter died July 20, 1740.
Thomas Baxter died March 24, 1728, aged 76.
Francis Baxter died April 30, 1754, aged 73.
Elizabeth, wife of Chriſtopher Lea, died Feb. 11, 1722, aged 69.

P. 529. 693. Inſcriptions in the church of *Sibbeſton*:

" Orate pro anima Johannis Moore, ſacerdotis facultatis, artium magiſtri, & prebendarii de Olmonderley, reſtoris huj' parochialis eccleſie de Sybbyſtone in comitatu Leceſtrie, qui obiit XXVIII die menſis Maii, anno Domini MCCCCCXXXII, cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen."

Rev. Mr. Farmery Law, rector of Sibſon 44 years, died Sept. 29, 1769, aged 70.
Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Francis Wotton, of Ketton in the county of Rutland, Eſq. died Auguſt 11, 1765, aged 73.
Margaret Hayne, ſiſter to the Rev. Mr. Law, died Nov. 1, 1777, aged 88.
John Pratt, of Wellsborough, died Feb. 9, 1783, aged 74.
Mary his wife died June 20, 1779, aged 43.

In the church-yard:
John Wilkins died Dec. 4, 1778, aged 59.
Mary his wife died April 19, 1756, aged 44.
Mary their daughter died in Dec. 1743.
Martha Hill died Aug. 7, 1785, aged 21.
John Grew died March 17, 1731, aged 35.
Joſeph Richardſon died Aug. 13, 1720, aged 36.
Frances Grew, wife of Joſeph Grew, died Sept. 1, 1729, aged 56.
Joſeph Grew, ſenior, died Nov. 20, 1745, aged 34.
William Farmer died April 18, 1775, aged 3.
Thomas Farmer died March 18, 1774, aged 73.
Elizabeth his wife died April 18, 1774, aged 63.
Ann, wife of George Chapman, died March 11, 1763, aged 29.
Ann Jee died April 17, 1733, aged 11.
Elizabeth Jee died June 24, 1733, aged 13.

P. 537. 700. *Sutton Chaynell*, or *Cheney*, is a chapelry to Boſworth.

This place is celebrated for containing within its boundaries the noted Redmore plain, whereon Richard the Third loſt his crown, his kingdom, and his life.

The field where the above remarkable event happened remains yet unincloſed, and comprizes a large tract of mooriſh land, with the hill which divided the two armies, and a remnant of the then conſiderable wood; it commands a moſt picturesque and diverſified view of the adjacent country.

Here remains, making rapid ſtrides to decay and ruin, the manſion of Sir Robert Roberts, lord of this manor, who, ſiding with Charles, in the civil wars had his eſtate ſequeſtered, and his family materially injured.

Here are ſix alms houſes built of free-ſtone, ſituated on the Eaſt ſide of the church, and founded by the above worthy gentleman's anceſtor Sir William Roberts, with a proper ſalary. It plainly appears the intentions of the worthy donor are defeated, and the charity vilely abuſed. In the front is the creſt of the family (a lion rampant), with the initials of the name and date, as under:

W. (*the creſt*) R.
16 12.

The

The chapel bears evident marks of antiquity, and contains theſe inſcriptions:

1. Upon a raiſed tomb, as large as life and in compleat armour, lies in full length Sir William Roberts, with the portraits of his two wives kneeling at his feet:

On one ſide:

"Heere lyeth interred the body of Sir William Roberts, knight, who in his life-time, beinge devoted both to hoſpitality and charity, among other memoreable workes erected, out of a pious minde, an hoſpitale for ſix poore men adjoyneing to this church-yard, and endowed it with 30 pound land yeerly, for their maintenance for ever."

On the other:

"This Sir William Roberts was ſonne of Thomas Roberts, gent. and married to his firſt wife Katherine, daughter of Richard Elkington, gent. and to his ſecond wife Elizabeth, daughter of Valentine Hartopp, gent.; but by neither had iſſue. Hee lived 79 yeeres, and died anno Domini 1633, Februare 24."

2. Upon a mural monument, with a kneeling figure above, and the arms of *May*:

"Galfridus May, gen. dominus huius manerii de Sutton Cheney, alias Chenell; natus parochia de Fronte in com. Suſſex, 21 die Maii, anno Domini 1548, & vitæ ſuæ diem clauſit extremam 31 die Octob. anno Dom. 1635."

3. Over the North door in the chancel, the arms of *Neale*, Gules, three greyhounds eraſed Argent, collared Sable, winged Or; and thoſe of *Bateman*, three creſcents Ermine:

"Heare lyeth the body of Margret Neale, ſometime the wife of John Neale, gent. and doughter unto Thomas Bateman, of Plixton in the countie of Suffolke, which Margret deceſed in anno 1567."

Upon the ſide of the deſk, in capitals, done moſt likely when it was erected:

I. M. I. O.
16 00.

Upon the ſeat adjoining to the chancel:

I. M. R. M. R. M. T. M. 1600.

Ann Watts, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Watts, of Turlangton in this county, and grand-daughter of Thomas and Sarah Copſon, of Sutton Cheyney, died Sept. 16, 1779, aged 7.

Thomas Maſon died Dec. 3, 1727, aged 86.

Ann, wife of Thomas Miles, and daughter of Thomas Maſon, died Nov. 19, 1726, aged 40.

Mary, daughter of Thomas Maſon, died April 10, 1716, aged 30.

In the chapel-yard:

Brian Willſon died Feb. 2, 1767, aged 45.

Richard Ball died Jan. 16, 1766, aged 28.

Elizabeth Goode died April 14, 1783, aged 32.

Simon Houſt died Oct. 29, 1758, aged 55.

Mary, wife of John Breewood, died Jan. 1, 1771, aged 62.

Ann Abell died Nov. 17, 1784, aged 21.
Diana Mortimer died June 21, 1784, aged 5.

P. 531. 695. Mr. *John* Gery, rector of *Stony Stanton*, died Aug. 9, 1722; see P. 537.

P. 538. 720. Plate XXXI. fig. 15. repreſents a coffin dug up a few years ago at *Swinford*. No lid or covering was found with it; but a few bones in it. It lay on the South ſide, the head towards the ſteeple, and the narrow end a conſiderable way under the foundation of the church porch. The ancient lords of Swinford were the Malorys; whence by females it came jointly to the Vincents and the Caves. The part of the Caves deſcended to Sir Thomas Andrews, of Cherweſton, co. Northampton. Of the Vincent family was Auguſtine, the Rouge-croix purſuivant, whoſe ſon John is in Burton called "ſon and heire," againſt which is written, in a copy now before me, "of nihil." The eſtate ſeems to have gone by a female to the Mulſhos.

P. 540. John Kendall, vicar of *Thorneton*, was an intimate friend of Dean Swift, in the early part of that great Writer's life. In a letter to Mr. Kendall, Feb. 11, 1691, Swift declares, in a very unreſerved manner, his ſentiments of the inhabitants of Leiceſter, where he had been ſome months on a viſit to his mother *.

* *Abigail Erick* (deſcended from *Erick the Foreſter*, who raiſed an army to oppoſe William the Conqueror) was a native of Leiceſter. She was married in 1665 to Mr. Jonathan Swift. Whatever was the honour of her lineage, her fortune was ſmall; and about two years after her marriage, ſhe was left a widow with one child, a daughter, and pregnant with another, having no means of ſubſiſtence but an annuity of 20l. which her huſband had purchaſed for her in England immediately after his marriage. In this diſtreſs ſhe was taken with her daughter into the family of Godwin, her huſband's eldeſt brother; and on the 30th of November, 1667, about ſeven months after her huſband's death, ſhe was delivered of a ſon, whom ſhe called Jonathan in remembrance of his father, and who was afterwards the celebrated Dean of St. Patrick's. In 1669 ſhe quitted the family of Mr. Godwin Swift in Ireland, and retired to Leiceſter. During the remainder of her life ſhe was treated by her ſon with the utmoſt duty and affection; and ſometimes viſited him after his ſettlement at Laracor. She died in 1710, as appears by a memorandum in one of the accompt-books which Dr. Swift always made up yearly, and on each page entered minutely all his receipts and expences in every month, beginning his year from Nov. 1. He obſerved the ſame method all his life-time till his laſt illneſs. At the foot of the page which includes his expences in the month of May 1710, at his glebe-houſe in Laracor, in the county of Meath, where he was then reſident, are theſe remarkable words; which ſhew at the ſame time his filial piety, and the religious uſe which he thought it his duty to make of that melancholy event:— "*Mem.* On Wedneſday, between ſeven and eight in the evening, May 10, 1710, I received a letter in my chamber at Laracor (Mr. Perceval and Jo. Beaumont being by) from Mrs. Fenton, "dated May 9th, with one incloſed, ſent from Mrs. Worrall at Leiceſter to Mrs. Fenton, giving "an account that my dear mother Mrs. Abigail Swift died that morning, Monday April 24, "1710, about ten o'clock, after a long ſickneſs, being ill all winter and lame, and extremely ill "a month or ſix weeks before her death. I have now loſt my barrier between me and death; "God grant I may live to be as well prepared for it, as I confidently believe her to have been! "If the way to Heaven be through piety, truth, juſtice, and charity, ſhe is there. J. S."

It

It is an anecdote not generally known in Swift's life, that *John* and *Thomas Swift* were at that period, in conjunction with James Lee and Thomas Bass, the owners of the stage-waggons * from Leicester to London. The lady to whom Swift was then supposed to have paid his addresses was a Betty Jones, who was afterwards married to a Mr. Perkins, an innkeeper either at *Loughborough* or *Lutterworth*, though probably the latter, as *William Perkins* was at that time owner of the Lutterworth waggon. A daughter of Mrs. Perkins, in January 1728-9, having been left a widow by one Giles, an Irishman, who pretended to be a barrack-master general of Ireland, applied to the Dean for advice and assistance, on the score of his former friendship for her mother and grandmother, the latter of whom was related to Dr. Swift's family. The young woman having brought with her some letters from his mother; the Dean tells Mr Worral, "he is ready to sacrifice five pounds, "on old acquaintance, to help the woman; though he suspected her mother's let-"ters to be counterfeit, as he remembered she spelt like a kitchen-maid."

P. 541. *Upton*, corrupted most probably from Upper-town, and so called on account of its situation, is in the parish of Sibson, and once had a chapel which is now totally demolished.

P. 544. William Rastall, D. D. had a dispensation, June 6, 1765, to hold the rectory of *Waltham on the Wolds*, with Cromwell, co. Gloucester. He was at that time chaplain to Bishop Warburton. He was educated at Peter House, Cambridge; B. A. there 1745; and M. A. 1749; but took his degree of D. D. at Jesus College at the Commencement in July 1766. He was prebendary of Normanton in the collegiate church of Southwell, and vicar general or commissary of the twenty-eight towns comprising what is called the jurisdiction of Southwell. He was also master of St. Leonard's Hospital in Newark.

P. 545. *Wellsborough* is a small place in the parish of Sibson; and the ancient inheritance, and once the seat, of the Noel family, now Lord Viscount Wentworth's.

P. 606. The following authentic document relative to the mayors of Leicester is given from the most unquestionable authority †:

"Item quedam alia billa, formam actus similiter in se continens, porrecta fuit domi-

* This furnishes a nice topographical trait in Swift's character, [illegible] closing frequently up his quarters at an intermediate inn; as he probably [illegible] journeys with their waggons. During his residence [illegible] to visit his mother at Leicester every year, and [illegible] he always went on foot except the weather was very bad, and then he [illegible] a waggon: he came to this [illegible] for a penny; but as [illegible] to [illegible] a single horse [illegible] Williams; and from Leicester [illegible] at Athlone; in which [illegible] dean to be supposed [illegible]

† Rot. Parl. vol. VI. p. 441.

nis regi, in parliamento prædicto, ex parte inhitancium ville Leyceſtrie, que in ſe ſeriem verborum ſequentium continebat.

To the Kyng oure Sovereigne Lord. Forafmoch as of late great dyvyſions and diſcordes have growen and been had, as well in the townes and bourghes of Leyceſtre and Northampton, as in other dyvers townes and burghes corporate within the realme of England, amongeſt the inhitauntes of the ſame, for eleccion and choiſe of maires, and officers within the ſame, by reaſon that ſuch multitudes of the ſaid inhabitauntes, beyng of litill ſubſtaunce and havour, and of no fadnes, diſcrecion, wiſdome, ne reaſon, which oft in nombre excede in their aſſembles others that been approved, diſcrete, ſadde, and well diſpoſed perſones, have by their multitude, and their bandys, confederacies, exclamations, and heedneſſe, uſed in the ſaid aſſembles, cauſed great trobles, dyvyſions, and diſcordes amongeſt themſelfe, aſwell in the ſaid elections, as in aſſeſſyng the lawfull charges and impoſitions amongeſt theym, to the ſubverſyon of the goode rule, governaunce, and polytike demeanyng of the bourghes, and ofte tymes to the great brech of the kyngs peaſe within the ſame, to the fere, drede, and manyfold perills that therby may enſue. For reformacion wherof, and for the more quyet and reſtfullnes of the kyngs ſubgietts hereafter, and for the conſervacion of the kynges peas, more fermely to be obſerved and kept, it is ordeyned, eſtabliſshed, and enacted, by the advyſe and aſſent of the lords ſpuall and temporall, and comens, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by auctorite of the ſame, that from hensforth the elleccions of maires and other officers, and alſo the aſſeſſyng of all lawfull charges and impoſitions, that hereafter ſhall be made and had in the bourgh of Leyceſtre, ſhall be had, made, and uſed, after the fourme following: that is to ſay, the maire of the towne of Leyceſtre and his brethren, for the tyme beyng, or the more part of theym, upon their othes and diſcreſſions, ſhall name and choſe xlviii perſones, of the moſt wiſe, diſcrete, and beſt diſpoſed perſones of the inhabitauntes within the ſaid towne, and the ſame perſones, or part of theym, from tyme to tyme herafrer to chaunge, when, and as ofte as they, or the more parte of theym, ſhall ſeme moſt neceſſarie and behovfull; which perſons, ſo by them choſen and named, and the ſaid maire and his brethren, or the more parte of theym, ſhall have and make yerly elleccions of all the maires that heraſter ſhall be maires of the ſaid bourgh and towne, and elleccions by them, or the more parte of theym ſo made, to ſtande and be goode and effectuall in lawe, yerly herafter for ever to endure, in lyke maner, fourme, and condition, as yf the elleccions were made by ſuche way, maner, and fourme, as aforetyme hath been uſed and accuſtumed, in, of, and for, the ſame elections in the ſame bourgh; and that the voices of every other perſone or perſones, other then been afore reherced, in all eleccions within the ſaid towne, as to choſyng any officers of the ſame, be voide, and of none effecte in the lawe. And over this, that all other officers of the ſaid towne, that by dutie of their offices owe to be attendant upon the maire and maires that nowe be, or that herafter in the ſaid bourgh ſhall be electe, choſen, and made, only by the ſaid maire and his brethren for the tyme beyng, or the more parte of theym, without aſſemble of any other perſones, inhabitauntes of, in, or for the ſame. Provyded always, that yf in the ſaid eleccions, or any of theym, the voices be evenly divided and equall for ſondry parties, then the voice of the maire for the tyme

Arms of the Mercian Kings.

E of Lancaster's Arms.

tyme beyng, to ſtand and be reputed for 11 voices in the ſame election; and yf any eleccion or eleccions herafter happe to be made, of maire or maires in the ſaid towne, in other wiſe then in this acte afore is reherced, then that eleccion or elleccions to be taken voide, and of no ſtrength ne effecte. And over this, be yt ordeyned by the ſaid auctorite, that yf any of the inhabitauntes nowe beyng, or that herafter ſhall be inhabited in the ſaid borough and towne, attempte or do to the breche, impedyment, or lett, of this preſent acte; and then the ſaid perſone or perſones to forfeite the ſumme of xl. the moite therof to be to the kyng, and the other moite to be to the maire of the ſaid town: for the tyme beyng, to employe to the charges of the ſaid towne. And that it ſhall be leſull to the maire of the ſaid bourgh and towne for the tyme beyng, to comytte every ſuch perſone or perſones, troblyng or lettyng the ſaid elleccion, to priſon within the ſame towne, and there to remayne without baille or maynprize, till the ſaid ſomme or ſommes of money be fully levyed and paide. Cui quidem bille perlecte & intellecte per dnum regem, auctoritate & aſſenſu prædictis, ut ſequitur reſpondebatur, "Le Roy le vuelt."

P. 608. Plate XLIV, here annexed, contains the arms of the Mercian Kings, and thoſe of the Earls of Lancaſter.

P. 609. Honor' de feod' ſolubil' ſeneſcal' & al' officiar' Leiceſt'.

Miniſtr' & p expenſis neceſſ', p ann'	—		25l.	13s.	4
Bollingbrook	——	——	48	11	8
			74	5	0

The honour of Leiceſter is of very great antiquity, as alſo a court leet held for the ſaid honour annually at Leiceſter, to which court all the men and tenants of the ſaid honour are ummoned, and pay ſuit and ſervice; within which honour is the town and borough of Leiceſter.

The men and tenants of the ſaid honour have time immemorial been free, quit, and exempt from payment of toll for all their goods and things, in and throughout the realm of England, and had been ſo, ſo long ago as the 4th year of King Henry IV. for that king granted his letters manifatory, under the Great Seal of England, at the town of Leiceſter, the 24th day of May, in the 4th year of his reign, in hæc verba: "Henricus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ & Franc', & dnus Hibniæ, univerſis & ſingulis vicecomitib', majorib', ballivis, conſtabulariis, miniſtris, ac aliis fidelib' & ſubditis ſuis, tam infra libertates quam extra, ad quos præſentes hæ pervenerint, ſalt'm. Cum, fedm conſuetudinem in regno nro Angliæ hactenus optentum & approbatum, homines & tenentes honoris de Leyceſtr', a tempore quo non extat memoria, quieti eſſe conſueverint a pſentatione theolonei, pontagii, picagii, muragii, panagii, ſtallagii, paſſagii, laſtagii, & cariagii, p bonis & rebus ſuis per totum regnum hrum; vobis & cuilibet vrum præcipimus firmit' injungentes, quod homines & ſingulos homines & tenentes honoris prædicti de hujuſmodi theolonei, pontagio, picagio, muragio, panagio, ſtallagio, paſſagio, laſtagio, & cariagio, vobis seu alicui vrum p bonis & rebus ſuis præſtand' quietos eſſe permittatis, juxta conſuetudinem ſupradictam, & put ipſi inde quieti eſſe debent. Ipſique & omnes homines & tenentes honoris prædicti a tempore prædicto hactenus tenabilit' quieti eſſe conſueverunt. T. meipſo apud villam Leyceſtr', 24 die Maii, anno fni Eri quarto. Hyde &c.

King

King Edward VI. granted his letters mandatory, teſted at Weſtminſter, the 28th day of November, in the firſt year of his reign, in the ſame words as the former.

The men and tenants of the ſaid honour of Leiceſter have accordingly all along uſed and enjoyed the aforeſaid privileges and liberties of all places in England, without any hindrance or moleſtation, upon producing a certificate under the hand and ſeal of the mayor of Leiceſter, ſignifying that the perſon therein named was a freeman of Leiceſter, and as ſuch entitled to the aforeſaid privileges and liberties, when other perſons who have been in company have been obliged to pay toll.

The form of the certificate, as granted by the corporation of Leiceſter to a burgeſs in the mayoralty of Edmund Cradock, 1657, is this:

"To all Chriſtian people to whom this preſent writinge ſhall come. The maior, bailiffs, and burgeſſes, of the burrough of Leiceſter, in the county of Leiceſter, ſend greetinge in our Lord God everlaſtinge. Know yee, that whereas, as well by letters patents of Kinge John, ſometimes kinge of England, &c. bearinge date the five and twentyeth day of December, in the firſt yeare of his raigne; as alſo by divers other graunts, ſtatutes, and acts of parliament, of Edward the Third, Henry the Fourth, Henry the Fifth, Henry the Sixth, Edward the Fourth, Henry the Seaventh, ſometymes alſo kings of England; and alſo by divers other graunts, confirmations, ſtatutes, and conceſſions, of Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, alſo ſometymes late kings of England, and of the lady Elizabeth, ſometymes queene of England, and of the late King James; it is graunted, enacted, appoynted, eſtabliſhed, and confirmed, that all and finguler tenants of the honour of Leiceſter, holden of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, and more eſpecially the maior and burgeſſes of the burrough of Leiceſter, ſhall have, enjoy, and uſe (amongſt other things) their liberties, priviledges, and immunities following, that is to ſay, that they ſhal be quitt of all and all manner of toles, pannages, paſſages, laſtages, ſtallages, peſſages, pitchages, terrages, murages, carriages, and ſtannages, whatſoever, in and thorough the realme of England, as well by ſea as by land, for all their goods and merchandizes whatſoever, without any moleſtation, as by the ſaid letters patents, graunts, ſtatutes, and confirmations, remayninge upon record, more at large it doth appeare. And becauſe many from tyme to tyme (as it is ſaid) doe clayme the ſaid liberties, priviledges, and immunities aforeſaid, which are not of the company of burgeſſes of the borough of Leiceſter aforeſaid, nor ought to be quitt from ſuch toles and payments. Know yee therefore now moreover, that wee the ſaid maior, bayliffes, and burgeſſes, to you and every of you, by tenor of theis preſents, doe certifye that William Newton, vintner, is one of the burgeſſes of the burrough of Leiceſter aforeſaid, and that the ſaid privileges and immunities, by force of the ſaid graunts and confirmations, freely and quietly hee ought to haue and enjoy; wee therefore againe by theis preſents doe deſire and require that the ſaid William Newton, and every other burgeſſe of the ſaid burrough of Leiceſter, freely and quietly you will ſuffer to goe and returne with their goods and merchandizes whatſoever, without any of your lets or moleſtations, or without takinge or claymige of them, or any of them, any tole, pannage, paſſage, laſtage, ſtallage, peſſage, pitchage, terrage, murage, carriage, and ſtanage, contrary to the liberties

and immunities aforesaid, and for you and every of your more full and [illegible] that the said William Newton is one of the burgesses [illegible] borough of Leicester as aforesaid, we make you theirs and our letters patent, and for the better strengthening and confirming thereof, we have caused our [illegible] seals of the borough of Leicester aforesaid, dated at the Guildhall of the said borough of Leicester, the tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand five hundred fifty and seaven.

[illegible] Clerk, [illegible] clerk to
Thos. Geadon, [illegible]."

In the 11th year of Queen Anne a cause was tried between George Dixie, gent. [one] of the men of Leicester plaintiff, and Thomas Gilbourne, Esq. mayor of Derby, and Isaac Barker, his toll-gatherer, defendants, in an action of trover, for one heifer taken by defendants at Derby for non-payment of toll; which cause, by consent of all parties, was tried at Nottingham, and the plaintiff recorded therein; but the action being in trover, the point then in question does not appear.

In another cause, tried in 1743, between Thomas Ayre, the younger, plaintiff, and John Hornbuckle, Esq. mayor of Bedford, and John Marchant, his toll-gatherer, defendants, the following arguments were urged in the plaintiff's brief:

Mr. Ayre the plaintiff lives at Leicester, and is, and for several years past has been, a very considerable grazier, and a freeman of the town of Leicester, and as such entitled to the aforesaid liberties and privileges; and it being necessary for him to take his cattle to divers fairs and markets in order to sell them; therefore, that they might pass and re-pass unmolested upon account of toll, he obtained a certificate, dated the 25th of March, 1735, under the hand of William Brudenell, then mayor of Leicester, and under the common seal of the said town of Leicester, signifying that he the said Mr. Ayre was a freeman of Leicester, and as such was entitled to the aforesaid liberties and privileges; and Mr. Ayre, having come to such certificate, taken his cattle to a great many fairs and markets, which have always been permitted to pass and re-pass toll-free, without any hindrance or molestation whatsoever, upon producing the said certificate, until the instance now in question.

Mr. Ayre the plaintiff sent a drove of cattle to a fair held at Bedford the 5th of December, 1743; and having about ten or twelve of them unsold of, thought proper to send them to Newport Pagnell in the county of Bucks; and it being necessary for them to pass over the bridge over the river Ouze at Bedford, in their road to Newport aforesaid, that they might pass over the bridge unmolested, delivered his certificate to Sir Reading Hornbuckle, then mayor of the town of Bedford, for his perusal and [illegible] that he the said Mr. Ayre was entitled to the [illegible] and privileges; but Hornbuckle, after he had kept the certificate some time for his perusal, returned it, with answer that he should order the cattle to be stopped upon refusal of payment of toll for them; and on the next day, being the 6th of December, as [illegible] was driving the cattle over the said bridge, defendant Marchant stopped them, and would not permit them to pass over without

[illegible]
toll

toll paid for them, although the plaintiff had certificate was then produced to him, by virtue whereof he ought to have had all his except the two fleers in queſtion, which he ſhould have had for the toll of the whole drove; and after ſome more time ſpent in diſputing about the toll, the reſt of the drove being gone over the bridge, the defendant (the plaintiff's servant was obliged to leave the laſt two fleers to the pleaſure of the defendant, and is his eſtimation upon or near to the ſaid bridge, in order to follow and take care of the others which were gone along the road.

"That defendant, after having kept the ſaid two fleers for about an hour upon or near to the ſaid bridge, impounded them; therefore plaintiff brought this action to obtain a ſatisfaction for his damages."

P. 910. Philip de Repingdon was ſome time a warm and able advocate of Wickliff's doctrine: but his views, we may conjecture, were of a different caſt to the reformer's; for he afterwards recanted and became a powerful oppoſer of the Reformation, for which he was rewarded with the biſhoprick of Lincoln, and made a Cardinal by Gregory XIII.

Ibid. John Penney had the priory of Bradley *in commendam* 1503. After preſiding at Leiceſter Abbey 15 years, he was made biſhop of Bangor, and was ſo much in favour that he continued abbot alſo till he was tranſlated to Carliſle in 1509. Notwithſtanding his elevation, he was ſo much attached to this abbey and his brethren there, that when he was at liberty from his epiſcopal duty, he almoſt conſtantly dwelt among them in that religious retreat. He was buried at St. Margaret's, Leiceſter; ſee pp. *492. 791.

Ibid. Richard Pexal ſigned the compoſition with Wigſton's Hoſpital in 1520; and at the Convocation holden April 5, 1533, ſubſcribed by proxy.

P. 668. l. 13. for "lordſhips," r. "heirſhips."

P. 669. l. 10. r. "John de Morhous."

P. 718. With the pavement mentioned in this page were found many oyſter and muſcle ſhells, which crumbled into duſt as ſoon as they were expoſed to the air.

Ibid. The figure on the coin has an altar before him, at his back the letter B.

P. 732. Add to the epitaphs in *St. Mary's* church:

In the chancel, partly within the communion rails, and partly hidden by them:

"Here lieth interred the bodie of Walter Rudinge, eſquier, who departed this life on the 12th day of November, anno Domini 1655, his age 78. He was ſon and heir of Richard Rudinge of the Weſte . . . . . .

. . . . . Here lieth alſo the bodie of Elizabeth, the wife of Walter Rudinge, eſquier, who departed this life the . . of June, 1657, hir . . . . . ."

On

On an alabaſter, or white marble ſlab *, the effigies of a man and his wife, engraven at full length; at his feet three ſons, at hers three daughters. On the margin the following inſcription:

" . . . . . lieth Richard Rudinge, of Weſtcotes, gentleman, deceaſed the eight day of October, anno D . . . . . "

On another ſlab †, like the above, the effigies of a man and his wife, with their right hands joined; at his feet five ſons, at hers four daughters. On the margin:

" . . . . . ar'q̄ hīs cord'. Que quidē— Jocoſa obiit IIII die meſis Novembris, anno . . . . . "

" Here lies John, the ſonne of Walter Rudinge, of Weſtcote, Eſq. and Jane his wife, who departed this life February the third, anno Domini MDCLXX, aged XIX."

Without the rails, on an alabaſter ſlab:

" Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Hungate, the daughter of Henry Hungate, Eſq. and Lucy his wife, who was daughter of Walter Rudinge and Elizabeth his wife. She departed this life the 26th of September, anno Dom. 1677; her age 18 yeare and 6 month."

" Here lyes the bodyof Sarah Rogers, wife of John Rogers, archdeacon of Leiceſter. She departed this life January 27, 1722, aged 65.

Here alſo lyeth the body of Anne Lucy, ſiſter to the ſaid Sarah Rogers, who departed this life January 29, 1722, aged 69."

" Here lyeth interred (in hopes of a glorious reſurrection) the body of John Rogers, archdeacon of Leiceſter, who departed this life May 7, 1713, aged 67."

His monument is fixed againſt the South wall of the chancel, with the inſcription printed in p. 525.

In a lozenge, *Ruding* ‡, impaling *Clifton*; the lions in *Ruding's* arms are (by miſtake) rampant guardant.

" Here lieth the body of Abigail Ruding, wife of William Ruding, of Weſtcotes in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq. and eldeſt daughter of Henry Clifton, of Tottrefe in the county of Norfolk, Eſq. She departed this life Feb. 15, 1726, aged 82."

* On this ſlab are the arms of *Ruding*, impaled by *Sutton* on the border ſide, impaling the ſame as those of the firſt in p. 968, with the 17th quarter [illegible].

† At the bottom of this ſlab *Ruding's* arms as the firſt, without quarters, and at the dexter a lozenge [illegible] *Ruding*, arms, &c. Argent, on a bend between [illegible] Azure, a bezant between the [illegible] Or, [illegible] Argent, Or and Gules, [illegible] Azure, a bezant in the [illegible]

**Arms, 1ſt and 4th, *Ruding*, 2d, *Argent*, on two bars *Vert* three plates, 2 and 1, *Clerke*, of Dudley, co. Staff. 3d, *Sable*, ſeven croſs croſslets fitchy, and three fleurs de lis *Argent*, a canton *Ermine*, *Waterville*.

"Here lyeth the body of William Ruding, of Weſtcoats, Eſq. who departed this life the 4th of July, 1712, aged 72 years."

In a lozenge, *Ruding*, impaling *Rogers*, a chevron between three bucks current.

"Here lieth the body of Sarah Ruding, the wife of Walter Ruding, of Weſt Coats, Eſq. and daughter of the Rev. Mr. John Rogers, M. A. archdeacon of Leiceſter. She departed this life the 12th day of March, 1761, aged 75 years."

Arms, *Ruding* alone, lions rampant guardant.

"Here lieth the body of Walter Ruding, of Weſt Coats, Eſq. the only ſon of William Ruding, Eſq. who departed this life May 6, 1748, aged 73."

Arms, *Ruding* alone.

"Here lieth the body of William Ruding, Eſq. the eldeſt ſon of Walter Ruding, of Weſt Coats, Eſq. who departed this life the 27th of February, 1762, aged 54."

"Here lies the body of Anne Ruding, third daughter of Walter Rudinge, of Weſtcoats, Eſq. and Sarah his wife. She departed this life September 26, 1717, aged 2 years and 2 months."

"Here lyes the body of Jane Ruding, ſecond daughter of Walter Ruding, of Weſtcoates, Eſq. and Sarah his wife. She departed this life Jan. 31, 1716, aged 2 years and 1 month."

"Here lyeth the body of John Ruding, third ſon of Walter Ruding, of Weſtcoats, Eſq. and Sarah his wife, who departed this life May 25, 1709, aged 11 weeks."

Againſt the wall of the Eaſt end of the chancel, *Ruding*, with quarterings as at * above, impaling *Inge*, which ſeems to be Argent, a chevron between three goats' heads erafed Sable.

"Near unto this place is interred the body of Jane, the wife of Walter Ruding, of Weſtcoates, near the borough of Leiceſter, Eſq. only daughter of Richard Inge, of Kniſgton, gent. and Jane Ive his wife, who departed this life Oct. 9, 1685, being aged 64."

P. 545. The following ſtatutes and rules for the government of the Leiceſter Infirmary, open to the ſick and poor of any county, were compiled in the year 1771.

Leiceſter Infirmary, March 1, 1771.

Ordered, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Dr. VAUGHAN, by Sir THOMAS CAVE, chairman, for the great care and trouble he has taken in compiling and digeſting the rules for the good government of the Infirmary, in the following manner:

"Dr. VAUGHAN,

Sir, it is the unanimous requeſt of all the ſubſcribers now preſent, that you will accept their grateful thanks for the great care and trouble you have taken in compiling and digeſting the laws, or Rules and Orders, for the good government and oeconomy of the Infirmary of this county, which are likely to be univerſally approved of."

Ordered, That the above be printed in the Leiceſter news-paper, and alſo prefixed to the ſaid Rules and Orders, which are alſo to be printed, one thouſand in number.

Ordered, That the thanks of the ſubſcribers be given to the Rev. Dr. WATTS, by Sir THOMAS CAVE, chairman, in the following manner:

"Dr. WATTS,

The general meeting of the ſubſcribers to the Leiceſter Infirmary, this day aſſembled, being ſenſible of the great benefit and encouragement ariſing to this county, from your original plan and propoſal, for ſuch an eſtabliſhment, do unanimouſly and gratefully beg your acceptance of their thanks on that account; and, as a further teſtimony of their regard for you, have elected you a governor."

Ordered, That the above be printed in the Leiceſter paper, and alſo prefixed to each copy of the ſaid Rules and Orders.

I. The building known by the name of the Infirmary, with the cloſe and garden adjoining, ſhall be veſted as a truſt, in a certain number of gentlemen, conformable to the directions of the late Lord Chancellor YORKE; who ſhall likewiſe be governors of the ſame.

II. All ſubſcribers of two guineas or more annually ſhall be governors during payment; and all benefactors of 50l. or more at one time, ſhall be alſo governors during life.

III. From the liſt of governors ſhall be choſen the following great officers, who are to remain in for life, or as long as they continue ſubſcribers; a preſident, vice-preſident, and a viſitor; to whoſe inſpection every tranſaction reſpecting the Infirmary ſhall at all times be open; and each of whom ſhall be impowered to call a ſpecial meeting, ſo often as to them ſhall appear neceſſary; obſerving the form directed in the 13th ſtatute.

IV. A general board of governors ſhall be held at the ſaid houſe every year, viz. on the Thurſday preceding the 24th of June, which is to be conſidered as the principal annual meeting; on the Thurſday preceding the 29th of September, the 25th of December, and the 25th of March, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

V. The power of making and repealing laws, and of electing or removing officers, ſhall be veſted in the general board only.

VI. There ſhall be a weekly committee, at leaſt of governors reſident and five at leaſt, who are to meet every Tueſday, by eleven o'clock, at the Infirmary.

VII. At

VII. At the general board held next before Midſummer, a treaſurer ſhall be annually choſen out of the governors, who ſhall give ſecurity to ſuch perſons as the general board ſhall appoint, for the due accounting for all ſuch money as he ſhall receive for the uſe of the infirmary; and ſhall pay all ſuch bills as are ordered by the general, or weekly board, ſuch order being firſt ſigned by the ſecretary.

VIII. The treaſurer at every weekly board is to take the chair, or in his abſence a chairman ſhall be appointed by the members then preſent; who ſhall have a caſting vote. And at every general board, the proceedings of the former, and at every weekly board the proceedings of the laſt weekly board, ſhall be read over; and all laws and orders made at one general board ſhall be in force until the next general board, but no longer, unleſs confirmed by two thirds of the governors preſent at ſuch ſubſequent general board; and all orders of the weekly committee are to continue in force till repealed by ſome ſubſequent weekly or general board.

IX. The proceedings of every board ſhall be fairly regiſtered, and ſigned by the chairman.

X. At the general board held next before Midſummer, two auditors ſhall be choſen from the governors, to inſpect and audit the accompts of the Infirmary, and to report, from time to time, to the general board; and at the end of every year, viz. at Midſummer, ſhall draw out the accompts of the charity, calling to their aid ſuch aſſiſtance as may be neceſſary. They ſhall alſo ſtate the number of patients received and diſcharged in the year, and give an abſtract of the proceedings of the governors, and ſhall report the ſame to the general board.

XI. One or more of the contributors reſiding in town ſhall be appointed in the order they ſtand in the alphabetical liſt, at every weekly board, to viſit the houſe once every day for the enſuing week, each of which, in caſe of ſickneſs or neceſſary avocation, may appoint another contributor to be his deputy. When viſiting, they ſhall enquire whether the rules concerning officers, ſervants, and patients, have been obſerved; whether prayers have been duly read; whether the patients and ſervants have been guilty of ſwearing, drunkenneſs, or any immorality or indecency; whether the proviſions are good, and whether they have been carried out of the houſe, or brought into the patients clandeſtinely; and they are to enter what they think proper to be obſerved in a book provided for that purpoſe, and ſhall attend the next weekly board.

XII. An apothecary, ſecretary, and matron, ſhall be appointed by the general board, and ſuch nurſes and ſervants as are neceſſary to attend the Infirmary, after the firſt appointment by the weekly board.

XIII. An apothecary ſhall from time to time inſpect the ſhop, and ſee that the medicines are properly compounded, and good in their kind, who ſhall be called the viſiting apothecary.

XIV. The weekly board ſhall inſpect the obſervations of the houſe viſitors, regulate all matters relating to the admiſſion and diſcharge of patients (ſubjecting nevertheleſs the admiſſion of them to the determination of the phyſicians, who are the only judges how far the caſe of a patient renders him proper for an in or out patient, or whether he ſhould be admitted a patient in any reſpect); they ſhall enquire

inquire into the conduct of officers and fervants, examine and paſs accounts, order payments, execute the orders of the general board, and prepare ſuch matters as are proper to be laid before the ſame.

XV. When a vacancy ſhall happen in any of the offices, or in the place of apothecary, ſecretary, or matron, the weekly board ſhall ſummon a general board to fill up the vacancy, unleſs the ſtated general board ſhall happen at a convenient diſtance of time; and no new election be made, the weekly board ſhall appoint a perſon or perſons to act in the vacant office.

XVI. The weekly board, ſeven members being preſent, ſhall have power to ſummon a general board, upon any ſpecial occaſion, giving public notice, fourteen days at the leaſt, and ſpecifying the buſineſs to be tranſacted at ſuch meeting in the Leiceſter Journal.

XVII. All elections if conteſted ſhall be by ballot, and all queſtions decided by a majority of votes preſent, which ſhall be taken by ballot if required; but no ſubſcriber ſhall have a vote at any general board, unleſs he has ſubſcribed one year, and paid his ſecond year's ſubſcription.

XVIII. All ſubſcriptions for the current year ſhall be paid as ſoon as may be after the year commences, and all ſubſcriptions entered before Michaelmas ſhall be deemed to commence at the preceding Midſummer; and all ſubſequent ſubſcriptions are to commence from the quarter day preceding the time of ſubſcribing, unleſs the ſubſcriber deſires otherwiſe.

XIX. The ſecretary ſhall ſend a monitory letter to all perſons whoſe ſubſcriptions are three months in arrears, to prevent further delay of payment; all ſubſcriptions being ſuppoſed to continue, unleſs the ſubſcriber orders the contrary by letter.

XX. No phyſician, ſurgeon, treaſurer, or auditor, ſhall receive any reward, ſalary, or gratuity, from the Infirmary for his ſervice.

XXI. No patient, or perſon related to the Infirmary, ſhall at any time preſume, on pain of expulſion, to give or take from any tradeſman, patient, ſervant, ſtranger, or other perſon whatſoever, any fee, reward, or gratuity, directly or indirectly, for any ſervice done, or to be done, on account of the Infirmary.

XXII. A table of rules and orders relating to the conduct of patients and ſervants ſhall be hung up in each ward, and publickly read over every Wednesday morning by a perſon to be appointed by the matron.

XXIII. An inventory of all the houſehold goods and furniture belonging to the Infirmary ſhall be kept by the ſecretary, and a copy thereof by the matron; and once every year at ſome convenient time before the ſtated board in June, the maſters ſhall cauſe a freſh inventory to be made, and compare it with the former, and the year enſuing year, as well as with the account of what has been purchaſed ſince; and as often as any thing is wanted, it ſhall be immediately notified by the matron to the viſitor of the week.

XXIV. The method of dealing with tradeſmen in general ſhall be to publiſh an account of the proviſions and goods wanted, for [illegible] are willing to ſupply the ſame

fame to bring their propofals, fealed up, to the fecretary, at a day fixed, in order that the next weekly board may determine which fhall be accepted.

XXV. The appointment of the particular diet of the patients fhall be under the regulation of their refpective phyfician or furgeon; and no other provifions or liquors fhall be brought into the houfe to them, on any pretence whatfoever.

XXVI. A poor's box or boxes fhall be fet up in fome convenient place or places, to each of which there fhall be two locks, one key to be kept by the treafurer, and the other as the weekly board fhall direct, and the money therein collected applied to the ufe of the Infirmary.

XXVII. The matron and fervants fhall be ready to attend the vifitor in the board room; and when the vifitor enters the wards, the matron and fervants are to withdraw, and the patients to ftand by their refpective beds.

XXVIII. All deeds, evidences, and writing, relating to the Infirmary, or where the originals cannot be obtained, attefted copies thereof, fhall be preferved in a cheft provided for that purpofe, and fecured by three locks; and the keys fhall be kept by fuch perfons as fhall be appointed by the general board held at Midfummer.

XXIX. No repeal, addition, or alteration, in any of the ftatutes fhall take place, excepting at the quarterly meeting of the governors in June, twenty-one or more being prefent, two thirds of which muft vote for fuch repeal, addition, or alteration.

Rules for the admiffion and difcharge of patients.

I. The patients fhall be admitted and difcharged every Tuefday, by the committee, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock; and none fhall be admitted after twelve, except on fome extraordinary occafions, as the committee will be then adjourned.

II. If by accident, or fome unforefeen caufe, a fufficient number of governors do not meet on the day of appointment for the admiffion of patients, the phyfician and furgeon of the week fhall then difcharge fuch patients as are ready to be difcharged, and admit fuch patients as fhall then offer themfelves and be approved of.

III. The head, or other officer for the time being, of any body corporate, township, parifh, or fociety, fubfcribing to the Infirmary, fhall have the fame power of recommending patients with a fubfcriber of equal value.

IV. Every fubfcriber fhall have the power of deputing another fubfcriber to recommend patients in his abfence, obferving the form directed in the Supplement.

V. No patient fhall be admitted but by the recommendation of a fubfcriber or benefactors, unlefs in cafes which admit of no delay; in which cafes the apothecary and matron may receive patients, giving immediate notice to the phyfician and furgeon of the week.

VI. No fubfcriber's recommendation fhall be accepted whilft his fubfcription is in arrear; nor any governor's vote permitted, until his fubfcription and arrears are paid.

VII. Every subscriber of a guinea annually, or benefactor of ten guineas, shall have a power of recommending either three out-patients annually, or one in-patient.

VIII. Every subscriber of twenty guineas at any one time, or two guineas annually, shall have the privilege of recommending two in-patients, and two out-patients annually, having no more than one in-patient in the house at a time; and so in proportion for every increased subscription, up to five guineas per annum.

IX. Every subscriber of five guineas per annum, or one hundred pounds in benefaction, shall have the power of sending any number of patients annually; but shall not have more than two at any one time in the house.

X. No persons shall be admitted who are able to subsist themselves, and pay for their cure; and no one shall be admitted, or suffered to remain as an in-patient, who is capable of receiving equal benefit as an out-patient.

XI. An alphabetical list of all subscribers in arrear shall be made out by the secretary, and laid before the chairman of the committee at the end of every quarter, that he may immediately refer to any person's name whose subscription is unpaid.

XII. No domestic servant, or other, shall merely on that account be excluded the benefit of the Infirmary, but it shall be left to the determination of the committee, how far the servant recommended is or is not a proper object; which committee will also consider, that it is contrary to the intention of this charity to relieve those who are able to pay for relief; and it is reasonable to suppose that all masters (whether subscribers or not) who are in affluent circumstances, and have hitherto been accustomed to pay for their servants, will not desire them to be relieved at the public expence, to the detriment of more necessitous objects, and to the disadvantage of the surgeons who give their attendance gratis.

XIII. A letter signed by the chairman, and countersigned by the secretary, shall be sent to every subscriber, recommending a patient, to signify that the person recommended is admitted, postponed, or rejected; and the like notice shall be given to the subscriber or benefactor when a patient is discharged.

XIV. Those who recommend patients from distant places are desired to send a short state of the case, drawn up by some physician, surgeon, or apothecary (post-paid); to which an answer shall be returned, whether, and when, they shall be admitted; but the committee is at full liberty to reject such patients, if the case appears to have been misrepresented, nor will any answer be sent to a letter of which the postage or carriage is not paid.

XV. When there shall be want of room in the Infirmary, for the admission of such as are properly recommended, and qualified to be in-patients, the preference, in cases of equal exigency, shall be given,

1st, To those who live at the greatest distance.

2dly, To those recommended by such subscribers and benefactors as have not recommended any in-patients within the year. And,

3dly, To those recommended by the largest contributors.

XVI. Patients properly recommended and qualified, who cannot be admitted for want of room in the Infirmary, shall be entered in the books as in-patients,

and received into the houſe, before any other in equal neceſſity, upon the firſt vacancy; and in the mean time ſhall be treated as out-patients.

XVII. One bed in each ward ſhall be reſerved, as a proviſion for ſuch accidents as require immediate relief, and for ſuch medical caſes as will admit of no delay.

XVIII. No ſoldier ſhall be admitted an in-patient until his officer has engaged to pay his ſubſiſtence-money to the committee, during ſuch time as he ſhall continue there; except a ſoldier on furlow, when there is no officer at hand to engage for him.

XIX. All ſuch as are admitted into the Infirmary, and in two months receive no benefit, ſhall of courſe be diſcharged; unleſs the phyſicians and ſurgeons certify to the committee, that there is a probability of a cure, or of conſiderable relief.

XX. No woman big with child, no child under ſix years of age, except in extraordinary caſes, as fractures, or where cutting for the ſtone, or any other operation, is required, no perſons diſordered in their ſenſes, ſuſpected to have the ſmall-pox, itch, or other infectious diſtemper, or that are apprehended to be in a dying condition, or incurable, be admitted as in-patients; or, if inadvertently admitted, be ſuffered to continue.

XXI. The ſeveral patients ſhall be enjoined to deſire that public prayers may be offered for them during their illneſs, and return public thanks, in their reſpective places of worſhip, upon their recovery.

XXII. It is expected that any perſon, pariſh, or ſociety, who ſhall recommend a patient, do take care that he comes with a change of linen; cleanlineſs, as far as is conſiſtent with circumſtances, being neceſſary to be carefully obſerved.

RULES.

I. The phyſician, with the ſurgeon, whoſe turn it is to attend, ſhall meet at the Infirmary every Friday morning at ten o'clock, and conſult upon ſuch caſes as may require it; after which they will preſcribe for ſuch out-patients as they had ordered on the preceding Tueſday, then to attend them, and will give a liſt to the apothecary of ſuch patients as are proper to be diſcharged the Saturday following; they are alſo to viſit their reſpective patients, at ſuch other times as they judge neceſſary, or ſhall have notice of ſuch neceſſity from the apothecary.

II. The phyſicians ſhall be conſtantly referred to in all difficult and mixed caſes by the ſurgeons, and ſhall jointly conſult with him; but no internal medicine ſhall be adminiſtered by the ſurgeons, or diſpenſed to them by the houſe-apothecary, but by the direction of the phyſician, unleſs on caſualties, when patients are ſuddenly brought into the Infirmary, or where a chirurgical caſe inſtantly requires the adminiſtration of internal medicines, and at a time when the phyſician cannot conveniently be conſulted.

Rules for the Surgeons.

I. The ſurgeons ſhall attend by weekly rotation every Tueſday morning, from eleven to twelve o'clock, that is, during the time the phyſician continues to admit the patients.

II. Each surgeon, during the time of his attendance, shall dress those only that require it; appointing a certain hour in the forenoon for the attendance of the out-patients at the Infirmary; and no out-patient shall be dressed who is not at the Infirmary by that hour.

III. No amputation, or any other principal operation, shall be performed in the Infirmary, without a previous consultation of the physician, and all the surgeons belonging to it, except on some sudden accident, the physician and other surgeons being out of town.

IV. Each surgeon shall be allowed to introduce any number of articled apprentices or pupils, first giving in their names to the quarterly or special board, and having them entered in their minutes, with permission to attend at the Infirmary; but no pupils or apprentices are to dress the patients, but under the direction or one of the surgeons; nor are the surgeons to suffer such pupils or apprentices to perform any operation, except bleeding, cutting an issue, making a seaton, or drawing a tooth.

V. None shall be admitted except the physicians and his pupils, the surgeons apprentices and pupils, with the apothecary and his apprentice, to see either the great operations, or common proceedings of the surgeons, without their approbation.

VI. Each surgeon, whose business or indisposition shall oblige him to be absent, shall engage some one of the other surgeons to inspect the proceedings, that the patients may not be left to the sole management of the pupils and apprentices.

VII. The surgeons appointed to attend the Infirmary shall have the same privileges with a subscriber of two guineas per annum.

Rules for the Apothecary.

I. The apothecary shall fix two tickets on each patient's bed; one specifying the name of the patient, together with that of the physician or surgeon, or both, if the cure be partly medical, and partly chirurgical, and the other the diet according to the prescription of the physician; and he shall take care that the cases so fixed exactly correspond with the physician's book, and shall give a list to the matron thereof on each prescribing day.

II. He shall keep a diet-book of the number of patients on each diet, according to the expences in the book of the physician.

III. He shall make a report to the weekly board or committee of any patients who shall have been received into the Infirmary during the foregoing week; and shall deliver a list of such patients as have been in the Infirmary two months.

IV. He shall go into the wards every morning, and enquire into the respective state of the patients healths; whether the medicines prescribed have been taken, what effect they have had, and shall make a report of whatever may be necessary to the physician.

V. An account of the number of beds, which become vacant in each ward, ſhall delivered by him at the weekly board, with a liſt of the patients received into the houſe in the foregoing week, and of ſuch patients as have been in the houſe two months.

VI. He ſhall diſpenſe no medicines without the direction of the phyſician, except in cafes of neceſſity, when they cannot be conſulted.

VII. He ſhall not ſuffer any apothecary, or others, to inſpect the phyſician's book, or Pharmacopœia, without leave firſt obtained from the phyſician himſelf.

VIII. There ſhall be a committee appointed whenever the general board ſhall judge it convenient to buy drugs for the uſe of the Infirmary; and till ſuch time the apothecary ſhall provide what is neceſſary, by the direction of the phyſician; and he ſhall deliver to the weekly board an account of what drugs and medicines are expended, and ſhall bring in a bill of the expence once every month.

IX. On a ſuppoſition any medicine ſhall be wanted for immediate uſe, the apothecary ſhall pay ready money for ſuch medicine; and if any apothecary in the town ſhould, from a deficiency of any particular medicine, deſire a ſupply from the Infirmary for his immediate uſe, ſuch apothecary ſhall in like manner pay ready money for it; but no borrowing or lending of drugs ſhall on any pretence be permitted.

X. The apothecary ſhall never be abſent when the phyſician and ſurgeons are to attend, and ſhall always leave notice with the matron where he is to be found; and in caſe of ſickneſs, or other neceſſary avocation, he ſhall depute another apothecary, who ſhall be approved by the phyſician, to officiate in his place.

XI. The ſalary of the houſe-apothecary ſhall be twenty-five pounds a year, with a gratuity of five pounds a year, provided he ſtays twelve months complete, and behaves to the ſatisfaction of the governors, but not elſe. He ſhall have his diet, waſhing, and lodging, at the Infirmary; and ſhall alſo have the privilege of taking a pupil, and money for his inſtruction, provided ſuch pupil reſides out of the Infirmary: the apothecary ſhall alſo have the liberty of taking an apprentice, to be maintained at the expence of the charity, but not without the particular favour and appointment of the governors, aſſembled at a general or ſpecial board, nor ſhall the apothecary ever be permitted to have both an apprentice and pupil at the ſame time.

XII. Whenever the apothecary ſhall chuſe to quit his place, he ſhall give three months notice, at a quarterly meeting, of ſuch his intention.

XIII. The houſe-apothecary ſhall not adminiſter any medicines, nor act in his profeſſion, out of the Infirmary.

Rules for the Matron.

I. The matron ſhall take care of the houſhold goods and furniture according to the inventory, and be ready to give an account thereof when required.

II. She ſhall viſit the wards and offices every day, and ſhall take care that the chambers, beds, cloths, linen, and all things within the Infirmary, be kept clean.

III. She

III. She ſhall weigh and meaſure the proviſions and other neceſſaries which are brought to the infirmary, and ſhall keep a daily account of them in the check-book, and lay it before the weekly committee every Tuesday, and ſhall never ſuffer any of the proviſions, utenſils, or goods, to be carried out of the houſe.

IV. She ſhall keep a diet-book, by which the number of patients on each diet may be known.

V. She ſhall cauſe the names of the patients in each ward to be called over every morning and evening, and enter into the houſe-viſitor's book the names of thoſe who are abſent, and ſhall ſuffer no in-patient to go further than the grave-walk without leave.

VI. She ſhall take care of the keys of the doors, and ſee they be always locked by nine in the evening from Michaelmas to Lady-day, and at ten in the evening from Lady-day to Michaelmas.

VII. She ſhall ſee that the nurſes, ſervants, and patients, do obſerve the rules of the houſe, and do their duty; and, in caſe of miſbehaviour or neglect, acquaint the weekly board, or houſe-viſitors thereof.

Rules for the Secretary.

I. The ſecretary ſhall attend every weekly, quarterly, and ſpecial board, to minute down and regiſter all proceedings; and he ſhall be always ready to produce the books and accompts of the ſociety fairly written.

II. He ſhall enter in a regiſter, to be kept for the purpoſe, the names of the in-patients and of the out-patients, the pariſh or townſhip they belong to, their age and diſtemper, when admitted, when diſcharged, and in what ſtate.

III. He ſhall give notice in writing every Saturday preceding the commencement of the attendance to the ſurgeon, whoſe turn it is to viſit the ſick; as alſo to the houſe-viſitor, who is to viſit the following week.

IV. He ſhall not preſume to divulge the proceedings of the governors, or report any thing which may be ſaid in relation to tradeſmen, and others, under pain of immediate diſmiſſion.

Rules for the Porter.

I. The porter ſhall carefully attend the gate, and ſhall ſuffer no in-patient to go out without leave; and he ſhall inform the matron of every ſtranger who comes into the Infirmary.

II. He ſhall obey the orders of the phyſicians, ſurgeon, and apothecary, pound in the great mortar, and do the labouring work of the houſe, when ordered by the apothecary or matron; and ſhall never be abſent on any buſineſs whatſoever, without giving the matron notice, that the laboratory-man, or one of the patients, may be appointed to attend the door during his abſence.

Rule

Rule for the Meſſenger and Laboratory-man.

A ſtrong lad ſhall be hired as an aſſiſtant in the laboratory, and to go occaſionally on errands, and to do ſuch other buſineſs in the houſe as the apothecary or matron may require.

Rules for the Nurſes and Servants.

I. The nurſes ſhall clean their reſpective wards by ſeven in the morning, from the firſt of April to the firſt of October; and before eight, from the firſt of October to the the firſt of April.

II. The nurſes and ſervants ſhall obey the houſe-apothecary as their maſter, and the matron as their miſtreſs; and ſhall behave with tenderneſs to the patients, and with civility and reſpect to ſtrangers.

III. All perſons concerned as ſervants in the houſe ſhall be free from the burden of children, and the care of a family.

Rules for the In-patients.

I. No patient ſhall go out of the Infirmary without leave from the phyſician or ſurgeon, firſt ſignified to the matron, or lie out of the houſe on any account whatſoever, on pain of expulſion.

II. No men-patients ſhall go into the women's ward, nor any women-patients into the men's, or be permitted to go into any ward but their own, without leave of the matron.

III. No in-patient ſhall ſit up after eight o'clock in the winter, or after nine o'clock in the ſummer, unleſs the matron ſhould on any particular occaſion direct otherwiſe; and every one, unleſs ſuch as are ordered to the contrary by the phyſician and ſurgeon, ſhall riſe by ſeven in the ſummer, and by eight in the winter.

IV. There ſhall be no ſwearing, curſing, rude or indecent behaviour, on pain of expulſion after the firſt admonition.

V. No patient ſhall preſume to play at cards, dice, or any other game, on any account whatſoever, within the limits of the Infirmary; nor to ſmoak any where within doors, without leave from the phyſician or ſurgeon firſt ſignified to the matron.

VI. Such patients as are able ſhall be employed in nurſing the other patients, waſhing and ironing the linen, cleaning the wards, and ſuch other ſervice as the matron ſhall require; the apothecary being firſt aſked, whether ſuch employment is likely to interfere with the medicines preſcribed.

VII. Such in-patients as are able are expected to attend divine ſervice in the Infirmary on Sundays, and at all times when it ſhall be adminiſtered; and no ſtranger or others ſhall be permitted to ſee the Infirmary on that day, nor ſhall the patients be viſited without ſpecial leave of the matron (which ſhe is not to grant but on extraordinary occaſions), viz. to the friends of thoſe patients who live at a great diſtance, and cannot conveniently come on any other day.

VIII. None

VIII. None who ſhall have been diſcharged for irregularity ſhall be admitted again as patients of the Infirmary on any recommendation whatſoever, unleſs ſome very extraordinary caſe, or where they have met with an accident which requires immediate aſſiſtance.

IX. Theſe rules for the patients, and thoſe for the nurſes, ſhall be read every Monday evening, after the admiſſion of the new patients, by the apothecary in the men's ward, and by the matron in the women's ward.

Rules for the Out-patients.

I. The out-patients ſhall be aſſiſted with advice and medicines, and be in no other reſpect chargeable to the ſociety, except occaſionally for truſſes, which are to be returned, and in the article of cloth, proper for ſtraight or laced ſtockings, which ſhall be made up for them, under the direction of the ſurgeons, by ſome of the in-patients, provided they are not capable of doing it properly for themſelves.

II. No freſh medicines ſhall be given them until they deliver to the apothecary, his pupil, or apprentice, the phials, or gallipots, and ſuch medicines as they have not taken.

III. They ſhall attend exactly at eleven o'clock every Friday, and at ſuch other times as ſhall be appointed by the phyſician and ſurgeons; and if they abſent themſelves twice together, without a reaſonable cauſe, allowed to be ſo by their phyſician or ſurgeon, they ſhall be diſcharged for non-attendance.

IV. No out-patient ſhall preſume to loiter about the Infirmary or ſtreets adjacent, but come immediately to the place appointed to receive them; nor are they to beg any where in the town, on pain of being diſcharged for miſbehaviour.

Directions for the Houſe-viſitor.

I. The Infirmary is to be viſited by the houſe-viſitor once every day, for the week after his appointment; when he is to walk through the wards, with a white wand in his hand, that he may be known to be the houſe-viſitor; and as ſoon as he enters the wards the nurſes are to withdraw, and the patients to ſtand by the ſides of their reſpective beds.

II. He ſhall then enquire whether the apothecary, matron, nurſes, and ſervants, have behaved agreeably to the rules of the ſociety; particularly whether the patients have been duly attended, and their medicines diſpenſed to them without delay, whether any thing has been carried out of, or brought into the Infirmary clandeſtinely by the friends of the patients, or by any of the ſervants; as well as any other queſtions he may think neceſſary.

III. He ſhall view the meat and proviſions brought into the houſe, and ſee that the malt-liquor is ſound, and in every reſpect proper for the family.

IV. On his return from viſiting the wards, the apothecary, matron, nurſes, and ſervants, ſhall be ready to attend him in the governors' room, to anſwer all his queſtions, and execute his orders; and whatever he thinks obſervable ſhall be entered either by himſelf or by the apothecary, and ſigned by him, in a book provided for that purpoſe, which is to be examined every week by the committee.

Supplement

Supplement to the Statutes and Rules

Form of a recommendation:

To the Governors of the Leiceſter Infirmary.

Gentlemen,

I recommend to your examination of the pariſh of whom I believe to be a real object of charity, and deſire he may be admitted an out (or in) patient of the Infirmary, if duly qualified. I am, gentlemen, your humble ſervant.

Form of a general deputation from one ſubſcriber to another, in order to impower him to recommend patients, during the abſence of ſuch ſubſcriber from home, which deputation muſt be left with the ſecretary to the Infirmary:

To the Governors of the Leiceſter Infirmary.

Gentlemen,

I hereby authorize to recommend patients for me, and in my right, to the Leiceſter Infirmary, during my abſence from home; and unleſs any recommendation of his, in my name, ſhall happen to be precluded by one ſigned by myſelf, or ſhould be inconſiſtent with the rules, I deſire it may be accepted as if it came from me. I am, gentlemen, your humble ſervant.

Form of a recommendation from one authoriſed to recommend patients by deputation:

Gentlemen,

I recommend to your examination of the townſhip or pariſh of whom I believe to be a real object of charity, and deſire he may be admitted an out (or in) patient of the Infirmary, if duly qualified. I ſend this for and in the right of (who is now abſent from home) purſuant to the authority by him given to, gentlemen, your humble ſervant.

The form of an anſwer, when any one, recommended to be an in-patient, is judged more proper to be an out-patient, or an out to be an in-patient:

Sir,

In purſuance of your recommendation has been examined; but is not admitted as an patient, as it has been judged more proper to make an patient. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant, chairman.

By order of the committee, ſecretary.

Form of an anſwer when the Infirmary is full:

Sir,

I am to acquaint you, that recommended by you for an in patient, cannot yet be received into the Infirmary for want of room; but, according to our rules,

rules, is now entered on the books, and for the preſent made an out-patient, but will be received into the houſe on the vacancy *. chairman.
By order of the committee, ſecretary.

Form of a letter to be ſent to the recommender, when a patient is regularly diſcharged:

Sir, Leiceſter Infirmary.

I am to acquaint you that who was admitted an in (or out) patient, on your recommendation, in purſuance of the rules of this Infirmary, is this day diſcharged, after having been in the Infirmary (or if an out patient on our books) months, and has received a cure, or relief, or is no better, mentioning whatever may be the circumſtance. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant, chairman.
By order of the committee, ſecretary.

Form of a notice to be ſent to the recommender, when a patient is diſcharged for irregularity or non-attendance:

Sir, Leiceſter Infirmary.
The committee, on examination, being fully aſſured of the irregular behaviour, or wilful non-attendance (if an out patient), of recommended by you, have thought themſelves obliged this day to diſcharge him (or her), and muſt remind you that it is contrary to the rules of our Infirmary, ever to admit him (or her) to be a patient again, after ſuch an offence, unleſs in ſome very extraordinary caſe, as a fractured limb, &c. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant, chairman.
By order of the committee, ſecretary.

Form of a letter to the houſe-viſitor:

Sir, Leiceſter Infirmary.
The committee have, in purſuance of our rules, nominated you, according to your turn in the alphabetical liſt, the houſe-viſitor for the enſuing week, and as the œconomy and credit of the Infirmary ſo much depend on the daily attendance of the houſe-viſitor, and his particular enquiries (as ſpecified in the rules), you are earneſtly deſired to diſcharge this important office with great exactneſs; and, if abſolutely prevented by buſineſs or ſickneſs, we deſire to be informed, as our rules have made due proviſion in that caſe. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant, chairman.
By order of the committee, ſecretary.

Form of returning thanks for a cure, or having obtained relief:

having lately received a cure (or having received great relief) deſires to return humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for the ſame.

* It is to be expreſſed, whether on the firſt, ſecond, third, or fourth vacancy.

Form of an advertiſement in the Leiceſter Journal for a quarterly court:

Leiceſter Infirmary.

On Monday the day of being the quarterly board, the governors are deſired to attend at the Infirmary at 11 o'clock preciſely. And all ſuch as are concerned in the following commodities are deſired to ſend their propoſals, ſealed, to the ſecretary of the Infirmary, before 11 o'clock on Saturday next, ſpecifying at what rate they are willing to ſupply the Infirmary, for the enſuing quarter, with butchers' meat, bread, butter, ſoap, candles, rice, ſugar, hops, malt, oatmeal, and coals. The moſt reaſonable propoſals will be accepted; and if two or more tradeſmen ſhould offer to ſupply at the ſame price, it will be determined by ballot who ſhall have the preference, that the utmoſt impartiality may be obſerved, and no intereſt be made in favour of any particular perſon.

By order of the committee, ſecretary. chairman.

Form of an advertiſement in the Leiceſter Journal, for the annual court in June:

Leiceſter Infirmary.

On the day of June next, being the annual meeting, when the treaſurer's accompts are to be ſettled, and other matters of great importance to the charity are to be tranſacted, all the governors are deſired to attend the ſaid meeting at the Infirmary, preciſely at 11 o'clock. Preſident, or chairman.

By order of the committee, ſecretary.

N. B. All ſubſcriptions are deemed to commence from the 1ſt day of September, and the ſubſcribers are deſired to pay their ſubſcriptions accordingly.

Form of the treaſurer's receipt to ſubſcribers:

Received of being h annual ſubſcription, commencing from the 1ſt of September, 17 , towards the ſupport of a general Infirmary at Leiceſter, for the relief of the ſick and lame poor, from whatever county recommended. I ſay, received by me, treaſurer.

Form of leaving a legacy to the Infirmary:

I give and bequeath unto and the ſum of upon truſt, that they pay the ſame to the treaſurer of a ſociety, who call themſelves "The Truſtees and Governors of the Leiceſter Infirmary;" which ſum I charge on my perſonal eſtate, and deſire it may be applied to the charitable uſes of the ſaid Infirmary, for which, on payment, the treaſurer's receipt ſhall be a ſufficient diſcharge.

Form of a monitory letter, to be ſent to ſuch ſubſcribers as are in arrear:

Sir,

Purſuant to the rules of this ſociety, I am to acquaint you, it appears, by the ſecretary's books, that your preſent year's ſubſcription of per annum,

 payable

payable on the 1ſt of laſt September, has not yet been received; it is therefore the requeſt of this quarterly court (as we hope for the continuance of your favour) that you will be pleaſed to pay it to our treaſurer, and to excuſe this application, as it is conſtantly the cuſtom of other Infirmaries. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant, chairman. ſecretary.

Form of the printed notice to be given to every out-patient:

Leiceſter Infirmary.

You are ordered to attend at the Infirmary every Friday at 11 o'clock preciſely, and no other time, unleſs ſomething extraordinary ſeems to render the phyſician's more frequent advice neceſſary, in which caſe you muſt firſt apply to the houſe-apothecary.

Take notice, that if you twice neglect attending your phyſician on the day and at the hour appointed, without particular leave from him, you will be diſcharged for non-attendance, and not admitted on a future occaſion.

N. B. All the out-patients are ordered to bring back every week to the apothecary, his pupil, or apprentice, whatever medicines they have left, together with the bottles, phials, gallipots, and the truſſes they receive from him.

Whoever neglects this order will have no more medicines.

Such of the out-patients as are under the care of the ſurgeons are to attend at the Infirmary at the hour appointed by their ſurgeon.

Directions for the Chairman and the Committee:

I. To nominate the chairman of the day in the abſence of the treaſurer, who, when preſent, is always chairman, conformable to the ſtatutes.

II. To enter the names of the governors then preſent in the minute-book.

III. To read the minutes of the laſt committee, which are to be ſigned by the chairman.

IV. To read the entries in the viſitor's book, and appoint a new one for the enſuing week.

V. If the laſt Monday in the month, to read the bills, and order them to be paid, being firſt approved by the committee.

VI. To diſcharge ſuch patients as are judged proper to go out of the houſe; and to inform thoſe who are cured, that it is expected they return thanks the Sunday following, at their reſpective places of worſhip, giving them printed notes, filled up by the ſecretary for that purpoſe; and alſo directing them to return thanks to their phyſician, ſurgeons, and recommenders.

VII. To continue ſuch patients as are not now diſcharged, and have ſtood on the book two months ſince their admiſſion (or ſince laſt continued), and to ſend for them into the committee-room [unleſs by their indiſpoſition they are prevented], and to hear from their own mouths what benefit they have received, or are likely to receive by a continuance in the Infirmary.

VIII. To admit such patients as appear on examination to be proper; charging the in-patients to observe the rules of the Infirmary, which will be read to them in their wards, to conform to the directions of their physician or surgeon, to obey the matron, to receive no provisions or medicines from any one out of the house, nor to give any money or gratuity whatsoever to the nurses or other servants; and to acquaint them that the consequence of their misbehaviour, in any of these respects, will be a discharge for irregularity, by which they will be rendered incapable of a future admission.

IX. To report new subscriptions, benefactions, or legacies, deaths of subscribers, and subscriptions withdrawn, &c.

X. To examine and pay the apothecary, and matron's incident expences, and to make up and balance the treasurer's accompts.

XI. To see what former orders, either of a general court or weekly board, remain to be executed, and whether any new orders are proper to be made, relating to the ordinary expences, government, or conduct of the Infirmary, and of the officers, servants, and patients belonging to it.

XII. To read the minutes of the day, and adjourn the committee.

The method by which the auditors may examine the butcher's and baker's monthly bills, to see that the consumption of bread and meat does not exceed the stated allowance:

Each of the patients on common diet is allowed four pounds of meat in every week, and those on low diet two pounds, including the butcher's meat allowed to make their broth; those on dry diet are likewise allowed two pounds weekly each, though they have no broth; they who are on milk-diet are allowed no meat, except on the day of their admission, when all patients coming from the country have an allowance for both after their journey.

From hence the following method of calculation may be established, viz. to double the sum of low and dry diets, to add four * times the number of common diets, and divide the sum by seven, the quotient will then shew the number of pounds of butcher's meat allowed for the patients, exclusive of their usual allowance on the day of their admission.

In examining the butcher's bills for the family, observe that they are to be kept distinct from those of meat bought for the patients; and as the daily allowance for each servant is not to exceed a pound of meat, if the number of days in any given time are multiplied by the whole number of servants, the product will be the number of pounds allowed them during that time.

Each patient is allowed a loaf a day, weighing fifteen ounces; the whole number of diets therefore in any given time (found by adding the sums of all the four dif-

* By the number of diets is here meant, the amount of the daily number of patients on each kind of diet, as registered in the diet-book, and summed up at the end of each month, or other time for which they are audited, being equivalent to so many patients diets for one day, or so many diets for one patient.

ferent

ferent diets together) is the ſame with the whole number of fifteen ounce-loaves, which ought to be brought to the Infirmary during that time, for the uſe of the in-patients.

A Table of Diet.—Common Diet.

Sunday and Thurſday. Breakfaſt, a pint of water-gruel or milk-pottage; dinner, eight ounces of roaſt or boiled beef, mutton, or veal; ſupper, a pint of broth.

Monday. The ſame as on Sunday and Thurſday; dinner, a pint of rice-milk, or twelve ounces of baked pudding; ſupper, two ounces of cheeſe or butter.

Tueſday and Saturday. Breakfaſt, a pint of panada, or milk-pottage; dinner, a pint of broth, four ounces of boiled mutton or beef, and eight ounces of roots; ſupper, a pint of broth.

Wedneſday. A pint of milk-pottage or water gruel; dinner, baked pudding, or twelve ounces of boiled roots; ſupper, a pint of broth or milk-pottage.

Friday. Breakfaſt, a pint of water-gruel; dinner, baked pudding, or a pint of rice-milk; ſupper, two ounces of cheeſe or butter.

Low Diet.

Sunday and Thurſday. Breakfaſt, a pint of milk-pottage or water-gruel; dinner, two ounces of boiled beef, mutton, or veal, with a pint of broth; ſupper, a pint of water-gruel or broth.

Monday. Breakfaſt, a pint of water-gruel; dinner, a pint of rice-milk; ſupper, a pint of broth or panada.

Tueſday and Saturday. Breakfaſt, a pint of milk-pottage; dinner, two ounces of boiled mutton, with a pint of broth; ſupper, a pint of water-gruel or milk-pottage.

Wedneſday. Breakfaſt, a pint of panada or milk-pottage; dinner, eight ounces of bread-pudding boiled, or roots; ſupper, two ounces of cheeſe or butter.

Friday. Breakfaſt, a pint of water-gruel; dinner, roots boiled, bread-pudding, or a pint of rice-milk; ſupper, two ounces of cheeſe or butter.

Milk Diet.

Sunday, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday. Breakfaſt, a pint of milk-pottage; dinner, a pint of rice-milk, or hafty-pudding, or boiled bread-pudding; ſupper, a pint of milk-pottage.

Monday. Breakfaſt, a pint of water-gruel; dinner, baked rice, or bread-pudding; ſupper, a pint of milk-pottage or boiled milk.

Friday. Breakfaſt, a pint of panada; dinner, a pint of rice-milk; ſupper, a pint of boiled milk; bread ſufficient, without waſte; drink, three pints each day, one part whereof to be milk, and two water.

Dry

Dry Diet.

Sunday and Thurſday. Breakfaſt, two ounces of cheeſe or butter; dinner, half a pound of mutton, veal, or beef, with roots; ſupper, two ounces of cheeſe or butter.

Monday and Friday. Breakfaſt, two ounces of cheeſe or butter; dinner, rice-pudding; ſupper, two ounces of cheeſe or butter.

Wedneſday. Breakfaſt, two ounces of cheeſe or butter; dinner, baked bread, or rice-pudding; ſupper, two ounces of cheeſe or butter.

Tueſday and Saturday. Breakfaſt, two ounces of cheeſe or butter; dinner, ſix ounces of mutton, veal, or beef, with roots; ſupper, two ounces of cheeſe or butter; bread or ſea-biſcuit, without waſte; beer half a pint every day.

The ſtate of the Leiceſter Infirmary, for the year ending June 21, 1787.

Preſident, His Grace the Duke of Montague.—Vice-preſidents, Earls of Huntingdon, Stamford, Harborough, Lord Viſcount Wentworth, and Lord Rawdon.—Viſitor, the Rev. Dr. Prettyman, Lord Biſhop of Lincoln.—Treaſurer, Mr. Gregory.—Auditors, Mr. Wilſon and Mr. Flude.—Phyſicians, Dr. Arnold and Dr. Bree.—Surgeon, Mr. Peake.—Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Robinſon.—Houſe-apothecary and Secretary, Mr. Watkins.—Matron, Mrs. Biſhop.

The Auditors' ſtate of the accompts.

Return of the In and Out-patients, from June 22, 1786, to June 21, 1787.

In-patients.		Out-patients.	
Remained in the houſe laſt June	48	Remained on the books laſt June	40
Admitted ſince —	477	Admitted ſince —	275
Total — —	525	Total — —	315
Diſcharged cured —	335	Diſcharged cured —	170
much relieved —	33	much relieved —	24
made out-patients	45	made in-patients	12
for irregularity —	28	for non-attendance	43
at their own requeſts	16	at their own requeſts	6
no better —	14	for irregularity —	3
Dead — —	18	no better —	3
Remain in the houſe —	36	Dead — —	2
		Remain on the books —	52
Total — —	525	Total — —	315

General

General return of In and Out-patients fince the opening of the Infirmary, September 22, 1766, to June 21, 1787.

Difcharged in-patients cured		3081	Difcharged in-patients relieved		345
out-patients cured		1188	out patients relieved		367
Total cured	— —	4269	Total relieved	—	712

Abftract of the Treafurer's accompts.

Receipts from June 22, 1786, to June 21, 1787.

Balance due to the Infirmary from the laft year's account	269	12	11
By fubfcriptions —	663	7	0
Benefactions.			
Gerard Noel Edwards, Efq. of Oakham	100	0	0
Mr. Fellows —	4	4	0
Sundries unknown	8	8	0
By a legacy, left by will of Joſeph Cleadon, gent. of Leiceſter —	40	0	0
By 1 year's dividend on 1300l. ſtock, 3 per cents.	39	0	0
Ditto on 600l. ſtock	18	0	0
Ditto on 494l. 12s. 5d. ditto	14	16	8
Ditto long annuities	20	0	0
By cafh collected at the anniverſary ſermon	84	7	7¾
By two turnpike ſecurities	13	10	0
fee farm rents —	4	11	5
military ſubſiſtence	0	14	0
poor boxes —	3	7	11
two calves fold —	1	3	6
bran, grains, and other articles —	4	19	9
articles ſold by the apothecary —	0	17	8
a quantity of wood that grew upon the Infirmary clofe —	9	10	0
	1300	10	5¾

Since ſettling the above accompt June 21, 1787, there has been paid in fee farm rents 4l. 11s. 7d. and in ſubſcriptions 31l. 10s.

Payments from June 22, 1786, to June 21, 1787.

To repairs and alterations	19	13	7
Land-tax, quit-rents, inſurance and levies —	5	8	0
Printing the annual report, advertiſements, and ſtationary wares —	24	15	3
Drugs, medicines, and inſtruments —	166	4	5½
Wine —	20	11	0
Salaries and ſervants' wages for the year —	112	18	6
Apothecary's incidental expences —	27	10	10
Matron's incidental expences	58	5	7
Graſs and cows —	3	15	0
Wheat, flour, and ſalt	93	11	11
Butcher's meat —	112	19	5¾
Groceries, candles, &c.	53	5	1¾
Malt —	56	7	10¾
Cheeſe —	10	19	6
Coals —	34	12	6¾
Chaplain's ſtipend —	20	0	0
Additional houſhold furniture	48	13	3¾
Faggots —	9	8	2
Caſual expences not reducible to any head —	2	6	4
Muſic at the anniverſary Sept. 20, 1786 —	10	3	6
Balance remaining in the treaſurer's hands	409	0	6½
	1300	10	5¾

Abſtract

Abſtract of the accompt, from the opening of the Infirmary, Sept. 22, 1766, to June 21, 1787.

Receipts.				Payments.			
By ſubſcriptions, dividends on ſtock, fee farm rents, &c. &c. —	13228	13	1	Expended, as by former accompts —	21394	11	7
By benefactions and legacies —	5541	17	11	Expended this year, as by the above accompt	891	9	11¾
By collections at anniverſary meetings —	3675	14	3½	Balance in the treaſurer's hands —	409	0	6¼
By articles ſold —	158	16	2		22695	2	0½
By poor boxes —	90	0	3				
	22695	2	0½				

Benefactions and legacies to Aug. 21, 1788.

Benefactions.

Shukburgh Aſhby, Eſq. 300l.

———— a turnpike ſecurity in lieu of Mrs. Aſhby's ſubſcription of five guineas per annum, 200l.

———— fee farm rents, to the amount of 9l. 4s. per annum, at Moulton Mills, &c. &c.

Mrs. Dorothy Aſhby (now Mrs. Middleton) 50l.

A collection, by a diſſenting miniſter, 22l. 10s.

Rev. Dr. Burnaby, of Baggrave, 50l.

Rev. Dr. Bentley, of Nailſton, 5l.

Thomas Babington, Eſq. Temple, near Rothley, 10l. 10s.

Mrs. Babington 10l. 10s.

Thomas Boothby, Eſq. Marſton, 20l.

William Barleton, Eſq. Leiceſter, 5l. 5s.

Mrs. Bewick, of Hallaton, 5l. 5s.

Mr. John Brewin, of Leiceſter foreſt, 2l. 2s.

Mr. Simeon Brewin, of Leiceſter, 40l.

Thomas Barker, Eſq. of Lyndon, gave for the uſe of the lunatic aſylum, 50l.

The ſame gentleman gave to a fund for incurables, when it ſhould be eſtabliſhed, 20l.

Joſeph Cradock, Eſq. of Leiceſter, 100l.

Mr. Clay, of London, 10l.

Mrs. Clarke, of Roehampton, 5l. 5s.

Richard Cheſlyn, Eſq. 10l.

John Darker, Eſq. of London, 300l.

The ſame gentleman, in the year 1783, gave for the uſe of the lunatic aſylum, 100l.

Sir Wolſtan Dixie, Bart. 100l.

Gerard Noel Edwards, Eſq. of Oakham 100l.

Mr. Fellows 4l. 4s.

Rev. Mr. Gamble, of Great Aſhby, 10l. 10s.

Mr. John Grew 5l. 5s.

Pariſh of Great Glen, a collection, 13l. 0s. 9d.

Rev. Mr. Grape 1l. 1s.

William Hartopp, Eſq. of Little Dalby, 20l.

Market Harborough, a collection, 25l. 17s. 1d.

Hoby,

Hoby, a collection, 12l. 10s. 6d.

John Peach Hungerford, Esq. a turnpike security, towards establishing a salary for a clergyman, 100l.

Charles Jennens, Esq. of Gopsal, 101o.

Mr. Johnson, architect, 15l. 15s.

Anthony James Keck, Esq. late of Stoughton Grange, 300l. The same gentleman gave 500l. the disposal of which was left in his direction by the will of his mother, to be given to some Infirmary.

Rev. Dr. Langford 1l. 1s.

Rev. Dr. Lonsdale 5l. 5s.

Lutterworth, a collection, 5l. 5s.

Cosmos Neville, Esq. 100l.

Charles James Packe, Esq. 100l.

Sir John Palmer, Bart. 300l.

Mrs. Catherine Palmer, 21l.

Thomas Peach, Esq. of Dingley, 30l.

Samuel Phillips, Esq. 50l.

Rev. Mr. Pigott, 10l. 10s.

William Pochin, Esq. 100l.

Sir George Robinson, Bart. 100l.

Sadington, a collection, 6l. 14s. 6d.

Miss St. John, 5l. 5s.

James Sanderson, Esq. Bitteswell, 20l.

Mrs. Smith, of Bath, late of Edmundthorpe, 50l.

The Earl of Stamford 200l.

Mr. James Stockdale, 10l.

Thrussington, overplus cash remaining after the distribution among the respective sufferers by fire, 284l. 18s.

A gentleman unknown, by Dr. Vaughan, 10l. 10s.

Hurley Vaughan, Esq. 5l. 5s.

The late Rich. Walker, Esq 52l. 10s.

A person unknown, by Mr. Woodland of Leicester, 50l. The same person gave a like sum for the use of the lunatic asylum, by Mr Woodland.

Mrs. Anne Wigley, of Scraptoft, 20l.

Mr. John Willows, of Leicester, 5l. 5s.

Edward Roe Yeo, Esq. 30l.

Charity boxes to June 18, 1780, 53l. 15s. 3d.

The Stewards of the Races, 48l. 13s. 5d.

A gentleman on a special jury, 2l. 2s.

Divers other benefactions by persons unknown, 100l. 16s.

Legacies.

Mr. Simeon Brewin, of Leicester, 50l.

Edmund Buckby, Esq. Kibworth, 100l.

Joseph Bunney, Esq. of Leicester, 100l.

Sir Thomas Cave, Bart. 100l.

Mrs. Chettle, of Leicester, 20l.

Joseph Cleadon, Gent. 40l.

Mr. Dudley, of Nuneaton, 80l.

Mr. Tho. Farmer, Leicester, 10l. 10s.

Richard Garle, Esq. of Leicester, 50l.

Dr. Green, Bishop of Lincoln, 100l.

Mr. Ald. Gutheridge, Leicester, 40l.

Rev. Thomas Haines, Leicester, 20l.

Mrs. Hodgkin, of Leicester, 20l.

Mrs. Anne Maynard, 200l.

Mr. Alderm. Miles, of Leicester, 100l.

Thomas Peach, Esq. of Dingley, five guineas annually.

Sam. Philips, Esq. of Garendon, 200l.

Mrs. Topp, of Leicester, 1000l.

Mrs. Ann Wigley, of Scraptoft, 200l.

Edward Hartop Wigley, Esq. and the Rev. Samuel Topp, [executors under the will of the late Mrs. Ann Wigley, who bequeathed the sum of 100l. to the lunatic asylum], eight guineas per annum, till the principal is payable.

Rev. Mr. Woodman, of Sutton, 2l. 2s.

Mrs. E. Wotton, Little Bowden, 50l.

*** The total receipts, from the opening of the Infirmary to June 19, 1783, — 2354l. 14s. 9d.

Total expenditure to the above date, — 2316 1 0¾

Balance in the hands of the treasurer, — 37 13 8¼

The number of patients cured and relieved, 5504.

P. 721. From the top of the parapet of Sunday's bridge to the water is four yards three quarters; the common depth of the water one yard eight inches, near the middle of the bridge, by the middle of the arch. Its broad parapet ſhould be higher, and made to go off, or terminate in a narrow edge, to prevent the boys paſſing on its ſurface.

On the South-eaſt ſide of the Weſt bridge is a dwelling houſe, reſting on its edge, the water paſſing under it, through the arch neareſt the town; and the back part continuing above the water on ſtone work: once a chapel, with a bell on the South-weſt without, near the top; the frame of which ſtill remains, though the window, through which it might play, is ſtopped up. Here two mendicant friars aſked alms, for the benefit of the neighbouring Friary.

80 yards from the turret by the Mount, to the edge of the ſummer-houſe, Bunney's: and continuing the meaſure to the Mill lane wall, is, including the above 80 yards, in the whole extent 251 yards.

P. 735. In an act of reſumption, 28 Hen. VI. 1450, proviſion is made, "not to affect an annuity of an hundred marks granted to the collegiate church of Our Lady of Leic' by Henry cardinal of England, Henry archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Walter lord Hungerford, by their letters patent, wherynne they were enfeoffed by the moſt noble Prynce of perpetuell memorie our Fadre, and confermed by us under the ſeale of oure ſaid Duchie, in pure and perpetuell almois, in ſuſtentation of the grete importable charges of the ſeid church *."

In 1455, John Goldſmyth of Melton Mowbray in the county of Leiceſter, and James Goldſmyth of Grantham in the county of Lincoln, both merchants of the Staple of Calais, were bound to the king in an obligation of 41l. and 5d. payable the laſt day of September †.

By the Rolls of Parliament in 1460, it appears that Henry V. had granted to the priory of the houſe of Jeſus of Bethlem of Shene all the poſſeſſions in England of every kind, belonging to the abbey of Lira in Normandy, except only the priory of *Hinckley*, with the appurtenances, in the county of Leiceſter ‡.

June 2, 1464, King Edward IV. by letters patent under the ſeal of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, dated at his caſtle of Leiceſter, "gave to his well-beloved ſervant Mauryce Arnolde, ſquier, his ſerjeant porter, all the iſſues and profits to him due and growing, of a place called *Blankchapilton*, with all the lands belonging to the ſame, in the city of London §."

In the ſame year a proviſo occurs, that an act of reſumption "ſhall not be prejudicial to Richard Chambre, of a grant committing the keeping to him of one meſe with the appurtenances in Leiceſter, late by us, by our letters patents, under our great ſeal made ‖."

A proviſo in 1467-8, that an act of reſumption "ſhall not in any wiſe be prejudicial or hurting unto our right well beloved ſervant Richard Keiſton, ſquier, of, to, or for the graunt by us to him made of a horſmylne and two meſſuages, with

* Rot. Parl. vol. V. p. 186. The like proviſo occurs in 34 Hen. VI. and 4 Ed. IV.
† Ibid. p. 296. b. ‡ Ibid. p. 365. b. 32. § Ibid. p. 548. a. ‖ Ibid. p. 541.

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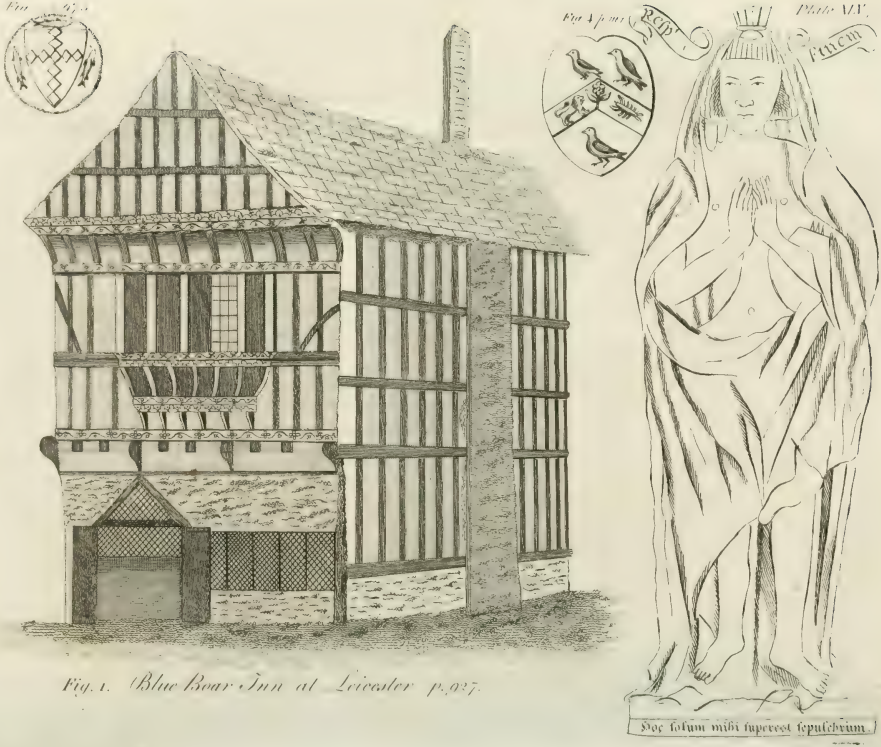

Fig. 1. Blue Boar Inn at Leicester p. 927.

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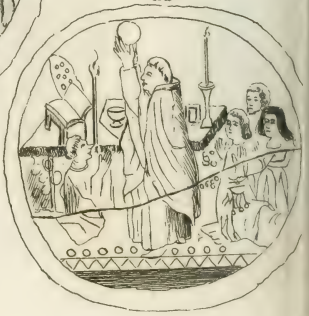

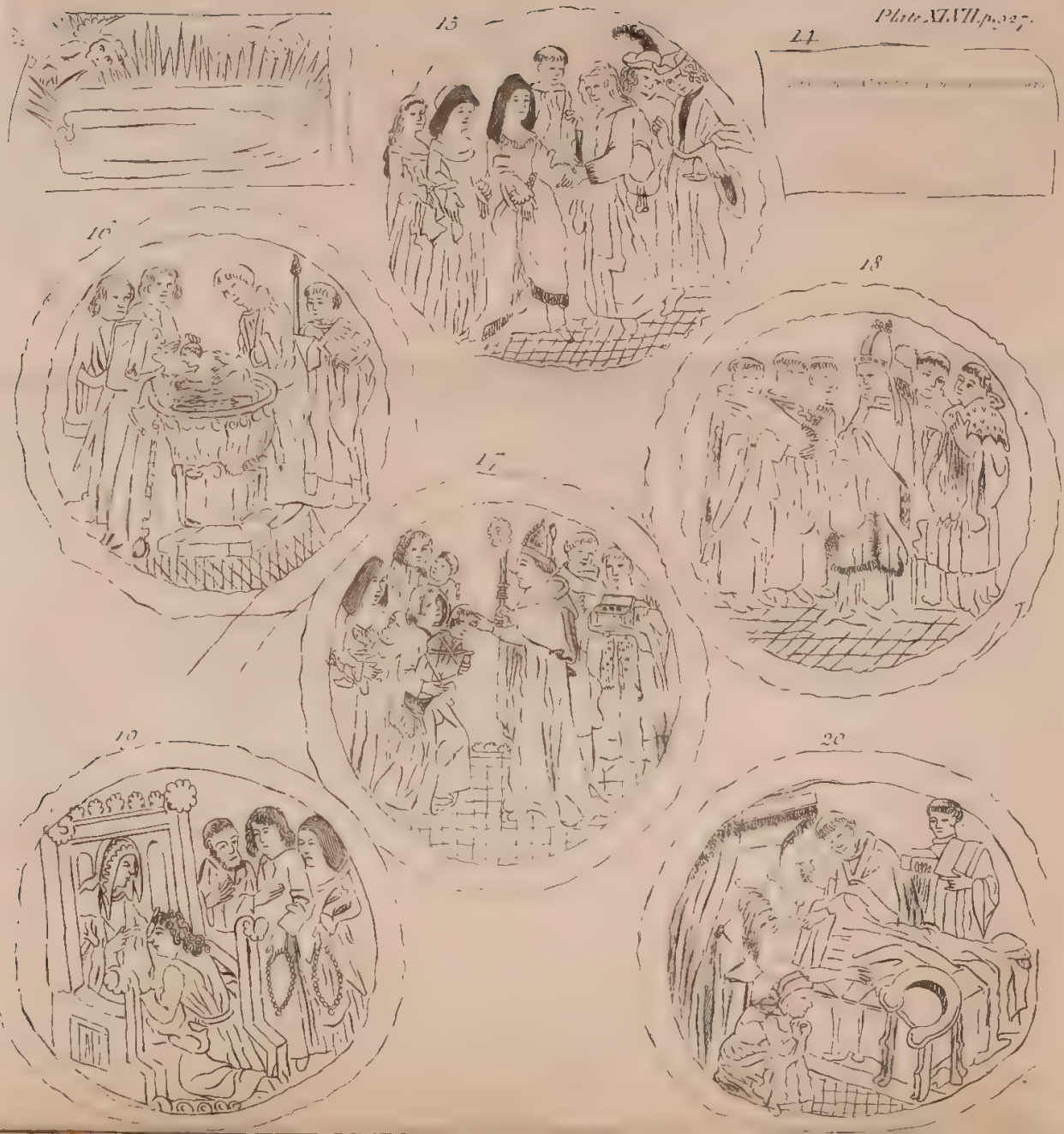
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the appurtenances, lying in a street called *Horn-market*, within our town of Leycestre, not exceeding the yearly value of 3l. 16s. 8d.*; to Richard Kelly, of, or for a tenement and certain rents, to him granted by our letters patentez, within our towne of Leycestre, as to Pyers Courtrys and William Turfell, of, or for the loppes and croppes of woode, falled within our fryth of Leycestre, for the brafying of our dere there, or for reparacyon of the pale there, to theym graunted by oure lettres patentez; as to the maire and burgeis, or comunte of oure towne of Leycestre, of, or for 13l. 6s. 8d. to theym graunted, terme of 3 yeres, by oure lettres, patentez †."

So lately as Queen Elizabeth's reign there was a regular constable of Leicester caſtle, with an annual fee of 3l. 6s. 4d.; and a keeper of the walls, with a fee of 2l. 5s. 4d.

P. 704. Gervaſe was maſter of the hoſpital of *St. John* at Leiceſter in 1235.

P. 783. The principal part of Leiceſter, in the time of Richard the Third, was that ſtreet which leads from the North to the South gate. Oppoſite the free ſchool ſtood the chief inn, where the king lay, then the ſign of the Boar, "his cognizance," ſays Speed. But, upon his defeat, all the ſigns of the Boar being torn down as an inſult to his memory, it ſeems probable that this inn afterwards became the ſign of the Blue bell; the Rev. Mr. Pigott having pointed out a piece of glaſs, now in the poſſeſſion of Mrs. Simmons, the preſent occupier of that houſe, which was taken from one of the windows, on which is painted a *blue bell*. The preſent name of the lane, in which part of this houſe ſtands, ſeems compounded of the former and latter ſigns, "Blue-boar-lane ‡." A ſketch of this old houſe is given in Plate XLV. with a repreſentation of the braſs figure on the tomb of the firſt maſter of Wigſton's Hoſpital (ſee p. 775, where, l. 8, for **mieu'** read **miſu.**)

P. 787. Plates XLVI. XLVII. XLVIII. repreſent the remaining part of the ancient paintings on glaſs from the windows of Mr. Stephens; the drawings communicated by Mr. Throſby. The original of N° 10 is much decayed; and ſome part of N° 15, with the whole of N° 14, is hid by a wall which ſeparates two rooms. In a future page the reader may expect ſome further illuſtrations of theſe paintings.

P. 852. The few notes relative to *Claybrook*, in this and the former pages of theſe Collections, are wholly ſuperſeded by a copious and accurate hiſtory of that pariſh by the Rev. Aulay Macaulay, M. A.

P. 860. Mr. Macaulay having been preſented to the rectory of *Irnlefworth* in April 1789; we may venture to promiſe, from his kind attention, ſome future particulars of that pariſh.

P. 870. Mr. Edward Willis had a diſpenſation, in March 1789, to hold the vicarage of *Loſeby*, with the rectory of *Hareſton*.

P. 881. Phineas Pett, B. D. was preſented to the rectory of *Orton on the Hill*, in the room of Mr. Kelly, deceaſed.

* Ibid. p. 603. † Ibid. p. 547. ‡ Throſby, vol. III. p. 101.

LEI-

LEICESTERSHIRE TOKENS engraved in PLATE XLIX.

*** The earlieſt Token of any place that has yet been met with is in 1648; the lateſt in 1672.

1. ** *Appleby.* Chriſt. Birkbecke, 1666.
2. *Birſtien.* Henry Sanderſon, 1669.
3. *Market Boſworth.* Hugh Adcock.
4. *Bowden.* Richard Bronſon, 1658.
5. *Carleton.* Leonard Bumby, 1669.
6. *Hallaton.* John Ellis, 1667.
7. ——— Edward Goodman.
8. *Harborough.* $\frac{F}{H\ S}$ at the Swann, 1651.
9. ——— Ann Gott, 1658.
10. ——— Frances Reeves, 1667.
10*. ——— Elizabeth Lyng.
11. ——— Auguſtine Harper.
11*. ——— William Thompſon.
12. *Hinckley.* William Iliffe, 1662.
13. ——— Joſeph Cave, 1666.
14. ——— Robert Bloor, 1670.
15. ——— Nathan'l Gilbert, 1672.
16. *Leiceſter.* Francis Elliot †, 1655.
17. ——— James Lee ‡, 1656.
18. ——— David Deakins, 1657.
19. ——— David Deakins, 1664.
20. ——— John Goodall, 1666.
21. ——— Robert Page, 1666.
22. ——— John Pares ‖, 1666.
23. ——— Edward Read, 1666.
24. ——— Nathaniell Baker, 1667.
25. *Leiceſter.* Daniell Heggs, 1667.
26. ——— John Browne, 1669.
27. ——— Jane Laſh, 1669.
28. ——— William Savidge §, 1670.
29. ——— John Maſon.
30. ——— Mary Mountney.
31. ——— Richard Noone.
32. ——— $\frac{N}{W\ I}$ at the Red Lyon.
33. ——— Tho. Overinge.
34. ——— Jane Pallmer.
35. ——— William Spencer.
36. ——— Thomas Sturges.
37. ——— Richard Woodroffe.
38. ——— Samuell Willſon.
39. *Loughborough.* Matthew Allain.
40. ——— John Alen.
41. ——— Henry Somervile.
42. *Lutterworth.* Peter Mackarnes, 1662.
43. ——— Edward Revell.
44. *Medburn.* George Ailmonde, 1667.
45. *Melton Mowbray.* Roger Waite, 1666.
46. ——— John Brown, 1668.
47. ——— Robert Beatſon.
48. ——— Edward Stokes.
49. *Sadington.* Jonathan Tailcote.
50. *Waltham* **. Henry Darker, 1668.

Of the above Tokens, N^os 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 44, 45, 47, 48, are communicated by Samuel Tyſſen, Eſq. F. A. S.

N^os 3, 6, 9, *10, 12, 13, 29, 46, 50, by the Rev. Richard Southgate, M. A. F. A. S.

N^os 7, *8, 9, 10, 11, 21, 39, 41, 42, 43, by George Hollington Barker, Eſq. of Birmingham, F. A. S.

N^os 15, 49, are from a Muſeum forming at Elmeſthorpe; and communicated by Mr. John Ward, of Hinckley.

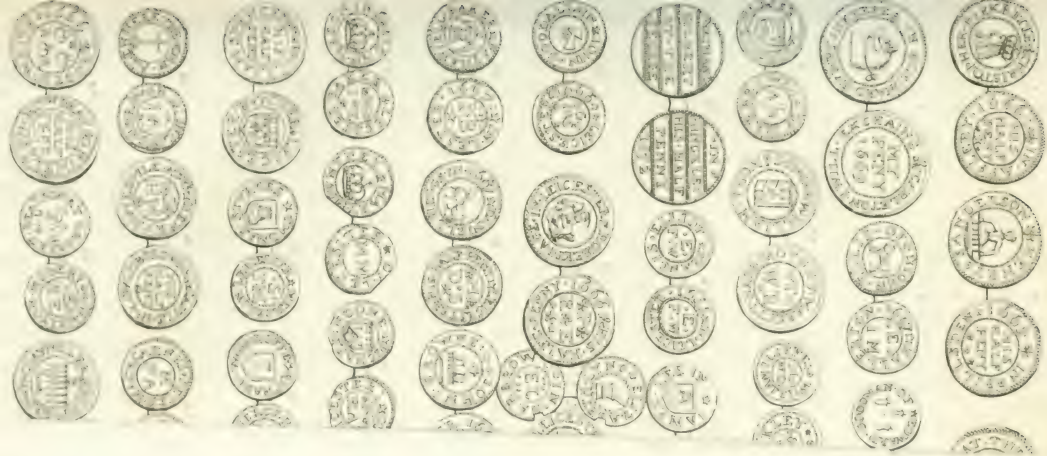
** Of *Appleby* and *Waltham* it may be a queſtion whether the tokens engraved belong to the towns of that name in Leiceſterſhire. Of the others there is no doubt.

† On pulling down an old building, an over-layer of a gate-way was found, whereon was written "Francis Elliot." In the foundation was diſcovered an earthen pot with ſome ſmall coins.

‡ Of this perſon ſee above, p. 897; and ſome account of William Lee, one of his deſcendants, an Antiquary, p. 812. The name occurs in 1737 and 1754 in the liſt of Mayors of Leiceſter.

‖ This name occurs three times in the liſt of Mayors; in 1618, 1683, and 1708.

§ A tablet in Hinckley church (ſee p. 42.) preſerves the memory of two perſons of this name, both braſiers, the ſon and the grandſon probably of this Mr. William Savidge. An apprentice to the laſt of them, now living, recollects there being a drawer full of theſe tokens in his maſter's ſhop, in good preſervation; many of which were occaſionally uſed in the making of ſolder.



HIS HALF PENY
MY PENY 1669
HIS HALF PENY 1669
NATHANL GILBERT AT THE GEORGE
GIN HINCKLEY HIS HALF PENNY 1672
HIS HALF PENY 1670
HIS HALF PENY 1666
HIS HALF PENY 1669
HIS HALF PENY 1667
HIS HALF PENY 1668
HIS HALF PENY 1666
HIS HALF PENY 1666
HIS HALF PENY 1666

A late aſſize tryal at Leiceſter* having rendered *The Biſhop's Fee* (See pp. 620, 705.) an object of converſation in that town; Mr. Carte's deſcription of it is here copied: "The ancient Lords of Leiceſter were the Earls of Mercia and the biſhops †. The manor which the biſhops had lay in the ſuburbs on the Eaſt ſide of the town, in the pariſh of St. Margaret and in Knighton, containing of old thirty-two houſes and two churches. It is ſtill called the Biſhop's Fee, and remains out of the juriſdiction of the town, though attempts were made in the reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth to have it united to, and reduced under the government of it; but without effect. The biſhops made the parſonage of St. Margaret a prebend of Lincoln, and the manor returned to them in 1138, as appears by a bull of Pope Innocent III. dated 4 kal. of May in that year, confirming it to Alexander the then biſhop and his ſucceſſors; but it was very ſoon after this transferred to the Earl of Leiceſter, in exchange for the manor of Wellcotes, and other lands in Elſtordeby and Segrave, under the title of the manor of Cuthinton or Knighton (as appears by Mon. Ang. vol. II. p. 315); and by Robert Boſſu, founder of the abbey, was given to the monks there, and does now belong to the Duke of Devonſhire. The reſt of the town and ſuburbs belonged to the Earl of Mercia before the Conqueſt ‡." Thus far Mr. Carte.

The following extract from Domeſday will ſhew the ſituation of the town when the poſſeſſions of the Earls of Mercia devolved to the Conqueror; and the ſubſequent ſituation of the borough of Leiceſter will beſt be underſtood by a peruſal of the charters here printed §.

* The cauſe was argued in the Court of King's Bench, May 19, 1789, Blankley againſt Winſtanley and Bromby, on an action of treſpaſs and falſe impriſonment againſt the defendants, who were juſtices of the peace for the county of Leiceſter, "for cauſing the plaintiff to be apprehended and ſent to the houſe of correction by virtue of a warrant iſſued by them, they not having any juriſdiction over *The Biſhop's Fee* in the ſaid county, inaſmuch as it is within and under the excluſive juriſdiction of the magiſtrates of the borough of Leiceſter, and not under the juriſdiction of the juſtices of the county." Plea, Not guilty." A ſpecial verdict had been found on the cauſe at the preceding aſſizes for the county of Leiceſter: which ſtated the borough of Leiceſter to be an ancient borough and body corporate, &c. and after citing ſeveral of the charters, ſtated the treſpaſs to have been committed within the pariſh of St. Margaret, commonly called *The Biſhop's Fee*, &c. The point on which the queſtion turned was, "Whether the charter of Elizabeth, referring to former charters, has granted an excluſive juriſdiction to the borough magiſtrates over The Biſhop's Fee, or only a concurrent juriſdiction with the county juſtices?" By the determination of the court for the defendants, the juriſdiction of courts becomes concurrent. See the whole caſe in Dunſford and Eaſt's Reports, Eaſter Term, 1789, p. 279.

† By the Biſhops, is meant the Biſhops of Lincoln to whom the ſame belong. At the time of the Domeſday Survey, Remigius de Feicamp, the then Biſhop, held two carucates of land in Leiceſter, with two churches, and other large poſſeſſions; among which, he had [illegible] "extra manum," "two houſes, cum pertinentiis, & xii burgenſes." The Archbiſhop of York had two houſes in that town in Leiceſter (with ſeveral carucates of land in Gaſcoyne Hundred), the Abbey of Coventry two, the Abbot of Croyland three; Hugo de Grentemaſnel had two houſes and thirty-two burgeſſes, and many individuals and tenements were owners of houſes there.

‡ Cart. MSS. § See p. 941, & ſeq.

" *CIVITAS de LEDECESTRE* Tēpore Regis EDWARDI reddeb' p annū regi . xxx . lib' ad numerum de . xx^{ti} . in ora . 7 xv . sextar' mellis.

" Quando rex ibat in exercitu per terrā : de ipso burgo xii . burgenses ibant cū eo . Si ū per mare in hostē ibat : mittebant ei . iiii . equos de eod' burgo usque Londoniā . ad cōportand' arma uel alia quæ opus . ēēt. Modo hī Rex . W . d' omīb' redditib' ciuitatis ejusdem 7 comitat' . xl.ii. lib' 7 z . solid' ad pond'. Pro uno accipitre : x . lib' ad numer' . p sūmario : xx^{ti} . sol'. De monetarijs . xx . lib' per annū de . xx . in ora . De his xx . lib'. hī Hugo de Grentemaisnil ccciū denariū.

" Rex hī in *LEDECESTRE* . xxxix . domos. Archiepūs Eboracensis . ii . dom' cū saca 7 soca 7 pertin' ad Cherlintone. Hugo com' . x . dom' q̄ ptin' ad Barhou . 7 vi . dom' ptin' ad Cacheuuorde . 7 unā domū ptin' ad Loctheburne. Abbatia de Couentreu hī . x . dom'. Abbatia de Cruiland hī . iii . dom'. De q̄b' omīb' hī rex geld' fuū. Hugo de Grentemaisnil hī . c 7 x . domos . 7 ii . æccl̄as. p̄ter has hī in cōmune cū rege . xxiiii . dom' in eod' burgo. Exceptis his hī id' Hugo in Ledecestre . xxiiii . burgēses ptinent' ad Hanstigie . 7 xiii . burgēses ptinent' ad Siglesbie . 7 iii . domos ptin' ad Merdegraue . 7 iiii . dom' ptin' ad Brohtone . 7 ix . dom' prin' ad Stotone . 7 iiii . dom' ptin' ad Wichingestone . 7 vii . dom' ptin' ad Andretesbie . 7 iii . dom' ptin' ad Sceltone . 7 x . dom' ptin' ad Burstelle . 7 iii . dom' ptin' ad Burtone . 7 unā domū ptin' ad Diresford . 7 iii . dom' ptin' ad Leghā. quas emit de Osbno . 7 unā domū ptin' ad Letitone . 7 i . domū ptin' Turchiteleſtone.

" In eod' burgo hī id' Hugo . ii . æccl̄as 7 ii . dom' . 7 iiii . dom' uastas. Hugo de Wituile ten' de ipso Hug̃ . v . dom' cū saca 7 soca. Hæ sunt de mutatione de Wadford. Robt' de Veci hī . vi . dom' cū saca 7 soca ptin' ad Niuuetone . 7 iii . alias cū saca 7 soca ptin' ad chiborne. Goisfrid' de Wirce . domū ptin' ad Dalbi . 7 aliā ptin' ad Picheuuelle.

" In Ledecestre sc̄ . iiii . dom' ptin' ad Scepehefde . 7 i^{a} . ptin' ad Sadintone . 7 una ptin' ad Torp. In ipso burgo hī Henric' de Fereires 7 Robt' [disnſator] . i . burgēsē.

" JUDITA comitissa hī in eod' burgo . xxviii . domos . 7 de medietate molini . v . solid' 7 iiii . denar'. Extra burgū hī ipsa . vi . caruc' t̄ræ ptin' ad burgū . 7 ibi hī . i . car' . 7 hōes ej' . iii . car' . Ibi . viii . ac' p̄ti . Silua . vi . q̄rent' lg̃ . 7 iii . q̄z lat'. Valet . xl . solid'. totū.

" Silua toti' Vicecomitat' *HERESWODE* uocat' hī iiii leu' in lg' 7 . i . leu' in lat'."

" Ep's LINCOLIENSIS ten' in *LEDECESTRE* . x . car' t̄re . In dnio hī ibi . v . car'. 7 molin' 7 dimid' de . x . sol' 7 viii . den'. 7 ii . æccl̄as de . xv . sol'. 7 xvii . burgēses. xxxii . denar' p ann' reddtes. De una parte t̄ræ extra murū hī . v . sol' 7 iiii . den' . 7 iii . uilli cū pbro 7 xii . bord' hñt . iiii . car'. Ibi . xx^{ti} . ac' p̄ti.

" Idem ep̄s ten' *CNIHTETONE* . Ibi sc̄ . ii^{c} . partes . i . hidæ . T̄ra . c̄ . vi . car' . Ibi . xx . uilli cū . iiii . sochis hñt . vi . car' . Ibi . xxx . ac' p̄ti.

" Idē ep̄s ten' in *LEGRE* . i . car' t̄ræ . Ibi sc̄ . ii . sochi cū . i . bord hñtes dim' car'. Hæ t̄ræ S MARIE Lincoliæ ualent . vi . lib' 7 ii . sol' 7 iiii . den'."

The

The following charters, preſerved in the Chapel of the Rolls, are printed from copies which have been collated by the late Henry Rooke, Eſq.

Prima Pars Paten' de anno Regni Regis Henrici Septimi Viceſimo. (m. 18.)

R. omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Inſpeximus literas patentes domini E. nuper regis Anglie Quarti, majori & burgenſibus ville ſive burgi ſui Leyceſtr' factas, in hec verba: "Edwardus, Dei gratia, rex Anglie & Franciæ & dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos preſentes littere pervenerint, ſalutem. Sciatis quod nos, volentes ſecuritati & quieti dilectorum ligeorum noſtrorum majoris & burgenſium ville ſive burgi noſtre Leyceſtr', conceſſimus pro nobis & heredibus noſtris quantum in nobis eſt, & per preſentes concedimus, Johanni Yoman nunc majori ejuſdem ville ſive burgi & burgenſibus ejuſdem, ac ſucceſſoribus ſuis pro tempore exiſten', quod hujuſmodi major & quatuor de diſcretioribus comburgens' ville ſive burgi illius, in forma ſubſequend' eligend' & nominand', quamdiu in hujuſmodi officiis majoratus aut burgens' fuerint, cum uno legiſperito imperpetuo nominand' recordator Leyceſtr', ſint juſticiarii noſtri & heredum noſtrorum ad pacem infra villam ſive burgum predict', procinct' & limites ejuſdem ville ſive burgi, necnon ad ſtatuta & ordinaciones de artificib' & laboratoribus edit' confervand' et cuſtodiri faciend' imperpetuum; et quod iidem major & quatuor comburgenſes ville ſive burgi illius pro tempore exiſtentes, tres vel duo eorum, cum dicto recordatore, plenam habeant correccionem, punicionem, poteſtatem, & auctoritatem cognoſcendi, inquirendi, audiendi, & terminandi omnes res & materias, tam de omnibus feloniis, tranſgreſſionibus, meſpriſionibus, & extortionibus, quam de omnimodis aliis cauſis, querelis, malefacis quibuſcumque, infra eandem villam ſive burgum, procinctum & limites ejuſdem, qualitercumque contingent' ſive emergent', adeo plene & integre ſicut cuſtodes pacis noſtre & juſticiarii ad felonias, tranſgreſſiones, & alia malefacta audiend' & terminand', aſſign' & aſſignand', ac juſtic' ſervientum, laboratorum, & artificium in com' Leyc', extra villam ſive burgum ac procinctum predict' habent, ſeu in futur' qualitercumque habebunt; terminacionibus de omnimodis feloniis, ac de contrafactura, tonſura, & alia fallitate monete regni noſtri Anglie duntaxat exceptis. - Et quod nullus cuſtos pacis, juſtic', aut commiſſionar' noſtri, vel heredum noſtrorum, ad premiſſa ſive aliquod premiſſorum in com' predicto audiend' & terminand' aſſign', in aliquo intromittat infra villam ſive burgum predict', aut procinct' & limites ejuſdem, ſeu extra eoſdem villam ſive burgum, procinctum & limites ejuſdem, pro premiſſis aut aliquo premiſſorum infra villam ſive burgum predict' ac procinctum ejuſdem qualitercumque fact' ſive emergent', excep' preexcept', nec infra villam ſive burgum predict', aut procinctum ejuſdem, aliquod officium ſuum de premiſſis ſive aliquo premiſſorum, exceptis preexceptis, infra dictam villam ſive burgum ac procinctum ejuſdem qualitercumque fact' ſive emergent' aliqualit' faciend', inquirend', vel exiquend', ingrediant, nec ingredi preſumant. Conceſſimus etiam eiſdem majori & burgenſibus & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, quod ipſi et ſucceſſores ſui, ſeu eorum aliquis, aut aliquis conſtabularius ville ſive burgi illius pro tempore exiſten', aut aliquis alius infra villam ſive burgum predict' commorans

seu commoratur', non arrentur neque compellantur, non arretur nec compellatur, ad' comparend' coram aliquibus justiciariis pacis nostre vel hered' nostrorum in com' predicto, vel coram justiciariis nostri vel heredum nostrorum, ad felonias, transgressiones, & alia malefacta, in eodem com', audiend' & terminand', assign' vel assignand', aut aliquibus aliis justiciariis vel commissionariis nostri aut heredum nostrorum, extra villam sive burgum predict' ac procinctum & limites ejusdem, neque infra eandem villam sive burgum procinctum & limites ejusdem, ad inquirend' vel aliquid aliud faciend' pro premissis vel aliquo premissorum infra eandem villam sive burgum procinctum aut limites ejusdem fact', emergent', sive contingent', exceptis preexceptis, preterquam coram prefatis majore & quatuor de discretioribus comburgensibus & successoribus suis pro tempore existen' ut predict' est. Et si aliquis major, burgensis, constabularius, vel aliquis alius infra dictam villam sive burgum procinctum & limites ejusdem residens, vel extunc residere contingens, extunc tum' aut impanelletur ad comparend' coram aliquibus hujusmodi custodibus aut justic' pacis laboratorum & artificium nostri vel heredum nostrorum in com' predicto, vel coram justiciariis aut commissionariis nostris vel heredum nostrorum, ad felonias, transgressiones, & alia malefacta ibidem perpetrata, audiend' & terminand', assign' vel assignand', exceptis preexceptis, & ipse coram eis defalcam fecerit, vel ad jurand' sui inquirend' de vel pro aliquibus articulis infra villam sive burgum predict' fact' sive perpetrat', exceptis preexceptis, recusaverit, non propter hoc ponatur in contemptum, nec ullum deperditum aut gravamen erga nos vel heredes nostros ex hac causa incurrat. Et insuper concessimus, & per presentes concedimus, prefatis majori & burgensibus & eorum successoribus, quod iidem major & viginti quatuor comburgenses ville sive burgi predict', & eorum successores pro tempore existen', de anno in annum in festo Sancti Mathei Evangeliste eligere possunt de ipsis viginti quatuor comburgensibus predictos quatuor discretiores comburgens' essendi justic' nostri & heredum nostrorum, ad premissa sive premissorum infra villam sive burgum predict', procinctum & limites ejusdem, exceptis preexceptis, cognoscendi, inquirendi, audiendi, & terminandi, ac de cisdem viginti quatuor comburgensibus duos coronatores, qui officium coronatorum infra villam sive burgum predict', procinct' & limites ejusdem, fac' & exequent'. Et quod iidem coronatores sic electi, & successores sui qui pro tempore erunt, imperpetuum habeant & exerceant officium coronatoris nostri & hered' nostrorum in villa sive burgo predict', & procinct' ejusdem, tam in presencia nostra & hered' nostrorum quam in absencia nostra & hered' nostrorum, in omnibus rebus, prout aliquo tempore ante dat' presencium aliquis coronator noster infra villam sive burgum predict' ac procinctum ejusdem officium coronatoris ibidem exercere consuevit; ac eciam in omnibus aliis rebus infra eandem villam sive burgum aut procinctum ejusdem accident', contingent', sive emergentibus in futur', que ad officium coronatoris quovis modo pertinent sive spectant, & que si infra aliquem com' nostrum Angl' acciderent aut emergerent per coronatores seu coronatorem ejusdem com' exerceri, comperi, seu fieri deberent, adeo plene & integre, pacifice & quiete, prout iidem coronatores sive coronater alterius com' regni nostri Anglie hujusmodi officium coronatoris & omnia alia officium illud tangencia occupant seu exercent, occupat seu exercet, aut occuparunt sive exercuerunt, occu-

occupare seu exercere quovis modo legitime poterint vel poterit, in futur', sine occasione, impedimento vel impedimento nostri, vel hered' nostrorum, aut aliorum officiariorum seu ministrorum nostrorum quorumcunque; ita quod nullus alius coronator nostri vel hered' nostrorum se pro aliquo ad officium coronatoris pertinens infra villam sive burgum predict' ac procinct' ejusdem exercent' sive accessur', aliqualit' intromittat, nec villam seu burgum illam ad aliquod ad officium coronatoris pertinens [illegible] ingrediatur. Concessimus etiam, pro nobis & heredibus & successoribus nostris, predictis majori & burgensibus & eorum successoribus, quod nec nos nec eorum aliquis ponatur neque penantur, impanellentur neque impanellentur in aliquibus assisis, juratis, inquisicionibus, seu recognicionibus, licet tangent nos vel heredes nostros, vel aliquos alios ligeos nostros, nec jurentur nec oneretur, nec ullus eorum juretur seu oneretur super tractione arrainamenti alicujus assise sive panelli coram aliquibus justic' seu commissionariis nostris vel hered' nostrorum, de vel pro aliqua re, causa, vel materia quacunque, extra villam sive burgum predict' contingent' sive contingent', capiend' extra villam sive burgum predict'. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Wodeflake, vicesimo quarto die Augusti, anno regni nostri quarto." Nos autem, literas predictas ac omnia & singula in eisdem contenta rata habentes & grata, ea pro nobis & heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, acceptamus & approbamus, & dilecto & fideli servienti nostro Roberto Orton nunc majori, & burgensibus dict' ville sive burgi, tenore presentium, ratificamus & confirmamus, prout litere predicte in se rationabiliter testantur. Et ulterius, de uberiori gratia nostra, ac ad instanciam & specialem requisicionem dilecti & fidelis servientis nostri Roberti Orton nunc majoris ville sive burgi predict', motum ob singularem affectionem & dilectionem quas penes pred' majorem & burgenses sive inhabitantes predicte ville sive burgi gerimus & habemus, ac pro conservacione pacis nostre, ac sano regimine & pro bono reipublice ville & burgens' sive inhabitantium predictorum augend', dedimus & concessimus, ac per presentes literas nostras dam' & concedim', pro nobis & heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, predat' nunc majori & burgensibus ville predicte, futurb' & procinct' ejusdem, & successoribus suis majoribus sive burgensibus predictis, quod de cetero dict' nunc major ejusdem ville, & successores sui qui pro tempore erunt, ac quatuor de discretioribus burgens' ejusdem ville, simul cum majore & recordatore ejusdem ville, sint custod' & justic' pacis nostre, & hæredum & successorum nostrorum, infra villam predictam, futurb' & procinctum ejusdem, quorum unus [illegible] recordator ejusdem ville pro tempore residens' erit unus, ad omnes ordinaciones & statuta apud Westm', Wynton', & Northampton, pro conservacione pacis nostre, heredum & successorum nostrorum, necnon ad statuta & ordinaciones illarum & aliis de venatoribus, operariis, artificibus, fervitoribus, hostilariis, porcariis, monturis, venellariis & valettis, mendicantibus & valabundis, ac aliis hominibus mendicantibus qui se nullant Travelyngmen, ac ad statuta & ordinaciones apud Westm', anno regni Henrici Quarti nuper regis Anglie primo & secundo, de [illegible] ac al' libertat' panneorum minime datul', nec etiam libertat' anguill' weades, et de omnibus felonis, murdris, & aliis malefactoribus; ac ad quoddam aliud statutum de contrafactura, tonsura, lotura, & al' falsitat' alicujus

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monete edit' five fact', predict' excepcione de hujuſmodi terminacionibus de omnimod' feloniis, ac de contrafactur', tonſur', lotur', & aliis falſitat' monete regni noſtri Anglie duntaxat exceptis, in dictis literis patentibus domini Edwardi nuper regis Anglie Quarti content' & ſpecificat' in contrar' inde fact' non obſtantibus; ac ad omnia & ſingula alia ſtatuta & ordinaciones pro bono pacis, & quiete, regimine & gubernacione populi noſtri edit', & impoſterum edend', de & in omnibus ſuis articulis, juxta vim, formam, & effect' eorundem, infra dictam villam Leyc', ſuburb' & procinctum ejuſdem, cuſtodiend' & cuſtodiri, faciend', inquirend', audiend', & terminand', ac ad omnes illos quos contra formam ordinacionum & ſtatutorum predictorum, aut eorum alicujus delinquent' invenerunt caſtigand' & puniend', caſtigareve & punire faciend', prout ſecundum formam & effect' ordinationum & ſtatutorum eorundem predicta, excepcione non obſtant', fuerit faciend'; & ad omnes illos qui aliquibus de populo noſtro infra villam predictam, ſuburb' & procinctum ejuſdem, minas fecerint de corporibus ſuis, vel de incendio domorum ſuarum, ad ſufficientem ſecuritatem de pace & bono geſtu ſuo, erga nos, heredes & ſucceſſores noſtros pro tempore exiſten', & cunctum populum noſtrum inveniend', coram eis ſeu eorum duobus, per debitam legis formam venire faciend'; & ſi hujuſmodi ſecuritates invenire recuſaverint, tunc eos in priſona noſtra ville predicte, quouſque hujuſmodi ſecuritates invenerint, ſalvo cuſtodiri faciend'. Volumus etiam & concedimus prefatis nunc majori & burgenſibus & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, quod dicti major, recordator, & alii quatuor burgenſ' ejuſdem ville pro tempore exiſten', ſex, quinque, quatuor, tres, & duo eorum, quorum recordator ejuſdem ville pro tempore exiſten' omnino erit unus, de tempore in tempus futur' temporibus ſint & erunt juſtic' noſtri, heredum & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, ad inquirend' per ſacrm proborum & leg' hom' de villa predicta & ſuburb' ac procinct' ejuſdem, per quos rei veritas melius ſciri poterit, de omnibus proditionibus, murdris, feloniis, raptibus mulierum, & aliis feloniis quibuſcumque, ac de quibuſcumque tranſgreſſionibus, riotis, routis, & conventiculis illicitis, imbraciariis, manutenenciis, ambidextriis, extorcionibus, confederacionibus, conſpiracionibus, tranſgreſſionibus, regratariis & foreſtallariis, infra villam predictam, ſuburb' & procinctum ejuſdem, per quoſcumque & qualitercumque fact' ſive perpetrat', & exnunc fieri ſive perpetrari contingen', necnon ad omnia indictamenta quecumque ad hujuſmodi tranſgreſſiones & alia malefacta quecumque infra villam predictam, & ſuburb' ac procinctum ejuſdem, coram prefat' majore, recordatore, ſex, quinque, quatuor, & tribus eorum, audiend' & terminand', quorum recordator ejuſdem ville pro tempore exiſten' erit unus, juſtic' noſtri & hered' & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, de premiſſis ſeu aliquo premiſſorum, ac ad proceſſus inde faciend' verſus omnes quos coram juſtic' noſtris & heredum & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, de premiſſis ſeu aliquo premiſſorum de cetero indcari contigerit, quouſque capiantur, reddantur, vel utlagentur, faciend' & continuand', necnon ad omnia & ſingula que contra formam ordinationum & ſtatutorum predictorum, ſeu in evacuem eorundem, ſeu eorum alicujus, infra villam predictam, ſuburb' & procinctum ejuſdem, fact', perpetrat', ſeu attemptat' fuerint, & que ibidem impoſterum fieri, perpetrari, ſeu attemptari contigerit, tam ad ſectam noſtram quam aliorum quorumcunque, coram eiſdem juſtic', pro nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, aut pro ſe ipſis, con-

queri aut profequi volencium, audiend', ac fecundum legem & conſuetudinem regni noſtri Anglie, ac juxta formam ordinationum & ſtatutorum predictorum terminand', in tam ampl' modo & forma, prout aliqui alii juſtic' pacis noſtre, hered' & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, alibi in aliquo com' regni noſtri Anglie inquirere, audire, ſeu terminare poſſint & poterint, necnon tranſgreſſion' forſtallar' predict', ac omnia alia ſuperius ad determinand', non declarat' ad fectam noſtram tamen, & ad omnia alia que virtute aliquorum ordinationum ſive ſtatutorum, per cuſtodes pacis noſtre, heredum & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, ac juſtic' noſtros, heredum & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, hujuſmodi diſcuti & terminari debent audiend' & terminand'; et ad quodcumque contra formam ordinationum & ſtatutorum predictorum, ſeu eorum alicujus delinquent', per fines, redempciones, & amerciamenta, ac alio modo pro delictis ſuis caſtigand' & puniend', prout ante ordinacionem & punicionem corporal' hujuſmodi delinquentibus pro delictis ſuis exhibend' fact' fieri conſuevit alibi infra regnum noſtrum Anglie pertinent ſeu pertinebunt, faciend', exercend', audiend', & terminand', ſalvis nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, finibus, recognicionibus, redempcionibus, exitibus, & amerciamentis, nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, ratione juſtic' predict', in ſingulis ceſſionibus ipſorum majoris, recordatoris, & aliorum noſtrorum predictorum in hac parte nob' adjudicand' & aſſerand' ſive pertinen'. Volumus tamen quod predicti juſtic' noſtri, & eorum quilib', de & ſuper ſingulis finibus & exitibus in ceſſionibus predictis forisfacturis & aſſidend' habeant, & eorum quilib' habeat, tanta vad' & feod', prout ſinguli juſtic' et cuſtodes pacis in dicto com' Leyc' juxta formam ſtatut' inde edit' hentis percipiunt, licet offic' juſtic' in villa ſive burgo predict' poſt ſtatut' predictum ordinat' pro hujuſmodi vadiis percipiend' per dictum progenitorem noſtrum ordinat' fuerit. Et quod aliqui alii juſtic' pacis noſtre, hered' aut ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, aut aliqui alii juſtic', hered' aut ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, aliqua ordinat' et ſtatut' de premiſſ' aut aliquo premiſſorum edit' ſive ordinat', infra villam predictam, ſuburb' et precinctum ejuſdem, emergen' ſive contingen', aut ad aliqua premiſſorum, aut ad aliquod officium de aut pro eiſdem ſeu eorum aliquibus ibidem exercend', faciend', ſeu exequend' in aliquo ibidem, ſe non intromittant, nec eorum aliquis ſe intromittat, aut aliquam juriſdictionem inde habeant ſeu exerceant. Et ulterius, de uberiori gratia ſciencia & mero motu noſtris, dedimus & conceſſimus, ac per preſentes damus & concedimus, prefat' nunc majori ville ſive burgi predict' & burgenſibus predictis, & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, quod quandocumque & quociefcumque acciderit ſeu contigerit ex nunc unquam in futur' aliquam quintam decimam & decimam, quotam, taxam, auxilium, ſubſidium, aut annuam vel certam pecunie ſummam, vel alia onera quecumque quocumque nomine aut forma concedantur aut concedi contigerint nobis, heredibus aut ſucceſſoribus noſtris regibus Anglie, per communitatem noſtri Anglie, ac per cives & burgenſes civitatum & burgorum ejuſdem regni, auctoritate parliamenti ſive communis conſilii, aut aliter quovismodo, & ex quacumque urgente cauſa, nobis ſive heredibus vel ſucceſſoribus noſtris, concedi, preſtari, aut enterri ullo modo, quod ſuper moderacione, taxacione, ordinacione, aſſeſſione, collectione, levacione, recepcione, et perecpcione omnium et ſingularum ſive alicujus aut aliquarum hujuſmodi quintarum quintarum, decimarum, quotarum, taxarum, auxiliorum, ſubſidiorum, aut

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annue vel certe pecunie ſumme cujuſcumque, vel alicujus inde parceli', aut aliorum onerum quorumcumque, nullus aut nulli commiſſionariorum, moderatorum, aſſeſſatorum, ordinatorum, vel taxatorum, in predicto com' l eyc', pro corpore ejuſdem com' aſſignat' ſive aſſignand' in ea parte, de cetero aſſignetur ſive aſſignentur per commiſſionem regiam noſtri, hered' aut ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, ſive per aliud mandatum regni quodcumque, ad moderand', taxand', ordinand', ſive aſſidend' aliquem ſive aliquos burgenſ', commorantes ſive inhabitantes aut reſidentes infra villam ſive burgum predict' & ſuburbia ejuſdem, pro bonis, catallis, terris, ten', aut rebus ſuis, infra villam ſive burgum predict' aut ſuburb' ejuſdem ad tunc exiſten', ſive ex tunc exiſtere contingen', cum hundredis, burgis, villis, villatis, terris, ten', & hamelettis, perſonis, bonis, catallis, terris, aut ten', infra dict' com' Leyc' exiſten', ut parcell' oneris ejuſdem com' contributor' ſive onerand'; ſed volumus, ordinamus, & tenore preſencium, quantum in nobis eſt, pro nobis, heredibus ac ſucceſſoribus noſtris, ſtabilimus, ac per preſentes concedimus, prefatis nunc majori & burgenſ' ville ſive burgi predict', & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, quod prefatus major ejuſdem ville ſive burgi nunc exiſtens, ac ſinguli ſucceſſores ſui, major ibidem pro tempore exiſten', & qui exnunc pro tempore fuerit, ac quatuor probiores, diſcreciores & ſagaciores burgenſes ejuſdem, eidem majori pro tempore exiſten' aſſociand', per nos, heredes ac ſucceſſores noſtros pro tempore exiſten', per commiſſionem regiam, de tempore in tempus, cum hujuſmodi caſus evenerit, aut conceſſiones hujuſmodi fieri contigerint, in premiſſis aſſignentur, et poteſtatem ac auctoritatem de cetero imperpetuum habeant infra villam ſive burgum predict', ad ordinand', moderand', taxand', et aſſidend', per ſeipſos, majorem, et quatuor diſcreciores viros ville ſive burgi predict' ſic aſſignand', ex commiſſione regia, ſeparatos à commiſſionar' corporis dicti com' Leyc' exnunc aſſignand' ſuper et in ſingulis hujuſmodi conceſſionibus, oneracionibus, et preſtacionibus quintarum decimarum, decimarum, quotarum, taxarum, auxiliorum, ſubſidiorum, aut alterius contribucionis vel oneris cujuſcumque, nobis, hered' aut ſucceſſoribus noſtris fiend', et quibuſlibet inde parcell', omnes et ſingulos burgenſ', reſidentes, commorantes et inhabitantes ville ſive burgi illius et ſuburbia ejuſdem pro tempore exiſten', pro rata et porcione ſua bonorum, catallarum, terrarum, et ten' ſuorum, infra villam ſive burgum ill' contingen' de jure contributorum et onerabil', taxand' ſive apporcionand' vel aſſidend', videlicet, ad quamlibet integram quintam decimam et decimam, viginti et unam libris, taxa ejuſdem ville nobis et heredibus noſtris ſolvend' ultra ſummam centum et treſdecim ſolidorum et quatuor denariorum, pro taxa ville ſive burgi illius in ſingulis ſolucionibus hujuſmodi deducend', et eiſdem burgenſibus, ac eorum collectoribus inde deputand' allocand', prout vilia ſive burgus predict' antiquitus ſit contribuere et taxari, ac in deductione ſua predicta exonerari aut allocari hactenus pro parte et porcione ejuſdem ville ſive burgi conſuevit cum dicto corpore tocius com' Leyc' ſupradicti, dum eidem corpori ipſius com' Leyc' in collectione et ſolucione ſua contributor' fuit. Et volumus ac ordinamus quod nos, hered' ac ſucceſſores noſtri, ac quilibet nr̃m ſingulas commiſſiones noſtras majori et quatuor diſcrecionibus burgenſibus dicte ville ſive burgi pro tempore exiſten', pro ſingulis talibus taxacionibus, deputacionibus, et nominacionibus collectorum

lectorum infra villam five burgum ill' deputand' dirigi faciemus exequendas; ita quod de cetero imperpetuum ville five burgus predict', ac omnes & fingule majores, burgenfes, refident', commorantes, & inhabitantes ejufdem & fuburb' inde de folucione quinte decime & decime predict', & aliarum conceffionum, predictionum, & contribucionum predict' cum aliis villis, burgis, villatis, hundredis, hameletis, & locis de corpore dicti com' Leyc', pro porcione fua inde quocienfcumque evenerit contribuend' nullatenus oneretur aut onerentur, fet pro eadem porcione fua ville five burgi illius ad fummam fupradictam, & pro parte rate fue ejufdem, ultra deduccionem predictam, per moderatores, taxatores, & affeffores predictos ville five burgi illius per nos, heredes & fucceffores noftros, reges Anglie pro tempore exiften', ut premittitur, tantummodo aflignand', onerentur & taxentur; ita quod per aliquos commiffionarios, affeffores, five taxatores de dicto com' Leyc', feu aliquos alios generales commiffionarios noftros infra regnum noftrum Anglie exiftent', ordinari aut nominari contingent', pro corpore dicti com' Leyc' feu alibi deputand' five aflignand', extra villam five burgum ill', aliquo modo non taxentur, affideantur, aut folvere vel aliquo modo onerari conantur vel diftringantur feu occafionentur; quodque dicti major & ceteri contaxatores, moderatores, affeffores, & ordinatores infra villam five burgum ill' & fuburb', inde pro tempore de cetero exiften', per nos, heredes & fucceffores noftros, ut premittitur, aflignari & aflignand', per fe, diviñ ab aliis commiffionariis de corpore dicti com' Leyc', tam' & tales fufficientes collectores quintarum, decimarum, quotarum, taxarum, auxiliorum, fubfidiorum, & cujufcumque ulterius oneris & contribucionis, & parcell' eorumdem, infra villam five burgum predict' & fuburb' ejufdem, nobis, heredibus aut fucceffor'bus noftris, pertineu' & pertinere contingen', quando & quociens cafus hujufmodi conceffionum inde colligendi & levandi evenerit feu contigerit, pro quibus refpondere voluerint, nominare, deputare, aflignare, ordinare, aut onerare, valeant & debeant, ac de eorum nominibus, quotiens fic fieri contigerit, de tempore in tempus, nobis, heredibus & fucceffor'bus noftris, in fcaccarium noftrum aut alibi', prout per conceffiones hujufmodi fieri contingent, per fcipfos folos & diviſos ab aliis commiſſionariis coporis dicti com' Leyc' ſub eorum ſigillis debite certificent; & quod ſinguli predicti collectores dicte ville five burgi, ſic de tempore in tempus, quociens & quando nominati, deputati, ordinati, aut onerati fuerint in forma predicta, in hujuſmodi caſu de cetero non onerentur cum collectoribus corporis dicti com' Leyc' in aliquo modo, nec de pluribus aliis five majoribus ſummis in computis ſuis cum dictis collectoribus de corpore dicti com' Leyc' reſpondeant, ſet quod ipſi collectores infra dictam villam five burgum de cetero, in forma predicta, ut premittitur, deputand' & nominand', de tantis & talibus ſummis, unde dict' villa five burgus, ac ſinguli burgenſes, commorantes, inhabitantes, ac reſidentes ibidem, & ſuburb' inde pro ſe a dicto corpore predicti com' Leyc' diviſ' pro rata & onere ejuſdem burgi, prout caſus exigit, onerati aut affidi per dictos affeſſores infra villam five burgum predict', per ſe, ut premittitur, affidend' oneralabuntur, & aquibuscunque collectionibus, contribucionibus, & ſolucionibus ſuis, cum collectoribus de & pro corpore dicti com' Leyc', & aliis collectoribus quibuſcunque extra villam five burgum predict' deputand', ſint exonne imperpetuum penitus ſeparati, diviſi, & onerati, licet

ipſi burgenſes ſive inhabitantes infra dict' villam ſive burgum & ſuburb', inde per commiſſionarias de corpore dict' com' Levc' exnunc quovis modo cum collectoribus eorundem com' deputentur aut deputari contigerint. Concedimus eciam majori, burgenſ', & ſucceſſoribus ſuis predictis, quod nullus burgenſis reſidens ville ſive burgi qui nunc eſt, & exnunc fore contigerit, de cetero non ſtat nec ſit aut oneretur fore collector aliquorum premiſſorum in aliquo loco ſive aliquibus locis infra dictum com' Leyc', ſeu alibi extra villam ſive burgum predict' aut ſuburb' inde exiſten', per aliquos commiſſionarios de dicto corporatione predicti com' Leyc', ſeu aliquos alios extra villam ſive burgum ill' deputand', aſſignand', aut nominand', ratione aliquorum bonorum, catallorum, terrarum, aut tenem' ſuorum in dicto com' Leyc', ſeu alibi extra villam ſive burgum predict' & ſuburb', inde exiſten' aut exiſtere contingen'; ſet quod ipſi burgenſes & eorum ſinguli, ac eorum heredes & ſucceſſores, & eorum quilibet burgenſ' ville ſive burgi predict' exnunc imperpetuum, tenore & auctoritate preſencium, de cetero & de tempore in tempus de ſingulis hujuſmodi collectoribus ſuis, ac omnibus & ſolucionibus ratione dict' collectionum contingen' in dicto com' Leyc', ſeu alibi extra villam ſive burgum predict', in hac parte penitus erga nos & heredes noſtros exonerati & quieti exiſtant, & eorum quilibet exiſtat. Eo quod expreſſa mencio de vero valore annuo premiſſorum, aut de aliis donis ſive conceſſionibus per nos, progenitores ſive predeceſſores noſtros, eiſdem majori & burgenſibus ante hec tempora factis in preſentibus, facta non exiſtit, aut aliquo ſtatuto, actu, ordinacione, ſive reſtrictione, in contrarium premiſſorum, fact', ordinat', edit', ſive provil', aut aliqua alia, re, cauſa, ſeu materia quacumque in aliquo non obſtante. In cujus, &c. T. R. apud Weſtm' quarto die Marcii.

Per ipſum regem, & de dat' &c. pro treſdecim ſolidis & quatuor denariis ſolut' in hanaperio.

Prima Pars Pat' de anno Regni Regine Elizabethe Quadrageſimo Primo.

REGINA omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Cum burgus noſter de Leiceſter in comitat' noſtro Leiceſtr' ſit burgus valde antiquus et populoſus, et ab antiquis temporibus fuit burgus incorporat', inhabitanteſque inde et predeceſſores ſui diverſ' libertat', franchiſ', privileg', et immunitat' hactenus habuerunt et tenuerunt, tam ratione diverſarum preſcriptionum et conſuetudinum in eodem burgo a tempore cujus contrarii memoria hominum non exiſtit uſitat', quam ex donationibus et conceſſionibus diverſorum progenitorum noſtrorum quondam regum Anglie; que quidem conceſſiones eiſdem inhabitantibus non per unum nomen corporationis, ſed per varia et diverſa nomina fact' fuer', prout in diverſis cartis et literis patent' diverſorum progenitorum noſtrorum inde perantea fact' et conceſſ' plenius apparet. Cumque dilecti ſubditi noſtri major et burgenſes predicti burgi noſtri de Leiceſter nobis humillime ſupplicaverunt, quatenus nos eiſdem majori et burgenſ' gratiam et munificentiam noſtram regiam in hac parte gracioſe exhibere et extendere velimus; quodque nos, pro meliori gubernatione, regimine, et melioratione ejuſdem burgi, dict' major' et burgenſ' ejuſdem burgi,

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in aliud corpus corporatum et politicum, per nomen majoris, ballivorum, et burgensium burgi de Leiceſter, per literas noſtras patentes, ratificare, confirmare, facere, conſtituere, redigere, ſeu creare de novo dignaremur, cum additione et augmentatione quarundam libertatum pro bono publico ejuſdem burgi, prout nobis melius videbatur expedire. Nos igitur, meliorationem ejuſdem burgi graciose affectantes, ac volentes quod de cetero imperpetuum in eodem burgo continuo habeantur unus certus et indubitatus modus de et pro cuſtod' pacis et bono regimine ac gubernatione populi ibidem, et quod burgus predictus de cetero imperpetuum ſit et remaneat burgus pacis et quiet' ad formidinem et terrorem malorum, et in premium bonorum, et quod pax noſtra ceteraque facta juſticie ibidem abſque ulteriori dilone ſerventur; ſperanteſque quod ſi burgenſ' ejuſdem burgi et ſucceſſores ſui ampliori ex conceſſione noſtra gaudere poter' honor', libertat', et privileg', tunc ad ſervic' que poterint nobis ac heredibus et ſucceſſ' noſtris impendend' et exhibend' ſpecialius fortiuſque ſentiant ſe obligat'. De gratia noſtra ſpeciali, et ex certa ſcientia et mero motu noſtris, voluimus, ordinavimus, conſtituimus, et conceſſimus, ac per preſentes pro nobis, heredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris, volumus, ordinamus, conſtituimus, declaramus, et concedimus, quod dictus burgus de Leiceſter in dicto com' noſtro Leiceſtr' de cetero ſit et erit liber burgus de ſe, et quod burgenſ' burgi illius et ſucceſſores ſui de cetero imperpetuum ſint et erunt vigore preſentium unum corpus corporatum et politicum, in re, facto, et nomine, et communitas perpetua de uno majore, duobus ballivis et burgenſ', per nomen majoris, ballivorum, et burgenſ' burgi de Leiceſter, et eos per nomen majoris, ballivorum, et burgenſ' burgi de Leiceſtr', unum corpus corporatum et politicum in re, facto, et nomine, realiter et ad plenum, pro nobis, heredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris, erigimus, facimus, ordinamus, conſtituimus, confirmamus, et declaramus per preſentes; & quod per idem nomen habeant ſucceſſionem perpetuam; et quod ipſi per nomen majoris, ballivorum, et burgenſ' burgi de Leiceſter ſint et erunt perpetuis futuris temporibus perſone habiles et in lege capaces ad habend', perquirend', recipiend', et poſſidend' terr', tenement', libertat', privilegia, juriſdictiones, tranchet', et hereditamenta, cujuſcumque generis, nature, vel ſpeciei fuerint, ſibi et ſucceſſoribus ſuis, in feodo et perpetuitate; & etiam bona et catalla et quaſcumque alias res cujuſcunque generis, nature, vel ſpeciei fuerint; necnon ad dand', concedend', dimittend', & aſſignand' terr', ten', & hereditamenta, bona & catalla, ac omnia & ſingula al' fact' & res faciend' & exequend', per nomen predictum; & quod per idem nomen majoris, ballivorum, & burgenſ' burgi de Leiceſtr', placitare & implacitari, reſpondere & reſponderi, defendere & defendi, valeant & poſſint, in quibuſcumque cur', placeis & locis, & coram quibuſcumque judicibus & juſticiar', ac aliis perſonis & officiar' noſtris ac hered' et ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, in omnibus ſect', querelis, placitis, cauſis, materi', et demand' quibuſcumque, cujuſcumque ſint generis, nature ſeu ſpeciei, eodem modo et forma, prout alii ligei noſtri hujus regni noſtri Anglie, perſone hales et in lege capaces placitare et implacitari, reſpondere et reſponderi, defendere et defendi, ac habere, perquirere, recipere, poſſidere, dare, concedere, & dimittere, valeant & poſſint; & quod major, ballivi, & burgenſ' predicti burgi de Leiceſtr', & ſucceſſores ſui, habeant imperpetuum commune ſigillum pro cauſis & negociis ſuis & ſucceſſorum ſuorum

quibuſcumque agend' ſervitur', & quod bene liceat & licebit eiſdem majori, ballivis & burgenſ', & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, ſigillum il'um ad libitum ſuum, de tempore in tempus, frangere, mutare, & de novo facere, prout eis melius fieri & fore videbitur. Et ulterius volumus, ac per preſentes pro nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, concedimus & ordinamus, quod de cetero imperpetuum ſit & erit infra burgum predictum unus de magis proborum & diſcretiorum burgenſ' burgi predicti in forma infrascripta in hiis preſentibus mencionat' eligend', qui erit & nominabitur major burgi predicti; quodque ſimiliter ſint & erunt infra eundem burgum duo probi & diſcreti burgenſes mencionat' eligend', qui erunt & nominabuntur ballivi burgi predicti; ac eciam volumus, ac per preſentes pro nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, concedimus & ordinamus, quod de cetero ſint & erunt infra burgum predictum, de tempore in tempus, viginti quatuor probi & diſcreti viri, inhabitan' & commoran' infra eundem burgum, qui erunt & vocabuntur aldermanni burgi predicti; & quod major burgi predicti pro tempore exiſten', & ſucceſſores ſui, de tempore in tempus reputabitur fore & eſſe unus de predicto numero viginti quatuor aldermannorum ejuſdem burgi; ac eciam quod de cetero ſint & erint infra predictum burgum, de tempore in tempus, quadraginta & octo alii probi & diſcreti viri inhabitan' & commoran' infra eundem burgum, qui erunt & vulgarit' nuncupabantur The Company of eighte and fortie; & volumus, ac per preſentes pro nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, concedimus, quod predicti quadraginta octo burgenſ', vulgarit' vocat' The Company of eighte and fortie, erunt & vocabuntur Commune Conſilium Burgi predicti, & erunt de tempore in tempus aſſiſten' & auxilian' majori & aldermannis dicti burgi de Leiceſtr' pred' pro tempore exiſten', in omnibus cauſis & materiis burgum predictum tangen' ſeu concernen'. Et ulterius volumus, ac per preſentes pro nobis, hered' & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, concedimus preſatis majori, ballivis, & burgenſ' burgi predicti, & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, quod major & aldermanni ejuſdem burgi, & ſucceſſ' ſui pro tempore exiſten', vel major pars eorumdem, habeant & habebunt plenam poteſtatem & auctoritatem concedend', conſtituend', ordinand', & faciend', de tempore in tempus, hujuſmodi leges, ſtatuta, & ordinaciones racionabil' quecumque, que eis bona, ſalubria, utilia, honeſta, & neceſſar', juxta eorum ſanas diſcreciones, fore videbuntur pro bono regimine & gubernacione burgenſ', artificium & inhabitan' burgi predicti, pro tempore exiſten', ac pro declaracione quoquomodo & ordinacione predictorum majoris, aldermanni, ballivi, & burgenſ', ac artifices inhabitantes & reſident' burgi predicti, in officio miniſtr' & negociis ſuis infra burgum illum ac limites ejuſdem, pro tempore exiſten', ſeſe habebunt ac gerent & utentur, ac aliter pro ulteriori bono & publica utilitate & reginine burgi illius, ac victulacione ejuſdem burgi, ac eciam pro meliori prefervacione, gubernacione, diſpoſicione, locacione, & dimiſſione terrarum, ten', poſſeſſionum, revencionum, & hereditamentorum prefat' major', balliv', & burgenſ', & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, dat', conceſſ', aſſignat', ſive confirmat', aut impoſterum dand', concedend', ſive aſſignand', ac res & cauſas quaſcumque burg' predict', aut ſtatum, jus, & intereſſe ejuſdem burgi tangen', ſeu quoquomodo concernen'; & quod dicti major & aldermanni & ſucceſſores ſui, vel major pars eorumdem pro tempore exiſten', quocieſcumque hujuſmodi leges, ſtatuta, & ordinaciones, con-

condiderint, fecerint, & ordinaverint, & ſtabilierint in forma prediſta, hujuſmodi & tales racionabiles penas, penalitates, & punitiones, per ea priſonamenta' corporis, vel per fines & amerciamenta, vel per eorum utrumque, erga & ſuper omnes delinquentes contra tenorem dictarum legum, ſtatuta, & ordinaciones, ſive eorum aliquem, ſive aliqua imponere & affidare poſſint, quid' & quas eidem majori & aldermannis ejuſdem burgi, vel majori parti eorundem in pro tempore exiſtenti, rationabil' & requisit' fore videbuntur; ac eosdem fines & amerciamenta levare ac habere poſſint & valeant, abſque impedimento noſtri, hered' & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum; quibuſcunq; & ſingula leges, ſtatuta, & ordinariones, ſic ut prefertur facienda, obſervari volumus ſub penis in eiſdem continend'; ita tamen quod leges, ſtatuta, ordinaciones, impriſionamenta, fines, & amerciamenta hujuſmodi, non ſint repugnan' nec contra legibus, ſtatutis, conſuetudin', ſive juribus regni noſtri Anglie; & pro majori ſecuritate & execucione earundem conceſſionum noſtrarum in hac parte aſſignavimus, conſtituimus, nominavimus, & facimus, ac per preſentes pro nobis, hered' & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, aſſignamus, nominamus, conſtituimus, & facimus dilectum nobis Thomam Clarke modo majorem burgi prediſti fore & eſſe primum & modernum majorem burgi prediſti, volentes quod idem Thomas Clarke in officio majoris ejuſdem burgi erit & continuabit a confeccione preſencium uſque ad diem feſtum Sancti Mathei apoſtoli prox' futur', & de eodem feſto quouſque al' aldermann' burgi prediſti ad officium illum prefect' & jurat' fuerit juxta ordinaciones & conſtituciones in preſentibus inferius expreſſ' & declarat', ſi idem Thomas Clarke tam diu vixerit. Aſſignavimus eciam, nominavimus, conſtituimus, & facimus, ac per preſentes pro nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, aſſignamus, nominamus, conſtituimus, & facimus dilectos nobis Thomam Chettell modo aldermannum burgi prediſti, & Jacobum Andrewe modo unum de quadraginta octo burgent' ejuſdem burgi, fore & eſſe duos primos & modernos ballivos burgi prediſti, continuand' in eodem officio uſque ad prediſt' diem feſtum Sancti Mathei apoſtoli prox' futur', & de eodem feſto quouſque duo al' de burgen' burgi predict' prefect' & jurat' erunt juxta ordinaciones & conſtituciones in preſentibus expreſſ' & declarat', ſi iidem Thomas Chettell & Jacobus Andrew tam diu vixerit. Aſſignavimus eciam, nominavimus, conſtituimus, & facimus, ac per preſentes pro nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, aſſignamus, nominamus, conſtituimus, & facimus prediſtum Thomam Clarke modo majorem burgi prediſti, ac eciam dilectos nobis Willielmum Norrice, Jacobum Clarke, Johannem Stanford, Georgium Tatam, Robertum Herrick, Willielm' Morton, Jacobum Ellis, Willielmum Ludlam, Radulphum Chettell, Willielmum Yates, Thomam Nixe, Edwardum Newcome, Robertum Gillot, Willielmum Rowes, Hugonem Hunter, Johannem Mabbs, Franciſcum Watts, prediſtum Thomam Chettell unum ballivorum burgi prediſti, Thomam Manby, Liber' Chamberleyn, Willielmum Warde, Thomam Chapman, & Johannem Freake, modo aldermannos burgi prediſti, fore & eſſe viginti & quatuor primos & modernos aldermannos burgi prediſti, continuand' in eodem officio alderman' ejuſdem burgi duran' vitis ſuis, nisi interim pro mala gubernacione ſeu male ſe gerend' in ea parte ab officio illo amot' fuer'. Aſſignavimus eciam, nominavimus, conſtituimus, & facimus, ac per preſentes pro nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, aſſignamus, nominamus, conſtituimus,

ſtituimus, & facimus dilectum nobis Georgium Brooke, Thomam Heirick, Richardum Archer, Willielmum Biggs, Valentinum Wells, Richardum Barſhall, Thomam Hunt, Robertum Woolley, Johannem Bennett, Johannem Woodhouſe, Robertum Atton, Michaelem Thornton, Richardum Stanford, predictum Jacobum Andrewe (unum ballivorum ejuſdem burgi) Arthurum Tatam, Henricum Phelpeny, Willielmum Stanley, Johannem Spencer, Reginaldum Fauſit, Hugonem Marſhall, Johannem Brighte, Antonium Webſter, Thomam Pate, Johannem Lawnder, Criſtoferum Nedam, Thomam Taylor, Criſtoferum Hallifield, Johannem Eyrick, Bartholomeum Middleton, Henricum Penyngton, Willielmum Okes, Wiatum Fowler, William Vickars, Thomam Paynter, Johannem Pare, Robertum Croſby, Georgium Greene, Edmundum Abney, Radulphum Orton, Thomam Stanford, Robertum Johnſon, Johannem Buggs, Nicholaum Gillott, Willielmum Jee, Richardum Normande, Thomas Yonge, Radulphum Chetrell, & Johannem Hynde, fore & eſſe quadraginta octo primos & modernos burgenſ' vulgariter vocat' The Company of eighte and fortie ejuſdem burgi, continuand' in eodem officio duran' vitis ſuis, niſi interim pro mala gubernacione ſeu male ſe gerend' in ea parte aut aliqua alia cauſa racionabili ab officio illo amot' fuer'. Et ulterius volumus, ac per preſentes pro nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, & burgenſ' burgi predicti, & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, quod major & alderman' & predict' quadraginta octo burgenſ' ejuſdem burgi, & ſucceſſores ſui pro tempore exiſten', five major pars eorumdem, de tempore in tempus, perpetuis futur' temporibus poteſtatem & auctoritatem habeant & habebunt annuatim quolibet anno, in die feſto Sancti Mathei apoſtoli, ſemet vel eorum majorem partem aſſembland' in Guihald' burgi predicti, five in alio loco convenien' infra burgum predictum juxta eorum diſcreciones limitand' & aſſignand', ac ibidem continuand', quouſque ipſi vel eorum major pars ibidem ad tunc aſſemblat' elegerunt vel nominaverunt unum aldermannorum burgi predicti eſſe major pro anno ſequen', in forma ſequen' eligend' & nominand', & quod eligere & nominare ibidem valeant & poſſint antequam ab inde receſſer' unum aldermannorum burgi predicti qui erit major burgi predicti pro uno anno integro tunc prox' ſequen', quodque ille poſtquam ſic ut prefertur electˢ & nominat' fuerit in major burgi predicti, antequam ad officium illum exequend' admittatur, facrum corporale ſuper ſanctum Dei evangelium annuatim in die feſto Sancti Michaelis archangeli tunc prox' ſequen' coram majore ultim' predeceſſ' ſuo, ac in ejus abſencia coram hujuſmodi predict' aldermann' & ceter' burgenſ' burgi predicti, qui tunc preſentes fuer' in Guihald' burgi predicti, aut in alio loco convenien' infra burgum predictum juxta eorum diſcreciones limitand' & aſſignand', ad officium illum rectˢ bene & fideliter in omnibus officiis illis tangen' exequend' preſtabit; & quod poſt hujuſmodi ſacram ſic preſtit' officium majoris burgi predictˢ uſque ad diem feſtum Sancti Mathei apoſtoli tunc prox' ſequen' ſuſcipiat, & ulterius quouſque al' de predictˢ aldermann' burgi predicti debeat' modo & forma in major burgi predicti, electˢ, preſtˢ, & jurat' fuer', exequi debeat, valeat, & poſſit. Et ulterius volumus, ac per preſentes pro nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, & burgenſ' burgi predicti, & ſucceſ-

foribus fuis, quod major & alderman' burgi predicti & successores sui, vel major pars eorumdem pro tempore existen', de tempore in tempus, perpetuis futuris temporibus, plenariam & auctoritatem habeant & habeatur, assumat, quolibet anno in festo Sancti Mathei apostoli, simet vel eorum majorem partem ad summonend' in Guihald' burgi predicti, sive in alio loco convenien' infra predictum burgum juxta eorum differenciones limitand' & assignand', & illorum continuand', quousque ipsi fieat prefertur assemblat' eligi' vel nominaver' duos burgenf' burgi predicti ad sint & esse ball' pro anno sequen', in forma sequen', eligend' & nominand'; & quod eligere & nominare ipsidem valeant & possint, antequam ab unle recesserint, duos de burgenf' ejusdem burgi, qui exunc erunt ball' burgi predicti pro uno anno integro tunc prox' sequen', quodque illi postquam sic ut prefertur electi' & nominat' fuer' in ball' burgi predicti, antequam ad officium illud exequend' admittantur, facto corporali super tactum Dei evangelium annuatim, in die festi Sancti Michaelis archangeli tunc prox' sequen', coram majore burgi predicti, aut in absene' dicti major' coram ball' ultim' predecessor' suo, aut uno eorumdem ballivorum, in presencia hujusmodi predict' aldermann' & pred' quadraginta & octo burgenf' burgi predicti pro tempore existen', & ceter' burgenf' burgi predicti, qui tunc presentes fuerint in Guihald' burgi predict', aut in alio loco convenien' infra burgum predictum juxta eorum differenciones limitand' & assignand', ad officium illum recte, bene & fideliter in omnibus officiis illis tangen' exequend' prestabunt; & quod post hujusmodi sacrm sic prestit' offic' ball' burgi predicti usque ad festum Sancti Mathei appostoli tunc prox' sequen' suscipiat, & ulterius quousque al' de predictis burgenf' burgi predicti electi', prefect', & jurat' fuerunt, exequi debeant, valeant, & possint. Et ulterius volumus, ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus & successoribus nostris concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, & burgenf' burgi predicti, & successoribus suis, quod si contigerit major burgi predicti aliquo tempore imposterum infra unum annum postquam ad officium majoralitat' burgi predicti, ut prefertur, prefect' & jurat' fuerunt, obire, vel ab officio suo amover', vel si contiger' eundem majorem se non bene gerere in officio illo, quod tunc & tociens bene liceat & licebit aldermann' & quadraginta octo burgenf', vulgariter vocat' The Company of eighte and fortie burgi predicti, pro tempore existen', vel majori parti eorumdem, infra quatuordecim dies prox' subsequen' ipsius major' mortem sive amocionem assemblare in Guihald' burgi predicti, sive in alio loco convenien' infra burgum predictum; quodque superinde bene liceat & licebit predict' aldermann' & quadraginta octo burgenf' burgi predicti pro tempore existen', & successoribus suis, vel majori parti eorumdem, sic assemblat', eligere, nominare, & prefecere unum alium probum & idoneum virum de predict' aldermann' burgi predicti, in major' & pro major' burgi predicti in loco ipsius sic mort' vel ab officio suo amot'; & quod ille in officio majoralitat' sic elect' & prefect' facrm corporale in forma predicta prius prestand' officium illum habeat & exerceat durant' resid' ejusdem anni, & quousque al' aldermann' burgi predicti ad officium illum elect' & jurat' fuerunt, & sic tociens quociens casus sic acciderit; & si contigerit ball' burgi predicti vel eorum aliquem obire vel ab officio suo ball' burgi predicti amoveri, quos quidem ballivos & eorum alter se non bene gerent' in officio suo predicto, amobil' & amobil' esse volumus.

volumus ad beneplacitum majoris & aldermannorum burgi predicti pro tempore exiſten', vel major' part' eorumdem, quod tunc & tociens bene liceat & licebit majori & aldermannis burgi predicti pro tempore exiſten', vel majori parti eorumdem, infra quatuordecim dies prox' poſtquam predictus ballivus vel ballivi ſic obierint vel obierit, aut ab officio ſuo predicto amot' fuerint vel fuerit, in Guihald' burgi predicti, ſive in alio loco convenien' infra burgum predictum aſſemblare, quodque ſuperinde bene liceat & licebit predictis majori, ballivis burgi predicti pro tempore exiſten', & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, vel majori parti eorumdem pro tempore exiſten', ſic aſſemblat', eligere, nominare, & preficere unum vel duos de burgen' burgi predicti, in loco ſive locis ipſius ballivi vel ballivorum ſic mortui vel mortuorum, aut ab officio ſuo amot' vel amot', eligere & preficere; & quod ille ſive illi ſic ut prefertur elect' & prefect' offic' ill' ſive offic' ill' habeat & exerceat, habeant & exerceant, duran' reſid' ejuſdem anni, & quouſque alius ſive alii de burgenſ' burgi predicti ad officium illum ballivi vel ballivorum ejuſdem burgi elect' & jurat' fuerit, elect' & jurat' fuerint, ſacro corporali in forma predicta prius preſtand', & ſic tociens quociens caſus ſic acciderit; & ſi aliquis vel aliqui de aldermannis burgi predicti obierit vel obierint, vel ab officio ſuo amot' fuerit vel fuerint, quos ſe non bene geren' in officio ſuo amobil' eſſe volumus ad beneplacitum majoris & aldermannorum ejuſdem burgi pro tempore exiſten', vel majoris partis eorumdem pro tempore exiſten', quod tunc & tociens bene liceat & licebit majori & reſid' aldermann' burgi predicti pro tempore exiſten', vel majori parti eorumdem, in tempore convenien' poſtquam predict' aldermannus vel aldermanni obierint vel obierit, aut ab officio ſuo predicto amot' fuer' vel fuer', in Guihald' burgi predicti, ſive in alio loco convenien' infra burgum predictum aſſemblare, quodque ſuperinde bene liceat & licebit predict' majori & reſid' aldermann' ejuſdem pro tempore exiſten', vel majori parti eorumdem ſic aſſemblat', eligere, nominare, & preficere unum vel plures de burgenſ' burgi predicti in locum ſive loca ipſius aldermanni vel ipſorum aldermannorum ſic mortui vel mortuorum, aut ab officio ſuo amoti vel amotorum, eligere & preficere; & quod ille ſive illi ſic ut prefertur elect' & prefect' officium ill' ſive officia illa habeat & exerceat, habeant & exerceant, quamdiu ſe bene gefferit vel gefferint in eodem officio, ſacro corporali coram majori & reſid' aldermann' burgi predicti, vel eorum major' part', de officio illo in omnibus officiis ill' tangen' exequend' prius preſtand', & ſic tociens quociens caſus ſic acciderit; & ſi contigerit aliquem vel aliquos de quadraginta octo burgenſ', vulgariter vocat' The Company of eighte and fortie, obire vel ab officio ſuo amoveri, quos ſe non bene geren' in officio ſuo amobil' eſſe volumus ad beneplacitum major' & aldermannorum ejuſdem burgi pro tempore exiſten', vel majoris partis eorumdem pro tempore exiſten', quod tunc tociens bene liceat & licebit majori & aldermannis burgi predicti pro tempore exiſten', vel majori parti eorumdem, in tempore convenien' poſtquam aliquis vel aliqui predictorum quadraginta octo burgenſ' obierit vel obierint, aut ab officio ſuo amot' fuer' vel fuer', in Guihald' burgi predicti, ſive in alio loco convenien' infra burgum predictum aſſemblare; quodque ſuperinde bene liceat & licebit prefatis majori & aldermannis burgi predicti pro tempore exiſten', vel majori parti eorumdem, ſic aſſemblat', eligere, nominare, & preficere unum

unum vel plur' de burgen' burgi predicti in locum sive loca ipsius burgen' vel ipsorum burgen', vulgariter vocat' The Company of eighte and fortie, sic mortui vel mortuorum, aut ab officio suo amot' vel amotorum, eligere & preficere; & quod ille sive illi, sic ut prefertur electi' & prefecti', electi' & prefecti', officium illum sive officia illa habeat & exerceat, habeant & exerceant, quamdiu se bene gesserit vel gesser' in eodem officio, sacro corporali coram majore & aldermannis burgi predicti pro tempore existen', vel eorum majore parte, de officio illo in omnibus officiis ill' tangin' exequend' prius prestand'. Et ulterius volumus, ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus & successoribus nostris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, & burgen' burgi predicti, & successoribus suis, quod ipsi & successores sui habeant imperpetuum unum virum probum & discretum in legibus hujus regni nostri Anglie eruditi', in forma inferius express' eligend' & nominand', qui erit & vocabitur Recordator burgi predicti; & assignavimus, constituimus, & fecimus, ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus & successoribus nostris, assignamus, nominamus, constituimus, & facimus dilectum nostrum Ricardum Parkyns, armigerum, fore & esse primum & modernum recordatorem burgi predicti, continuan' in officio predicto duran' vita sua natural'; & quod idem Ricardus Parkyns, antequam ad executionem officii sui predicti processerit, sacrum corporale super sancta Dei Evangelia, coram majore burgi predicti, ad officium illum recordatoris burgi predicti fideliter in omnibus officium illud tangen' exequend' prestabit; quodque post mortem sive amocionem predicti Ricardi Parkins, major & aldermann' ejusdem burgi pro tempore existen', vel major pars eorumdem pro tempore existen', in tempore convenien', unum virum probum & discretum in legibus Anglie eruditum, de tempore in tempus, tocies quocies eis necessar' fore videbitur, in recordator' burgi predicti eligere, nominare, & preficere valeant & possint; quodque ille qui in officium recordatoris burgi predicti, sic ut prefertur, post mortem sive amocionem dicti Ricardi Perkins electi', prefecti' & nominat' fuerit, officium illud recordatoris burgi predicti habere, exercere, & gaudere possit & valeat, sacro corporal' pro officio predicto fideliter exequend' prius ut prefertur prestand', duran' beneplacito majoris & aldermannorum burgi predicti pro tempore existen', vel majoris partis eorumdem. Et ulterius volumus, ac per presentes pro nobis, hered' & successoribus nostris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, & burgen' burgi predicti, & successoribus suis, quod ipsi & successores sui habeant in burgo predicto imperpetuum virum probum & discretum in legibus hujus regni Anglie eruditi', in forma superius express' eligend' & nominand', qui erit & vocabitur Seneticallus burgi predicti; & assignavimus, constituimus, & fecimus, ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus & successoribus nostris, assignamus, nominamus, constituimus, & facimus dilectum nostrum Thomam Warde, generos', fore & esse primum & modernum seneticallum burgi predicti, continuand' in eodem officio quamdiu se bene gesserit in eodem officio; quodque idem Thomas Warde officium illud seneticalli burgi predicti, per se vel per sufficien' deputat' suum aut deputat' suos sufficien', habere, exercere, & gaudere possit & valeat; & quod idem Thomas Warde & deputat' sui, antequam ad executionem officii sui predicti' processerint sive procedant, sacrum corporale super sancta Dei Evangelia, coram majore burgi predicti, ad officium illud tan[illegible] in omnibus officiis ill' tangen' exequend' prestabit & prestabunt; quodque post

mortem sive amocionem predicti Thome Warde, major & alderman' ejusdem burgi pro tempore existen', vel major pars eorumdem, in tempore convenien', unum virum probum & discretum in legibus Anglie erudit', de tempore in tempus, tociens quociens eis necessar' fore videbitur, in senescallum burgi predicti eligere, nominare, & preficere valeant & possint; quodque ille qui in officio senescalli burgi predicti, sic ut prefertur post mortem sive amocionem dicti Thome Warde elect', prefect', & nominat' fuer', offic' ill' senescalli burgi predicti habere, exercere, & gaudere possit & valeat, per seipsum, vel per sufficien' deputat' suum, sacro corporal' pro officio predicto fideliter exequend' prius ut prefertur prestand', duran' beneplacito majoris & aldermannorum burgi predicti pro tempore existen'. Et ulterius volumus, ac per presentes pro nobis, hered' & successoribus nostris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, & burgens' burgi predicti, & successoribus suis, quod erit in burgo predicto unus probus homo & discretus, in forma inferius express' eligend' & nominand', qui erit & vocabitur Communis Clericus & Prothonotarius burgi predicti, quodque Cōis * sic ut prefertur elect' & nominat', antequam ad officium illum exequend' admittatur, sacrm corporale coram majore burgi predicti pro tempore existen', ad officium illum communis clerici burgi predicti recte, bene, & fideliter in omnibus officium illud tangen' exequend' prestabit, & quod post sacrm predictum sic prestitum, officium communis clerici burgi predicti exerceat in burgo predicto; ac assignavimus, nominavimus, constituimus, ac per presentes pro nobis, hered' & successoribus nostris, assignamus, nominamus, constituimus, & facimus dilectum nobis Willielmum Dirrick, generosum, fore & esse primum & modernum communem clericum burgi predicti; volentes quod idem Willielmus Dirrick in eodem officio erit & continuabit duran' vita naturali ejusdem Willielmi Derrick; ac volumus quod idem Willielmus Derrick, antequam ad executionem officii predicti admittatur, sacrm corporale coram majore burgi predicti ad officium illum recte, bene, & fideliter exequend' prestabit; quodque major & aldermanni burgi predicti pro tempore existen', vel major pars eorumdem, immediate post mortem predicti Willielmi Derrick, unum probum hominem & discretum, de tempore in tempus, communem clericum sive prothonotar' burgi predicti eligere, preficere, & nominare possint & valeant; quodque ille qui in communem clericum sive prothonotarium burgi predicti, sic ut prefertur elect', nominat', prefect', & jurat fuer', officium communis clerici burgi predicti habere, gaudere, & exercere possit & valeat, quamdiu se bene gesserit in eodem. Et ulterius volumus, ac per presentes pro nobis, hered' & successoribus nostris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, & burgens' burgi predicti, & successoribus suis, quod de cetero imperpetuum sint & erunt in burgo predicto quinque officiar', qui erunt & vocabuntur, Servien' ad clavam in cur' burgi predicti deservitur', ac pro proclamatione, arrestatione, & executione proces', mandat', & aliorum negociorum ad officium servien' ad clavam in burgo predicto, & limit', bund', & procinct' ejusdem pertinen', de tempore in tempus, exequend' & peragend'; qui quidem servien' ad clavas appunctuat', nominat', & elect' erunt per predictos majorem & aldermannos burgi predicti, vel per majorem partem eorumdem, tociens quociens predicti major & aldermanni convenien' & necessar' videbitur, & erunt attenden' de tempore in tempus super majorem et ballivos burgi predicti pro tempore existen'; quodque pre-

* Sic Orig.

dicti,

dicti fervien' ad clavas, fic ut prefertur eligend' & nominand', ad officia fua predicta bene & fideliter exercend' debito modo jurat' fint & erunt coram majore & aldermannis burgi predicti, vel majore parte eorumdem pro tempore exiften', quorum majorem pro tempore exiften' unum effe volumus; & quod poft hujufmodi facrm fic preftit' offic' ill' duran' beneplacito majoris & aldermannorum burgi predicti, five majoris partis eorumdem, quorum majorem pro tempore exiften' unum effe volumus, exequi & exercere debeant, valeant, & poffint. Et ulterius volumus & ordinamus, & per prefentes pro nobis, heredibus & fucceffioribus noftris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, & burgen' burgi predicti, & fucceffioribus fuis, quod predicti fervien' ad clavas in burgo predicto deputand' clavas deaurat' vel argenteas, & figno armorum hujus regni Anglie fculpat' & ornat', ubique infra dictum burgum de Leiceftr', fuburb', libertat', & procinct' ejufdem, coram majore burgi predicti pro tempore exiften', portabunt & gerent. Et volumus, ac per prefentes pro nobis, hered' & fucceffioribus noftris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, & burgen' burgi predicti, & fucceffioribus fuis, quod ipfi & fucceffores fui de cetero imperpetuum habeant & teneant, ac habere & tenere valeant & poffint, in Guihald' ejufdem burgi, five in alio loco convenien' infra burgum predictum, unam cur' de recordo, in die Lune in qualiber feptimana, vel fepius ad eorum libitum, coram majore, recordatore, ballivi', & feneſchall' ejufdem burgi, aut uno eorum pro tempore exiften', tenend'; & quod in cur' ill' tenere poffint, per querel' in eadem cur' levand', omnia & omnimodo placita querel' & action' de quibufcumque tranſgreſſion', vi & armis ſeu aliter, in contempt' noſtri, hered' & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, fact' five faciend', ac de omnibus & omibs placitis ſuper caſum, debit', compot', convenc', decepcion', detenc' cartar', ſcriptor', muniment', & catall', capcionibus & detencionibus aver' & catall', & al' contract' ex quibuſcumque cauſis five rebus, infra burgum predictum, limit' ac procinct' ejuſdem, emergen' five contingen', in tal' hujuſmodi & conſimil' ac in tam amplis modo & forma, prout perantea in eodem burgo conſuet' & uſitat' fuit; & quod quocies aliqua perſona, five alique perſone quecumque, aliquam aliam perſonam, five alias perſonas quaſcumque, terr', ten', reddit', five hereditament', infra burgum predictum, limit' & procinct' ejuſdem, poſſidend' five tenend', poſſident' five tenen', de ciſdem terr', ten', reddit', & hereditamen', implacitare voluerit five voluerint, tocies ipſe vel ipſi ſic implacitare volens five volentes breve noſtrum de recto patent' in cur' noſtra cancellar' Angl' emanen' prefatis majori & ballivis burgi predicti dirigend' proſequetur, ſuper quo quidem breve in cur' predicta, coram majore, recordatore, & ballivis burgi predicti, & feneſcall' ejuſdem burgi, aut uno eorumdem pro tempore exiſten', ipſe vel ipſi, ſic ut prefertur implacitare volens five volentes, faciet five facient poteſtacionem ſuam ad ſequend' querel' ſuam ſuper brevi predicto fact', in natura brevis aſſiſe, nove diſſeiſine, mortis anteceſſoris, attinctur', aut in natura alicujus alterius accionis five brevis cujuſcumque ad communem legem, prout materia & cauſa exigit; & quod hujuſmodi placita, querel', & accion', tam real' quam perſonal' & mixt', ibidem audientur & determinabuntur, coram majore, recordatore, ballivis, & feneſcallo burgi predicti, aut uno eorum pro tempore exiſten', in Guihald' burgi predicti, vel in alio loco convenien' infra burgum pre-

dictum, per tal' & consimil' proceff' & mod', secundum legem & consuetudinem regni nostri Anglie, pro qual' & prout legi nostre consonum fuerit, ac in tam amplis modo & forma, prout in aliqua alia cur' de recordo in aliquo alio burgo aut vill' incorporat' infra hoc regnum Anglie usitat' & consuet' est, aut fieri potest aut debet, ac in eisdem consimil' ac in tam amplis modo & forma prout antehac in eodem burgo usitat' & consuet' fuit; & volumus, ac pro nobis, hered' & successoribus nostris, per presentes concedimus & ordinamus, quod servien' ad clavas burgi predicti pro tempore existen' omnia jurat', pannell', inquisic', attachiament', precept', mandat', warran', judicia, processus, & al' quecumque necessar' faciend' caus' predict', aut alias causas quascumque burgum predictum tangen' sive concernen', infra burgum predictum & libertat' ejusdem, faciant & exequantur, prout eis consonum fuerit juxta legis exigenciam, ac prout in consimili casu usitat' est, aut fieri debeat, in aliqua alia cur' de recordo in aliquo alio burgo aut villa incorporat' infra hoc regnum Anglie. Concessimus insuper, et pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, per presentes concedimus prefat' majori, ballivis, et burgens' burgi predict', et successi' suis, quod major, recordator, et quatuor aldermannorum ejusdem burgi qui ultim' fuer' majores ejusdem burgi, duran' tempore quo ipsi in offic' ill' fore contiger', sint justiciarii nostri, ac quilibet eorum sit justiciarius nostri, et heredum et successorum nostrorum, tam ad pacem in eodem burgo ac libertat' et procinct' ejusdem conservand', quam ad statut' de vagabund', artific', et laboratorum, ponder' et mensur', infra burga predict', ac libertat' et procinct' ejusdem, conservand', corrigend', et custodiri seu corrigi faciend' exiquend', ad quod iidem major, recordator, et quatuor aldermanni predict' burgi, vel aliqui tres eorum, quorum majorem et recordatorem burgi predicti pro tempore existen' duos esse volumus, omnia et singula transgress', offens', defect', res, mater', et articul', que ad offic' justiciar' pacis infra burgum predict', libertat' et procinct' ejusdem, pertinent' faciend' inquirere, audire, peragere, et terminare possint et valeant imperpetuum, in tam ampl' et consimil' modo et forma prout perantea in eodem burgo usitat' et consuet' fuit, adeo plene et integre, ac in tam amplis modo et forma, sicut aliqui alii justiciar' pacis nostri, ac hered' et succes' nostr', in aliquo comitatu infra regnum nostrum Anglie, per leges et statuta ejusdem regni nostri Anglie, inquirere, audire, seu determinare possint seu poterint; ita tamen quod predict' major, recordator, et aldermanni ejusdem burgi pro tempore existen', vel successores sui, ad determinationem alicujus murdredi sive felon', aut alicujus al' mater' tangen' amission' vitæ vel membrorum, infra burgum predict', aut libertat' vel procinct' ejusdem, absque speciali mandato nostro, hered' vel successorum nostrorum, quoquo modo imposterum non procedant. Et ulterius volumus, ac per presentes pro nobis, hered' & successoribus nostris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, & burgens' dicti burgi de Leicestr', & successoribus suis, quod habeant, teneant, & gaudeant, ac habere, tenere, & gaudere possint & valeant, infra dictum burgum de Leicestr', vis' franc' pleg' de omnibus & singulis inhabitan' & residen' infra eundem burgum de Leicestr', ac infra limites, procinct', & jurisdictiones ejusdem burgi, ac omnia que ad vis' franc' pleg' pertinent seu spectare possint vel debent, bis per annum tenend', videlicet, una vice infra mensem Pasche, & al' vice infra

infra mensam Sancti Michaelis, coram majore burgi predicti pro tempore existen', vel recordatore sive senescallo ejusdem burgi pro tempore existen', singulis annis tenend' in eisdem, hujusmodi & consimilibus modo & forma prout perantea in eodem burgo jure & titime usitat' & consuet' fuit. Et ulterius volumus, ac per presentes de uberiori gratia nostra speciali, ac ex certa sciencia & mero motu nostris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, & burgens' burgi de Leicestr' predict', & successoribus suis, quod nullus mercator, aut aliquis alius qui non sit liber homo ac burgens' ejusdem burgi, aliquod commercium habeat, vel eodem utatur, cum aliquo mercatore, aut aliqua alia persona, aut emat, aut vendat, committet, sive disponat, aut empcioni vel vendicioni exponat, aliter quam in grosse', aliquas merchandizas, merces, aut mercimonia quecumque, infra dictum burgum de Leicestr', suburb', limites, sive procinct' ejusdem, cuiquam mercatori, aut aliqui persone cuicumque, nisi tantummodo in tempore nundini & feric ibidem in eodem burgo de tempore in tempus tenend', absque speciali licencia majoris, ballivorum, & burgens' ejusdem burgi pro tempore existen', in ea parte prius hit' & obtent'. Et ulterius, pro meliore regimine et gubernatione predicti burgi nostri de Leicester, ac omnium et singulorum burgens', inhabitan', commoran', et residen' infra eundem burgum, volumus et concedimus, quod omnia et singula domus, edificia, messuagia, terr', tenementa, et hereditamenta quecunque, icituat', jacen', vel existen', tam infra paroch' Sancte Margarete vulgariter vocat' *The Bishop's Fee* in predict' burgo de Leicester, quam infra parochias Sancte Marie, Sancti Leonardi, et Le Newarke, in eodem burgo de Leicester, per quodcunque aliud nomen vel alia nomina vocantur sive nominantur, necnon omnes burgenses, inhabitantes, commorantes, et residentes in eisdem parochiis et locis, sive in eorum aliqua, pro tempore et de tempus in tempus existen', de cetero imperpetuum sint, erunt, et reputabuntur fore sub regimine, potestate, gubernatione, jurisdictione, correctione, et coercione majoris, ballivorum, et burgensium burgi de Leicester predict' et successorum suorum; & quod major, ballivi, et burgens' burgi de Leicester predict' et successores sui deinceps imperpetuum habeant, gaudeant, et uantur omnibus et singulis eisdem et consimilibus juribus, libertatibus, preheminenciis, et jurisdictionibus, in omnibus et singulis eisdem parochiis Sancte Margarete, Sancte Marie, Sancti Leonardi, et Le Newark, qualia et que ac in tam amplis modo et forma prout iidem major, ballivi, et burgenses virtute harum literarum nostrarum patens' aut aliorum progenitorum nostr' habere, uti, et gaudere possint aut debent in predict' burgo de Leicester, aut in aliquo membro, parte, vel parcella ejusdem burgi; ita tamen quod nec presens concessio nostra non sit ad prejudicium nostr', heredum aut successorum nostrorum; salvis etiam omnibus et singulis corporibus corporatis et politicis, ac aliis personis quibuscunque, ac alii persone quicunque, omnibus juribus, libertatibus, preheminenciis, et jurisdictionibus quibuscunque, al' quam predict' majori, ballivis, et burgensibus ut prefertur concess', que ipsi aut eorum aliquis jure et legitime habuerunt et gavisi fuerint ante confectionem et tempore confectionis harum literarum nostrarum patentium, in tam amplis modo et forma prout si he litere nostre patentes nunquam habite vel facte fuissent. Cumque nos informamur quod quamplurimum detrimentum et magna pericula et inconvenien', infra predictum burgum nostrum de Leicester, quo-

tidie

tidie existunt, ad terrorem burgensium et inhabitantium ibidem, ratione quod quedam persone, reipublice et statʼ burgi predicti penitus immemores, ac commodum suum proprium avide respicientes et molientes, edificaverunt et construxerunt quasdam fornaces granarum, Anglice vocatʼ *Mault killres*, pro hordeo et alʼ granʼ ibidem operandʼ et exarendʼ, in diversis partibus ejusdem burgi, ubi eedem fornaces valde incommode et periculose scituantur, ad magnum periculum incendii et combustionʼ domorum, edificiorum, bonorum, et catallorum, infra eundem burgum sciuatʼ et existenʼ: Nos igitur, valde cupientes remedium tempestivum in hac parte providere, voluimus, concessimus, et ordinavimus, et per presentes pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, volumus, concedimus, et ordinamus, quod nulla fornax granarum, Anglice *Mault kilne*, de cetero edificetur aut construatur, aut in aliqua parte predicti burgi de Leicester utatur, nisi eadem fornax granarum distet et scituatur triginta ulnas ad minus ab omnibus structuris et edificiis vicinorum ibidem inhabitantium et commorantʼ, sub pena forisfactur' sex solidorum octo denariorum forisfaciendʼ prefatis majori, ballivis, et burgensʼ, per quamlibet personam offendentem in premissis, toties quoties aliqua talia offensa fieri contigerit. Et ulterius, pro majore relevamine, sustentacʼ, & manutenc' pauperʼ & infirmorum hominum & mulierum infra eundem burgum de Leicestrʼ inhabitanʼ & commoranʼ, volumus, ac per presentes pro nobis, hered' & successoribus nostris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, & burgensʼ burgi de Leicestrʼ predictʼ, & successoribus suis, quod iidem major, ballivi, & burgensʼ, & successores sui, habeant & teneant, ac habere & tenere valeant & possint imperpetuum, unʼ mercatʼ lanarʼ in dicto burgo de Leicestrʼ, Anglice vocatʼ *A Wool Market*, pro vendicione & empcione lane, fili lanei, & foraginis, simul cum omnibus proficuis, commoditatibus, emolumentis, & liberis consuetudʼ, ad hujusmodi mercatʼ acciden', emergen', contingen', pertinen', & spectanʼ, nisi mercatʼ illʼ fit ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatʼ vel alicujus eorum; & quod bene licuerit & licitum erit unicuique subdito nostro, hered' vel successorum nostrorum, ad libitum & voluntatem suam, emere infra dictum burgum de Leicestrʼ quaslibet lanas, fila lanea, & foragines, adductʼ vel adducendʼ in dicto burgo de Leicestrʼ, diebus & temporibus constitutʼ & assuetʼ, quibus forʼ, nundinʼ, & mercatʼ, sive eorum aliquod, ibidem tenebitur vel custodietur; & postea dictʼ lanas, fila lanea, sive foragines, sive earumdem aliquas, in dicto burgo Leicestrʼ, sive alibi infra regnum nostrum Anglie, vel infra aliquam aliam dominia nostrʼ, iterum vendere, vel aliter in aliquem alium usum convertere, in proprium suum commodum & emolumentum, statuto de anno domini Edwardi nuper regis Anglie sexti quinto, aut aliquo alio statuto, actu, ordinacione, prescripcione, consuetudine, sive aliqua alia re, materia, vel causa quacumque, in contrarium inde non obstanʼ. Et insuper volumus & precipimus, pro nobis, hered' & successorʼ nostris, quod omnia & singula eadem tolnet', stallag', piccag', finʼ, amerciamʼ, & omnia & singula alia proficua, commoditates, libere consuetudines, & emolumentʼ, provenienʼ, acciden', emergen', contingenʼ, pertinenʼ, sive spectanʼ dictʼ mercatʼ lanarʼ, capiantur, disponentur, & convertentur, ad opus, usum, commodum, & profic' pauperʼ & infirmorum virorum & mulierum infra burgum de Leicestrʼ predictʼ. Et ulterius, de uberiori gratia nostra speciali, ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris, dedimus, concessimus, et confirmavimus, ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus

ceſſoribus noſtris, damus, concedimus, et confirmamus prefat' majori, ballivis, et burgenſibus burgi de Leiceſter predict', et ſucceſſoribus ſuis, omnia et ſingula maneria, meſſuagia, terras, tenementa, et hereditamenta, libertat', liberas conſuetudines, privilegia, franchefias, immunitates, exemptiones, quietancias, et jurisdictiones quecunque, que predict' major, ballivi, et burgenſes burgi de Leiceſter predict', aut que major et burgenſes ejuſdem burgi de Leiceſter, aut burgenſes ej ſdem burgi, per quecunque nomina ſive per quodcunque nomen incorporationis, vel per quamcunque incorporationem, vel pretextu cujuſcunque incorporationis antehac jure et legitime habuerunt, tenuerunt, uſi vel gaviſi fuerunt, aut habere, tenere, uti vel gaudere debuerunt, aut que infra burgum predict', ſuburb', limit', aut procinct' ejuſdem, antehac legitime habit', tent', uſitat' vel gaviſi fuerunt, ratione ſive pretextu aliquarum chartarum aut literarum patentium per nos aut per aliquem progenitorem noſtrorum, quoquomodo antehac fact', confirmat', vel conceſſ', ſeu quocunque alio legali modo, jure, conſuetudine, uſu, preſcriptione, ſive titulo, antehac legitime uſitat', habit', et conſuet'; habendum et gaudendum eiſdem majori, ballivis, et burgenſibus, et ſucceſſoribus ſuis imperpetuum; reddendo inde annuatim nobis, heredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris, talia hujuſmodi et conſimilia redditus, ſervicia, denariorum ſummas, et demaund', que proinde nobis, heredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris, perantea debit' ſolut' et de jure conſuet' fuerunt. Volumus etiam et concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, et burgenſibus burgi predicti et ſucceſſoribus ſuis, quod habeant, teneant, utantur, et gaudeant, ac plene habere, tenere, uti, et gaudere poſſint et valeant imperpetuum, omnes libertates, liberas conſuetudines, privilegia, authoritates, et quietant' predict', ſecundum tenorem et effectum harum literarum noſtrarum patentium, ſine occaſione vel impedimento noſtr', heredum vel ſucceſſorum noſtrorum quorumcunque; nolentes quod iidem major, ballivi, et burgenſes burgi predicti, vel eorum aliquis, ſive aliqui burgenſes burgi predicti, ratione premiſſorum ſive eorum alicujus, per nos, vel per heredes noſtros, juſticiarios, vicecomites, eſcaetores, aut alios ballivos ſive miniſtros noſtros, heredum ſeu ſucceſſorum noſtrorum quorumcunque, inde occonentur, moleſtentur, vexentur, ſeu graventur, moleſtetur, occonetur, vexetur, aut gravetur in aliquo, ſeu perturbetur. Volumus eciam, &c. abſque fine in Hanaperio, &c. Eo quod expreſſa mencio, &c. In cujus rei, &c. T. R. apud Weſtm' primo die Junii.

Per Breve de privat' ſigill', &c.

Viceſima Pars Paten' de anno Regni Regis Caroli Secundi Sexto Decimo.

REX omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Cum burgus noſter de Leiceſtr', in com' noſtro de Leiceſtr', ſit burgus antiquus & populoſus, & per quamplurima ſecula jam retroacta fuerit corporacio ſive corpus corporatum & politicum: Cumque major, ballivi, & burgenſes burgi de Leiceſtr' predict', diverſas libertates, privileg', franchef', conſuetudines, poteſtates, immunitates, preheminencias, terras, tenementa, pote-

poſſeſſiones, & alia heredit', hiuer', tenuer', exercuer', uſi & gaviſi fuer', ac modo habent, tenent, utuntur, & gaudent; ac cum eiſdem, tam vigore & virtute diverſar' cartar', literar' patencium, conceſſionum & confirmacionum per diverſos progenitores noſtros reges & reginas hujus regni noſtri Anglie antehac fact', conceſſ', ratificat', & confirmat', quam ſone & pretextu diverſar' laudabilium & antiquarum preſcripcionum in eodem burgo uſitat' & approbat', imburi & dotati fuerunt & exiſtunt: Cumque dilecti ſubditi noſtri modo major, ballivi, & burgenſes burgi de Leiceſtr', in com' noſtro Leiceſtr' predict', nobis humillime ſupplicaver', quatenus nos, pro melioracione & meliore regimine burgi illius, gr̃am & munificentiam noſtram regiam eiſdem majori, ballivis, & burgenſibus, in ratificacione & confirmacione corporis corporati predicti, & antiquor' libertat' & privileg' ejuſdem burgi, gracioſe exhibere & extendere velimus. Sciatis igitur, quod nos, melioracionem burgi predicti & proſperam condicionem populi noſtri ibidem gracioſe affectantes, ac volentes quod major, ballivi, et burgenſes burgi illius poteſtat' et privileg' convenien', tam pro debita correccione et emendacione malor' et inconvenienciar', quam pro bono regimine et gubernacione ejuſdem burgi, armentur et induentur, de gratia noſtra ſpeciali, ac ex certa ſciencia et mero motu noſtris volumus, ac per preſentes pro nobis, hered' et ſucceſſ' noſtris, damus, concedimus, confirmamus, ratificamus, et approbamus majori, ball', et burgenſ' burgi predicti, et ſucceſſ' ſuis, omnia et omnimodo meſſuag', molend', terras, tenementa, decimas, prata, paſcua, paſtur', communias, coronatores, eſcaetores, cur' de recordo, cogniciones placitor', bona et catalla felonum et fugitivor', felon' de ſe et in exigendo poſit', deodand', waviat', extrahur', mercata, ferias, nundinas, tolnet', theolon', ſtallag', taxaciones, fines, redempciones, exitus, amerciam', forisfact', perquiſ' cur', gaole, libertates, et tot, tanta, talia eadem hujuſmodi et conſimilia libertates, franchefias, immunit', exempc', privileg', quietanc', juriſdic', vaſta, vadua, funda, commoditates, profic', emolumenta, et hereditamenta quecumque, quot, quanta, qualia, et que per cartam ſive literas patentes predeceſſ' noſtri domini Edwardi Quarti nuper regis Angl', ſub magno ſigillo ſuo Angl', geren' dat' apud Woodſtock, viceſimo quarto die Auguſti, anno regni ſui quarto, aut que per literas patentes incliti predeceſſ' noſtri domine Elizabethe nuper regine Angl', ſub magno ſigillo ſuo Angl', geren' dat' apud Weſtm' primo die Junii, anno regni ſui quadrageſimo primo, conceſſ' ſive mencionat' fore conceſſ', ſive que major, ballivi, et burgenſes ejuſdem burgi, vel predeceſſ' ſui, per quecumque nõia ſive per quodcumque nomen, vel quamcumque incorporacionem, vel pretextu cujuſcumque nominis vel incorporacionis, antehac legitime fuerunt, tenuerunt, uſi vel gaviſi fuerunt, ſeu occupaverunt, aut here, tenere, uti, vel gaudere debuerunt, aut modo habent, tenent, utuntur, et gaudent ſive occupant, ſibi et ſucceſſ' ſuis, ſone vel pretextu carte ſive literarum patencium predictar', ſeu ear' alterius, vel aliquar' aliar' cartar', conceſſ', aut literar' patenc', per aliquem progenitor' vel anteceſſor' noſtror' nuper regum vel reginar' Angl', quoquomodo antehac fact', conceſi', ſive confirmat', aut quocumque alio legali modo, jure, ſeu titulo conſuet', uſu ſive preſcripcione, antehac legitime uſitat', habit', ſive conſuet', licet eadem aut eorum aliquod per aliqua forisfacta, vel deperdita fuer' aut ſint, ac licet eadem vel eorum aliquod male uſa vel non

usa, abusa, vel si forsitan nos vel aliquis [illegible] & [illegible] prefat' major, ball', & burgens' burgi de [illegible] prefat', & [illegible] filius inquisit', ac redditus' & firm' inde proinde accrescen' nobis, hered' & [illegible] nostris, tot, tam, talia, hujusmodi, & consimilia [illegible], firmas, redditt', servic', demanda' [illegible] demand' quecunque, quot, quas, quales, & que antehac prescripta reddi & solvi consueverunt, & reddire & solvi debuer'; quare volumus, ac per prefatas pro nobis, hered' & successor' nostris, firmiter injungend' precipimus, quod predict' major, ball', & burgenses burgi predicti, & successor' sui, [illegible], tractent, utantur, & gaudeant, ac [illegible], uti, & gaudere valeant & possint imperpet', omnes libertates, [illegible], franchesias, & [illegible], exemptiones, immunit', quietantias, & hereditam' predicta, eadem tenur' & effect' [illegible] prefat' nostris' patens, ac [illegible] aliar' [illegible] patent' superius in prefatis narrat'. Hac ordine vel impedimento [illegible] seu eor' alicujus, per nos, vel per heredes vel successores nros, justic', vicecom', ball', vel minist' nros, heredum vel successor' nror' quofcumque, occonentur, molestentur, graventur, seu in aliquo perturbentur; volentes, ac precipientes mandantes & precipicutes, tam justiciariis ad plita coram nob' tenend' assignat', & thesaur', cancellar', & baron' scaccarii nri apud Westm', & aliis justic' nris, hered' & successor' nror', quam attornat' & sollicitatori nro generali pro tempore existen', & cuilt ac omnibus aliis officiar' & ministris nris, hered' & successf' nror' quibuscumque, quod nec ipsi nec eor' aliquis vel aliqui aliquod bre sive summonicionem vel dilticcionem de quo warranto, sive aliquod aliud breve, bria, vel processus nra quecumque, versus ptat' major', ball', & burgenses burgi predicti, aut eor' aliquem vel aliquos, pro aliquibus causis, rebus, materiis, vel offensis, aut cor' aliquo, clamat', usitat', acceptat', seu habit', ante diem confeccionis presencium, prosequantur aut continuantur, aut prosequi aut continuari facient seu causabunt, aut eor' aliquis faciet seu causabit: Volentes eciam quod major, ball', & burgens' ejusdem burgi, aut eor' aliqui vel aliquis, per aliquem vel aliquos justiciar', officiar', vel ministros predictos, in aut pro debito usu sive clameo aliquar' aliar' libertat', franches', aut juridic', infra burgum predm, libertat', franches', limit' & precinct' ejusd', ante diem confeccionis har' lrar' nrar' paten', minime molestentur aut impediantur, aut ad ea vel eor' aliquod vel aliqua respondere compellantur, non obstante non recitando vel male aut non recte recitan' lras paten' predcas, vel dat' ear', & non obstante male nominand' vel male recitand' aut non nominand' aut non recitand' predict' messuag', molend', terr', ten', dec', prata, pascua, pastur', & ceter' premissa superius per presentes preconc' fl' aut mencionat', fore concess' seu confirmat', seu aliquam inde partem sive parcellam; & non obstante non inveniend' officium sive officia, inquisicionem sive inquisiciones premiss', superius per presentes preconcess', aut mencionat' fore concess', aut alicujus inde partis sive parcell', per que titulus toller invenire debuit ante confec' har' lrar' nrar' patens'; & non obstante male recitand', male nominand', aut non recitand', aliquam dimissionem sive concessionem de premissis, vel de aliqua inde parte vel parcella, de recordo vel non de recordo, vel aliter quolibercunque

cumque antehac fact' existen'; & non obstante male nominand' aut non nominand' aliquam villam, hamelett', parech', [illegible], vel com', in quibus premissa aut aliqua inde pars vel parcella existunt vel existit; & non obstante quod de nominibus tenencium, firmariu', sive occupator' messuag', mesuagior', tenemen', decimar', vel hereditamen' pdor', seu aliquor' premissor', vel alicujus inde partis vel parcelle, non fit mencio; & non obstante aliquibus minucionibus vel defectionibus de certitudine vel computatione aut declaratione veri annui valoris premissor', vel alicujus inde partis vel parcelle, aut annualis redditus reservat' de, in, & super premissis, vel de, in, & super aliquam inde parcellam, in his lris nris paten' express' & content'; & non obstante statut' in parliamento dni Henrici super regis Anglie Sexti antecessoris nri, anno regni sui decimo octavo fact' & edit'; & non obstante aliquibus aliis defectibus in nominand', aut non nominand', aut male nominand', naturam, genera, species, quantitates, aut qualitates premissor', aut alicujus inde parcelle. Proviso semper, & volumus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, hered' & success' nris, ordinamus & firmiter injungend' precipimus, quod major, ball', burgens', recordator, cōis clericus, & omnes alii offic' & ministri burgi pdci, & eor' deputat', necnon omnes justic' ad pacem nram, heredum & success' nror', infra burgum pdcm, virtute aut sedm tenorem presenc', aut aliquar' aliar' lrar' paten' sive cartar' antehac fact', imposter' nominand', eligend', seu constituend', antequam ipsi ad execucionem sive exercitium officii vel officior', loci vel locor', cui vel quibus respective imposter' nōiat', electi', sive constitut' fuerint admittantur, aut aliqualiter in ea parte intromittant, seu eor' aliquis respective intromittat, tam sicēm corporale cōis' vocat' *The Oath of Supremacy*, super sacrosanctis Dei Evangeliis prestabunt, & quilibet eorum prestabit, coram tali persona, sive talibus personis, qual' & que ad hujusmodi sacramenta dand' & prestand' per legem & statuta hujus regni nri Anglie ad prefens appunctuantur & designantur, aut imposterum appunctuat' vel designat' fuerint vel fuerit. Et ulterius volumus, & intencionem nram regiam declaramus, quod nullus recordator, seneschallus, sollicitator, vel cōis clericus burgi pdci, de cetero eligend' seu constituend', intromittat in hujusmodi officio sive officiis, seu eor' aliquo, antequam ipsi respective approbat' fuerint vel fuerit per nos, heredes vel successores nros, aliquo in presentibus content', aut aliqua alia causa vel materia quacumque in contrarium inde in aliquo non obstante; eo quod expressa mencio, &c. In cujus rei, &c. T. R. apud Westm' vicesimo die Januarii.

Per ipsum Regem.

Nona Pars Paten' de anno Regni Regis Jacobi Secundi Quarto.

A Proclamation for restoreing Corporations to their antient Charters, Liberties, Rights, and Franchises.

WHEREAS wee are informed that severall deeds of surrender, which have been lately made, by severall corporations and bodyes corporate of and in our

cities and townes, within our kingdome of England and dominion of Wales, of their charters, franchises, and privileges, are not yet recorded or enrolled; and that upon the proceedings and rules for judgment which have been duly had upon the *Quo Warranto*, or informations in nature of a *Quo Warranto*, judgments are not yet entered upon record; whereupon notwithstanding new charters have been granted in the reigne of our late deare brother and in our reigne; which said deeds, being not enrolled or recorded, do not amount unto, or in law make any surrender of the charters, franchises, or liberties therein mentioned; and such of the said corporations or bodyes politique, against which rules for judgments have been made, in the life time of our late deare brother or ours, in our court of Kings Bench, but no judgements entered upon record, are not incorporate or dissolved; and that it is in our power to leave such corporations in the same estate and condition they were in, and to dismisse all further proceedings and effects that may be of such rules for judgments and deeds of surrender: We doe hereby publish and declare, that, upon due search and examination made, we have satisfaction that the deeds of surrender made by the corporations and bodyes politique of the said cities and townes, except the corporations following, that is to say, Thetford, Nottingham, Bridgwater, Ludlow, Bewdley, Beverley, Tewkesbury, Exeter, Doncaster, Colchester, Winchester, Launceston, Lilkerd, Plimpton, Tregony, Plymouth, Dunwich, St. Ives, Fowey, East Looe, Camelford, West Looe, Tintegall, Peeryn, Truro, Bodmyn, Hadleigh, Lestwythell, and Saltash, are not inrolled or recorded in any of our courts; and that though rules for judgements have passed upon informations in nature of a *Quo Warranto* against the corporations and bodies politique of severall cities and townes in our said kingdome and dominion, yet no judgements have been or are entered upon record upon any such informations, except against the cities of London, Chester, Calne, St. Ives, Pool, York, Thaxted, Llanghour, and Malmesbury. And wee, of our meere grace and favour, being resolved to restore and put all our cities, townes, and burroughs in England and Wales, and also our town of Barwick upon Tweed, into the same state and condition they were and was in our late deare brother's reigne, before any deed of surrender was made of their charters or franchises, or proceedings against them, or the corporations or bodies politique in or of the said cities, townes, or burroughes, upon any *Quo Warranto*, or informations in nature of a *Quo Warranto* had; wee do hereby therefore publish, declare, direct, and require, that the said corporations and bodies politique and corporate of all the said cities, townes, and burroughs, whose deeds of surrender are not inrolled, nor judgements entered against them as aforesaid, and the mayors, bailiffs, sheriffs, aldermen, common council men, assistants, recorders, town clerks, magistrates, ministers, officers, freemen, and all and every others the members of or in every of them respectively, upon the publication of this our proclamation, take on them and proceed to act as corporations or body politique; and, where places are vacant by death or otherwise, to make elections, continue and fill up the same, notwithstanding the usual dayes and times of elections by the antient charters and constitutions shall happen to be past; and to doe, execute, and perform, all and every matter and thing

as they lawfully might and ought to have done, if noe ſuch deeds of ſurrender, rules for judgement, or other proceedings, upon any ſuch *Quo Warranto* or informations, had been had or made: And for the better effecting our ſaid intention we have, by order made by us in council and under our ſign manual, and we do alſoe by this our proclamation, made with the advice of our ſaid council, diſcharge, remove, and diſmiſs all and every perſon and perſons of and from all offices and places of mayors, bailiffs, ſheriffs, aldermen, common council men, aſſiſtants, recorder, towne clerk, and all and every office and place which they or any of them have or claime only by charter, patent, or grant from our deare brother, or from our ſelf, ſince the dates of the reſpective deeds of ſurrender or rules for judgement, except ſuch corporations whoſe deeds of ſurrender are inrolled, or againſt whom judgement is entered; and that all and every ſuch perſon and perſons deliver up into the hands and cuſtody of the ſaid perſons hereby appointed and intended to act and execute the ſaid offices and places, all and every the charters, records, bookes, evidences, and matters, concerning the ſaid reſpective corporations; and wee do hereby further publiſh and declare, that wee have cauſed all and every the ſaid deeds of ſurrender which can be found to be delivered and put into the hands of our attorney generall, to be by him cancelled, and returned to the corporations and bodies politique of the reſpective cities and townes whom they concern; and have alſo given to our ſaid attorney authority, and do hereby warrant and command him, not only not to proceed or enter judgement upon the ſaid *Quo Warranto*, or informations in nature of a *Quo Warranto*, or any of them, but to enter upon the reſpective records *Noli Proſequi's* and legall diſcharges thereof: And wee doe hereby publiſh and declare our further grace and favour to the ſaid cities, corporations, and burroughs, at any time hereafter, by any further act, to grant, confirm, or reſtore unto them all their charters, liberties, franchiſes, and priviledges, that, at the reſpective times of ſuch deeds of ſurrender or rules for judgement made or given, they held or enjoyed; and in order to the perfecting our ſaid gracious intentions, wee doe hereby likewiſe publiſh and declare our royal will and pleaſure, as for and concerning the reſtoreing to ſuch of our cities, corporations, and burroughes, within our ſaid kingdome and dominion, which have made deeds of ſurrender, or have had judgement given againſt them, which ſurrenders and judgements are entered of record; that our chancellor, attorney general, and ſollicitor general, without fees to any officer or officers whatſoever, upon application to them made, ſhall, and they are hereby required to prepare and paſſe charters, inſtruments, grants, and letters patents, for the incorporateing, regranting, confirming, and reſtoreing, to all and every the ſaid cities, corporations, and burroughs, their reſpective charters, liberties, rights, franchiſes, and priviledges, and for reſtoreing the reſpective mayors, bailiffs, recorders, ſheriffs, towne clerks, aldermen, common council men, aſſiſtants, officers, magiſtrates, miniſters, and freemen, as were of ſuch cities, corporations, or borroughs, at the time of ſuch deeds of ſurrender or judgements reſpectively given or had, and for putting them into the ſame ſtate, condition, and plight, they were in at the times of ſuch deeds of ſurrender, or judgements made or given. And whereas diverſe burroughs that were

were not heretofore corporations have, since the year one thousand six hundred seventy-nine, had charters of incorporation granted and passed unto them, wee hereby further expresse and declare our royal pleasure to continue and annul the said last mentioned charters and corporations; and to that end we have, in pursuance to the power reserved in the said charters, by our order in our councill, and under our signe manuall, removed and discharged, and wee doe allso by this our proclamation, made with the advice of our said councill, remove and discharge all and every person of or in the said last mentioned corporations, of and from all offices and places of mayors, bailiffs, recorders, sheriffs, aldermen, common councill men, allsoe all and from all and every other office and place from which we have power reserved by the said charters respectively to remove or discharge them; and wee do hereby promisse and declare, that wee will do and confirme to all such acts, matters, and things, as shall be necessary to render these our gracious intentions and purposes effectual, it being our intention to call a parliament as soon as the generall disturbance of our kingdome by the intended invasion will admitt thereof. Given at our court at Whitehall, the seventeenth day of October.

By the King.

Vicesima Pars Paten' de anno Regni Regis Jacobi, Anglie, &c. Septimo.

REX omnibus ad quos, &c. salt'm. Cum precharissima soror nra dna Elizabeth nuper regina Angl', per quasdam lras suas paten' sub magno sigillo suo Angl' confect', gerca' dat' apud Westm', primo die Junii, anno regni sui quadragesimo primo, inter alia, voluer' & concedder' major', ball', & burgens' burgi de Leic' & succes' suis, quod major & aldermanni ejusdem burgi & tunc sires sui pro tempore exist', vel major pars eorundem, haberent plenam potestat' & auctorit' condendi, constituendi, ordinandi, & faciendi, de tempore in tempus, hujusmodi leges, statut', & ordinationes tonanll' quecumque, que eis bona, salubria, utilia, honesta, & necessar', juxta eor' dnas discretiones, fore videretur, pro melior' preservac', gubernac', direccon', & dimiss', terrar', ten', possess', reverc', & hereditt', prefat' majr', ball', & burgens', & succes' suis, antetunc dat', concess', assignat', sive confirmat', aut adtunc imposter' dand', concedend', sive assignand', prout per eadem lras paten' inter alia plenius liquet & apparet. Sciatis tamen quod nos, pro cum bonum & encouragem' burgi predic' gratiose affectan', & humilem petitionem nrm majr', ball', & burgens' burgi predic', de gra nra speciali, ac ex certa sciencia & mero motu nris, volumus, ac per presentes pro nobis, hered' et succes' nris, concedimus prefat' majr', ball', et burgens' burgi de Leic' predict', et succes' suis; ac etiam, pro nobis, hered' et succes' nris, ordinamus perpetuis futuris temporibus, quod major, aldermanni, et viginti-quatuor de senior' de quadraginta octo burgens' burgi predicti vocat' The Company of eighte and fortie, et succes' sui, aut major pars eorundem majr', aldermann', et vigint' quatuor de senior' de quadraginta octo burgens' ejusdem

ejuſdem burgi vocat' The Company of eighte and fortie, de tempore in tempus, imperpet' habeant et habebunt plenam poteſtatem et auctoritatem condend', conſtituend', ordinand', et faciend', de tempore in tempus, hujuſmodi leges, ſtatuta, et ordinac' ſonabil' quecumque, que eis aut eor' majori parti bona, ſalubr', util', honeſt', et neceſſar', juxta eor' famas diceret, fore videbuntur pro melior' preſervac', diſpoſic', gubernac', locat', et dimiſſ', terr', ten', poſſeſſ', reverc', et hereditam', prefat' major', ball', et burgenſ' burgi p̄dict', et ſucceſſ' ſuis, antehac dat', concell', aſſignat', ſeu confirmat', aut impoſterum dand', concedend', ſive aſſignand', p̄dict' Iris paten', aut aliquibus al' Iris paten', aut aliquo uſu, preſcription', aut aliqua al' re, cauſa, vel mater' quacumque, in contrar' inde in aliquo non obſtante. Et ulterius volumus, ac pro nobis, hered' et ſucceſſ' ñris, de g̃ra ñra ſpali, ac de certa ſcientia et mero motu ñris, per preſentes ſtatuimus, ordinamus, et concedimus prefat' major', ball', et burgenſ', et ſucceſſ' ſuis, quodquilib et ordinatio ſive conſtitutio impoſterum faciend' vel agreand' per predict' major', aldermann', et viginti quatuor de ſenior' de quadraginta octo burgent' burgi predict' vocat' The Company of eighte and forty, aut major' part' eorumdem, ut ſupradict' eſt, pro et concernen' confection' aliquor' ſcript', inſtrument', ſive fact', continen' aliq' conceſſion', dimiſſion', location', conveianc', aſſuranc', aut diſpoſition', aliquarum terr', ten', ſive hereditam', parcell' poſſeſſion' ejuſdem burgi, aut pro ſive concernen' diſpoſition', reddit', revention', et annuitat' quarumcumque, eiſdem majori, ball', et burgenſ', ſpectan' ſive pertineu', quibus quidem ſcriptis, fact', ſive inſtrument', conceſſion', dimiſſion', location', conveianc', convention', aſſuranc', ſive diſpoſition', cõe ſigill' dci burgi appendi aut effigi neceſſar' fuer' per leges hujus regni ñri Anglie, quod tunc et toties, ac in omnibus hujuſmodi caſibus, omnes et ſingul' hujuſmodi act', conceſſion', dimiſſion', location', conveianc', et aſſuranc', niſi ſint per aſſenſ' et concenſ', et in preſentia, predict' major', aldermann', et viginti quatuor de ſenior' quadraginta octo burgenſ', vocat' The Companie of the eighte and forty burgi predict' pro tempore exiſten', vel major' part' eorumdem, ut ſupradict' eſt, vac' et nullius effect' erunt, ad onerand' vel ligand' dict' major', ball', et burgenſ' ejuſdem burgi, vel ſucceſſ' ſuos; et quod cõe ſigill' burgi p̄dict', dict' act', conceſſion', dimiſſion', location', conveianc', aſſuranc', diſpoſition', ſcript', inſtrument', ac fact', vel eor' aliquibus vel aliqui, non erit appenſum aut affixum, niſi per aſſenſum et conſenſum, et in preſenſcia, predict' major', aldermann', et viginti quatuor de ſenior' de predict' quadragint' et octo burgenſ' burgi predict' pro tempore exiſten', aut major' part' eorumdem, ut ſupradictum eſt. Et ulterius volumus, ac per preſentes pro nobis, hered' et ſucceſſ' ñris, firmiter precipimus et mandamus prefat' major', ball', et burgenſ' burgi predicti et ſucceſſ' ſuis, quod ipſi et eor' quilibet, de tempore in tempus imperpet', bene, firmiter, et inviolabiliter obſervabunt et perimplebunt hanc' ñram ultimam ordinat' et conceſſion' in omnibus ſ̃cdm veram intencionem ejuſdem; et quod omnes perſon' offendent' et delinquen' contra formam et effect' ejuſdem ordinat' et conceſſion' incurrent et ſubibunt tales penas, penalitat', forisfact', et impriſon', quales per aliquas leges et ſtatut' hujus regni ñri Anglie infligi et imponi poſſint verſus contemptor' et neglector' mandat' ñri regal' in ea parte. Et ulterius volumus, ac per preſentes pro nobis, hered'

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et succeff' hris, conc'ibus prefat' major', ball', et burgens' burgi predict', et succeff' fuis, quod ipfi et fucceff' fui de cetero teant et teneant, ac here et tenere valeant et poffint, in Guildhall ejusdem burgi, five in aliquo al' loco conveniens' infra burg' predict', un' cur' de record', in eadem in quali feparatim, vel fepius ad confilia, coram majore, receptatore, et aldermann' burgi predicti pro tempore exiftens', vel aliquibus tribus eor', quor' major' burgi predicti pro tempore exiftens' unum effe volumus; et quod ipfe cur' ill' teneri poffint, per querel' in eadem cur' levand', omnia et omnimoda placita, querel', et actiones, de quibufcunque tranfgreffionibus vi et armis, five aliter in contempt' hr', hered' vel fuccefl' fuis', fact' feu fact', ac de omnibus et omnimodis aliis fuper eafdem, debit', compot', conventionibus, detencion', cur', fcriptor', muniment' et evidl', et al' concern', ex quibufcunque caufis five rebus, infra burg' predict', limit' et precinct' ejusdem, emergen' five contingen', in tal', hujusmodi, et confimili', ac in tam amplis modo et forma, prout prefatus in eodem burgo confuet' et ufitat' fuit; et quod quotiens aliqua perfona five aliquis perfon' quicunque aliquem al' perfonam five al' perfon' quodcunque, tort', ten', reddit', five hereditament', infra burg' predict', limit' et precinct' ejusdem, poffiden' five tenen' de eifdem terr', ten', reddit', et hereditament', impliture voluerit feu voluer', toties ipfe vel ipfi fic implitare volens feu volent' bre nim de recl' paten' e curia fua cancellar' Anglie emanan', prefat' major', recordator', et aldermann' burgi predicti dirigend', profequantur; fuper quo quidem hfi in cur' predict', coram major', recordat', et aldermann' burgi predicti, aut aliquibus tribus eor', quor' major' burgi predicti pro tempore exiftens' unum effe volumus ipfe vel ipfi, fic ut prefertur implitare volens five volent, tactet five faciant proteftationem fuam ad fequend' querel' fuam fuper hfe predict' fact', in natur' hris allite, nove diffeifine, mort' antecessor', attinct', aut in natur' alterius alter' actionis five brevis cujuscunque ad communem legem, pront natureia & cetera exigit; & quod hujufmodi placita, querel', & actiones, tam real' quam perfonal' & mixt', ibidem audientur & determinabuntur, coram majore, receptatore, et aldermann' burgi predicti, aut aliquibus tribus eorum, quorum major' burgi predicti pro tempore exiftens' unum effe volumus, in predict' cur' tenend' in Guildhall burgi predict', per tal' et confimil' proceff' et modos, fecundum leg' et confuetud' regni noftri Angl', pro qual' & prout leg' noftri cognitum fuer', ac in tam amplis modo & forma, prout in aliqua al' cur' de record' in aliqua al' burgo aut vill' incorporat' infra hoc regnum Anglie ufitat' aut confuet' eft, aut fieri poteft aut debet, predict' literis paten' dict' nuper regine Elizabeth hac prefentibus, aut aliquibus al' literis paten', aut aliquo ufu, connected', prescriptione, aut aliqua al' re, causa, vel matter' in contrar' inde fact' in aliquo non obftante; falvis femper nobis, hered' et fucceffor' hris imperpetuum, ut in jure ducat' hri Lancaftr', omnibus et fingulis perquifitionib', profic', exit', fin', amerciamen', pen', forisfactur', de tempore in tempus, annuatim imperpetuum, poft finem dimiffion' ancinae inde in er' al' tal' cuidam Thome Edmonds, gen' et', emergen', crefcen', five proveniens in eur' predict' de record', vel pertinen' eur' burg' predict' et al' cur' hr', ut jure ducat' hri Lanc', infra burg' predict' ten' vel tenend', folvend' annuatim inde hered' et fucceff' noftr', ut in jure ducat' noftr' Lancaftr', de quibus perquifitis, profic', exit', fin', amerciamen', pen', & forisfactur' predict', major', ballivi', et burgens', et eorum fucceffor', annuatim coram auditor' premiff' pro tempore exiftens', judum

et

et debit' compet' redd'ent, et de omni eo quod ad nos, hered' vel fuccefſor' noſtr', inde pertin', in jure ducat' noſtr' Lancaſtr' predict', bene et fideliter levar' et facilfacient' ad manus particular' receptor' noſtr', hered' vel fuccefſor' noſtr' dict' ducat' noſtr' Lancaſtr' pro tempore exiſten', omnibus et ſingul' val', feod', et allocacon', per nos aut progenitor' noſtr' in le antehac allocat', aut de jure conſuet', predict' ministr', ballivi', et burgenſ', et eorum ſucceſſorum, in cuſtod' ſua ſemper reſervat' et deduct', per auditor' noſtr', hered' et ſucceſſor' noſtr', inde ibidem annuatim allocand' imperpetuum vitu preſencium. Ac ulterius cum nos, per literas noſtras paten' ſub ſigillo ducat' noſtr' Lancaſtr', geren' dat' apud pallacium noſtrum Weſtm', ſexto die Julii, anno regni noſtri Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie primo, et Scotie tricſimo ſexto, per adviſament' et conſens' conſilii noſtri ducat' noſtri Lancaſtr', dederimus et conceſſerimus dilecto ſubdito noſtro Johanni Willne, alias Willis, offic' ballivi' domin' five maner' noſtr' Leic' ac vill' noſtr' Leic', in com' noſtr' Leic', ac ipſum Johannem Wilne, alias Willis, ballivum dominii five maner' noſtr' predict', ac vill' predict', fecerimus, ordinaverimus, et conſtituerimus, per eaſdem literas noſtras paten', habend', occupand', exercend', et gaudend' offic' predict', prefat' Johanni Wilne, alias Willis, per ſe vel per ſufficien' deputat' ſuum, five deputat' ſuos ſufficien', duran' bene placito noſtro, cum vad' et feod' quatuor librarum per annum, unacum omnibus al' feod', vad', commoditat', et advantag' dict' offic' ab antiquo debit' et conſuet', percipiend' annuatim. de exit', profic', et revencion' dict' domin' five maner' noſtr', ac dict' vill' Leiceſtr', proven'en' five crefcend', tam per manus ſuas propr', quam per manus receptor' particular' ibidem pro tempore exiſten', ad feſt' ibidem uſual', per equal' porciones, in tam amplis modo et forma prout predict' Johannes Wilne, alias Willis, aut aliquis al' five aliqui al' offic' predict', habens five exercens, habentes five exercentes, unquam legitime habuit vel percepit, habuer' vel perceper', in et pro exercit' ejuſdem, prout per eaſdem literas paten' plenius liquet; quod quidem beneplacitum noſtrum per preſentes determinamus et determinari volumus imperpetuum: Ac cum nos eciam per literas noſtras paten' ſub ſigillo ducato noſtr' Lancaſtr', geren' dat' apud pallacium noſtrum Weſtm', undecimo die Julii, anno regni noſtri Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie primo, et Scotie tricſimo ſexto, per adviſament' et conſenſum conſilii noſtri ducat' noſtr' Lancaſtr', dederimus et conceſſerimus dilecto ſubdito noſtro Chriſtofero Tamworthe, armig', offic' ſeneſcall' vill' noſtr' Leiceſtr' in com' noſtro Leiceſtr', alias dict' offic' clerici vocat' The Towne Clerke ejuſdem vill' noſtr', ac ipſum Chriſtoferum Tamworthe ſeneſcall' noſtr' vill' noſtr' Leiceſtr' predict' ac clericum ejuſdem villi' ordinaverimus, fecerimus, et conſtituerimus per eaſdem literas noſtras paten', habend', tenend', gaudend', occupand', et exercend' offic' predict' prefat' Chriſtofero Tamworthe, per ſe vel per ſufficien' deputat' ſuum, five deputat' ſuos ſufficien', duran' beneplacito noſtro, unacum omnibus et ſingulis vad', feod', profic', commoditat', advantag', et emolument' dict' offic' pertin' five ſpectan', habend' et percipiend', annuatim eadem feod' et vad' eidem Chriſtofero Tamworth, durante beneplacito noſtro, de exit', profic', et revencion' honor' noſtr' Leiceſtr', prout per eaſdem literas paten' plenius liquet et apparet; quod quidem beneplacitum noſtrum per preſentes determinamus et determinari volumus imperpetuum: Sciatis quod nos, de uberiori

uberiori gratia noſtra ſpeciali, ac ex certa ſciencia et mero motu noſtris, volumus, & per preſentes pro nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, concedimus prec' major', balliv', & burgens' burgi predicti, & ſucceſſor' ſuis; ac etiam ordinamus, quod maior & aldermanni burgi predicti, & ſucceſſores ſui pro tempore exiſten', vel major pars eorum (quorum majorem pro tempore exiſten' unum eſſe volumus) habeant, & habebunt de tempore in tempus imperpetuum, potestatem & auctoritatem, in plena cur' burgi predict', nominare, eligere, appunctuare, admittere, & jurare, un' ſufficien' & idon' perſonam fore & eſſe ſeneſcall' ſive clericum burgi predicti, ac tot' & tant' ſufficien' & idoneas perſon' fore & eſſe ballivum & ballivos vill' noſtr' Leiceſtr' predict', & cuſtodem & cuſtodes gaole noſtre pro burgo predict'; necnon tot' & tant' attornat', ſubballivos, & al' inferior' officiar' & miniſtr' cur' predict', ac cleric' pacis noſtr' infra burg' predict', fore & eſſe attenden', tam in cur' predict', quam alibi infra burg' predict', limit' & precinct' predict', toties quoties eorum preſencia, miniſter', & ſervic' requiſit' fuer', quot prefat' majori & aldermannis burgi predicti pro tempore exiſten', vel majori parti eorumdem, quorum majorem burgi predicti pro tempore exiſten' unum eſſe volumus, eligend', nominand', appunctuand', & jurand' videbuntur neceſſar', ac quot & quant' in eodem burgo aut cur' predict' antehac uſitat' & conſuet' fuer'; & quod predict' ſeneſcall' ſive clericus burgi predicti, ballivus & balliivi, cuſtos gaol', attornat', ſubballivi, cleric' pacis, & omnes al' predict' officiar' & miniſter', ſic ut prefertur eligend', nominand', & jurand', exequen' & fungen' aliquo offic' aut miniſter' in vel tone cur' predict', ſive occaſione aliquorum premiſſ', circa adminiſtrationem vel executionem juſtic' infra burg' predict', libertat' & precinct' ejuſdem, habeant & percipiant, & eorum quilibet habeat & percipiat deinceps imperpetuum, tal' & hujuſmodi ſonabil' & legal' vad', feod', & regard', de & pro execution' miniſter' ſive offic' predict', que ab antiquo legitime habuer' & perceper' vel percepi debuer'. Proviſo ſemper, quod predict' major, balliv', & burgens' burgi predict', & ſucceſſor' ſui pro tempore exiſten', ſive deputat' ſui, de exit', fin', amerciament', ſeu forisfactur', profic', & revencion' vill' ſive burg' noſtr' Leiceſtr' predict', provenien', emergen', ſive crescen', annuatim, nobis, hered' & ſucceſſor' noſtr', juſtum & fidel' compot' redderit ſive reddat, coram auditor' premiſſ' pro tempore exiſten', & de omni eo quod ad nos, hered' & ſucceſſor' noſtr', inde pertinet ſeu pertinere poter' & debet' nobis, hered' vel ſucceſſor' noſtr', annuatim, bene & fidelit' reſpondeant & fatisfaciant, ad manus particular' recepter' noſtr', hered' vel ſucceſſor' noſtr' eorumdem premiſſ' pro tempore exiſten', prout fieri ſolebat & ut juſtum eſt, omnibus & ſingulis vad', feod', profic', advantag', & allocation', per nos aut aliquem progenitor' noſtr', annuatim, antehac legitime allocat', pro exercic' dict' offic' balliv' dnii & vill' Leiceſtr' predict', predict' major', balliv', & burgens', & eorum ſucceſſorum, in cuſtod' ſua ſemper retervat' & deduct', allocand' per auditor' noſtr', hered' & ſucceſſor' noſtr', inde ibidem pro tempore exiſten' annuatim viſu preſentium. Et ulterius, pro preſervacion' & manutencion' antiquarum conſuetud', privileg', jurisdiccion', & prerogativarum ducat' noſtr' Lancaſtr' infra burg' noſtr' Leiceſtr', ad honor' noſtr' Leiceſtr' pertinent' antiqui ducat' noſtri Lancaſtr', in com' noſtr' Leiceſtr', perfirmand', concedim', ac per preſentes pro nobis, hered' & ſucceſſor' noſtr', ordinamus,

dinamus, quod major burgi noſtri Leiceſtr' predict', de tempore in tempus imperpetuum, ſuper diem Lune prox' poſt feſt' Sancti Martini in hieme, Anglicè communit' vocat' *The Monday after Martilmas Daye*, annuatim pro tempore exiſten', venerit in aulam caſtri noſtri Leiceſtr', in com' noſtro Leiceſtr', prope dict' burg' noſtr' Leiceſtr', & ad tunc & ibidem, inter horas nonam & undecimam ante meridiem cujuſlibet eorum dierum Lune prox' poſt quodlibet feſt' Sancti Martini in hieme, facramen' corporal' ſuper Evangelium coram ſeneſcall' noſtro honor' noſtr' Leiceſtr' predict' pro tempore exiſten' preſtabit bene & fidelit' ad obſervand' & performand' omnes & ſingul' antiquas conſuetud', juriſdiccion', privileg', & prehemineńc' ducat' noſtr' Lancaſtr' infra burg' noſtr' Leiceſtr' predict', pro & duran' tempor' tunc majorat' majoritat' ſue, ſecundum optim' noticiam & ſcienciam ſuam. Et cum dicta domina Elizabeth nuper regina Anglie, per eaſdem literas ſuas paten' premencionat', pro major' relevamin' & ſuſtentacion' pauperum & infirm' hominum & mulier' infra eundem burgum de Leiceſtr' inhabitan' & commoran', voluer' & neceſſar' prefat' major', balliv', & burgenſ' predict' burgi de Leiceſtr' & ſucceſſor' ſuis, quod iidem major, balliv', & burgenſ', & ſucceſſores ſui, haberent & tenerent, ac habere & tenere valerent & poſſent imperpetuum, infra burg' predict', unum mercat' lanarum in dicto burg' de Leiceſtr', Anglice vocat' *A Wool Market*, pro vendicione & empcione lane, fili, & foraginis, ſimul cum omnibus profic', commoditat', emolument', & liber' conſuetud', ad hujuſmodi mercat' acciden', emergen', pertinen', & ſpectan': Et cum in eiſdem literis paten' nullum certum tempus ſive die pro cuſtod' mercat' lane predict' appunctuabatur, limitabatur, & ſpecificabatur; ſciatis quod nos, tam pro pleno ſupplemento defect' illius in chart' predict' in ea parte, quam pro melior' relevamin' & ſuſtentacion' pauperum inhabitan' ejuſdem burgi, & limit' & precinct' ejuſdem, de gratia noſtra ſpeciali, ac ex certa ſciencia & mero motu noſtris, volumus, & eiſdem major', balliv', & burgenſ', & ſucceſſor' ſuis, per preſentes concedimus, quod iidem major, balliv', & burgenſ', & ſucceſſ' ſui, libere, bene, & quiete habeant & teneant, ac habere & tenere valeant & poſſint, in dict' burg' Leiceſtr', predict' mercat' lanarum, Anglice vocat' *The Wool Market*, pro empcione & vendicione lane, fili, & foraginis, quibuſlibet diebus Mercurii & Sabbati in qualibet ſeptimana per annum, perpetuis futur' temporibus, ad beneplacitum eorumdem major', balliv', & burgenſ', & ſucceſſorum ſuorum imperpetuum. Et ulterius, de uberiori gratia noſtra ſpeciali, ac ex certa ſciencia & mero motu noſtris, ordinamus, ac pro nobis, hered' & ſucceſſor' noſtr', per preſentes damus & concedimus, prefat' major', balliv', & burgenſ' burgi Leiceſtr' predict', & ſucceſſor' ſuis, plenam poteſtatem, auctoritatem, & juriſdiccionem, quod iidem major & aldermann', juſticiar' pacis burgi predict', & major pars eorumdem, (quorum major' pro tempore exiſten' unum eſſe volumus,) habeant & exerceant, habere & exercere valeant & poſſint, infra burgum predict', ac libertat' & precinct' ejuſdem imperpetuum, punicionem & correccionem omnium & ſingulorum ſcortorum, meretric', lenonum, & cōium rixatorum, Anglice *Scolds*, ibidem commoran' & inhabitan' ſive deliquen', tam per veredict' & preſentacion' duodecim proborum & legal' hominum burgi predict' pro tempore exiſten', quam aliis viis, mediis, & modis, quibus eis magis expediens fore videbitur, prout antehac in eodem bur-

go uſitat' & conſuet' fuit. Et ulterius, de ampliori gratia noſtra ſpeciali, ac ex certa ſcientia & mero motu noſtris, pro nobis, hered' & ſucceſſor' noſtr', concedimus, & per preſentes confirmamus prefat' major', balliv', & burgens' burgi de Leiceſt.' predict', & ſucceſſor' ſuis, omnes & omnimod' eaſdem hujuſmodi & conſimil' libertat', franchiſ', immunitat', exempcion', quietanc', conſuetud', juriſdiccion', terr', ten', & hereditam', que major, balliv', & burgens' burgi de Leiceſtr' predict', aut quidam eorum burgens' burgi vel vill' de Leiceſtr' predict', aut eorum aliqui vel aliquis, per quecumque nomin', ſive per quodcumque nomen, vel per quamcumque incorporacionem, vel pretextu cujuſcumque incorporacionis, unquam antehac legitime habuerunt, tenuerunt, uſi & gaviſi fuerunt, aut habere, tenere, uti vel gaudere potuer' aut debuer', habuit, tenuit, uſus vel gavif' fuit, aut habere, tenere, uti vel gaudere potuit vel debuit, tam infra burg' Leiceſtr' predict', limit' vel precinct' ejuſdem, quam alibi infra totum regnum noſtrum Anglie, eis & ſucceſſor' ſuis imperpetuum, de ſtat' hereditar', ſone vel pretextu aliquarum cart' aut literarum paten' aliquorum progenitorum ſive anteceſſorum noſtrorum, quoquomodo antehac fact', uſitat', ſeu confirmat', aliquo non uſu, abuſu, ſive mifiau, concernen' premiſſ', aliquo tempore antehac commiſſ' fact' premiſſ' ſive perpetrat', in aliquo non obſtan'; reddend' tamen & ſolvend' inde nobis, hered' & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, tal' eadem & hujuſmodi & annual' reddit' & denar' ſummas, qual' & que, & tal' & tali modo, ut pro eiſdem antehac reddider' & ſolvere conſuever', ſeu de jure debuer': Quare volumus, & per preſentes pro nobis, hered' & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, firmit' injungead' precipimus, quod predict' major, balliv', & burgens' burgi predicti, & ſucceſſor' ſui, habeant, teneant, utantur & gaudeant, ac habere, tenere, uti & gaudere valeant & poſſint imperpetuum, omnes libertat', auctoritat', juriſdiccion', franchiſ', & quietanc' predict', ſecundum tenorem & effect' harum literarum noſtrarum paten', ac in tam amplis modo & forma, prout antehac ſone alicujus doni, cart', ſive conceſſion' aliquorum progenitorum ſive anteceſſorum noſtrorum, aut alicujus uſus, conſuetud', ſive prelcripcion', uſ' ſeu gavif' fuer', aut uti & gaudere debent ſeu poſſint, ſine occaſione ſive impediment' noſtr', hered' ſive ſucceſſor' noſtr', juſticiar', vicecomit', ſive al' balliv' ſive miniſtr' noſtr' quorumcumque; nolentes quod iidem major, balliv', & burgens' burgi predict', vel eorum aliquis vel aliqui, ſone premiſſ', ſive eorum alicujus, per nos, vel per hered' vel ſucceſſores noſtr', juſticiar', vicecomit', aut al' balliv' ſive miniſtr' noſtr', hered' vel ſucceſſorum noſtrorum quorumcumque, inde occaſionentur, molefteutur, vexentur, ſeu graventur, ſeu in aliquo perturbentur; volentes, ac per preſentes firmiter mandan' & precipien', tam thelaurar', cancellar', & baron' ſcaccarii noſtri Weſtm', ac al' juſticiar' & officiar' noſtr', ac hered' & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, & attornat' & ſollicitator' noſtr' general' pro tempore exiſten', quam cancellar' & attornat' noſtr' ducat' noſtr' Lancaſtr', & auditor', receptor', & ſuperviſor' noſtr' general' pro tempore exiſten', ac omnibus al' officiar' & miniſtr' noſtr' ejusdem ducat' noſtr' Lancaſtr', & eorum cuilibet, & omnibus al' officiar' & miniſtr' noſtr' quibuſcumque, de tempore in tempus imperpetuum in futur', quod nec ipſi, nec eorum aliquis ſive aliqui, aliquod al' breve ave l'anmon'ion' de Quo warranto, ſeu aliquod al' breve, brevia, vel proceſſ' noſtr', quoſcumque major', balliv', & burgens' burgi predicti, vel eorum aliquem vel ali-

quos, pro aliquibus cauſis, rebus, mater', offenſ', clam', aut uſurpacion', aut eorum aliquo, per ipſos ſive eorum aliquos debit', clamat', attempt', uſitat', habit', ſeu uſurpat', ante diem confeccionis preſencium, profequatur vel continuatur, profequantur aut continuantur, aut profequi aut continuari facient aut cauſabunt, ſeu eorum aliquis faciet vel cauſabit; volentes eciam quod iidem major, balliv', & burgenſ' burgi predict', vel eorum aliquis vel aliqui, per aliquos vel aliquem juſticiar', officiar', vel miniſtr' predict', in aut pro debit', uſ', clam', non uſ', vel abuſ', aliquarum libertat', franchef', aut juriſdiccion' burg' predict', ſuburb' & precinct' ejuſdem, ante diem confeccionis harum literarum noſtrarum paten', minime moleſtentur aut impediantur, aut ad ea vel eorum aliquod reſpondere quoviſmodo compellantur. Volumus eciam, ac per preſentes pro nobis, hered' & ſucceſſor' noſtr', concedimus prefat' major', balliv', & burgenſ' burgi de Leiceſtr' predict', & ſucceſſor' ſuis, quod ipſi prefat' major, balliv', & burgenſ' burgi predicti, & ſucceſſor' ſui, habeant & habebunt has literas noſtras paten' ſub magno ſigillo noſtro Anglie, quam ſub ſigillo ducat' noſtr' Lancaſtr', debito modo fact' & ſigillat', abſque fine ſeu feodo magno vel parvo nobis, in Hanaperio noſtro ſeu alibi, ad uſum noſtrum proinde quoquomodo reddend', ſolvend', ſeu faciend'. Eo quod, &c. In cujus rei, &c. T. R. apud Weſtm' xvii die Aprilis.

Per breve de privato ſigillo, &c.

JOHANNES, Dei gratia, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, dux Normannie, Aquitanie, comes Andegav', archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, juſtic', vic', prepoſitis, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus ſuis, ſalutem. Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe, et hac preſenti charta noſtra confirmaſſe, burgenſibus ville Leiceſtr', quod libere et ſine omni impedimento eant et redeant et negocientur per totam terram noſtram, cum omnibus rebus et mercandiſis ſuis, ſalvis nobis et aliis debitis et juſtis conſuetud'. Teſtibus, &c. Dat' per manum S. Wellen' archid', et Johannis de Gray, apud Bur', viceſimo ſexto die Decembr', anno regni noſtri primo.

JOHANNES, Dei gratia, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, dux Normannie, Aquitanie, comes Andegavie, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, juſtic', vic', prepoſitis, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus ſuis, ſalutem. Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe, et hac preſenti carta noſtra confirmaſſe, burgenſibus ville Leiceſtrie, quod omnes empciones et vendiciones terrarum ville Leiceſtr', que facte ſunt et que fient ſonabili in portmannot' ejuſdem ville, ſtabiles et firme permaneant. Teſtibus, &c. Dat' per manum S. Wellen' archid', et Johannis de Gray, apud Bur', viceſimo ſexto die Decembr', anno regni noſtri primo.

EDWARDUS, Dei gratia, rex Anglie & Francie, & dominus Hibernie, archiepiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Supplicavit nobis dilectus conſanguineus & fidelis noſtr' Henricus dux Lancaſtrie & comes Leiceſtrie, quod cum ipſe habeat, & ipſe & anteceſſores ſui & alii qui comites Leiceſtr' pro tempore fuerunt a tempore quo memoria non exiſtit ſingulis annis habuerunt, unam feriam apud villam Leiceſtrie, que

que de nobis tenetur in capite ut dicitur, in festo Inventionis Sancte Crucis, & per quindecim dies prox' sequentes duratur'; volimus ei concedere quod ipse & hered' sui, loco ferie predicte, habere possint unam aliam feriam, apud villam predictam & suburb' ejusdem, singulis annis per septem dies, videlicet, tribus diebus prox' ante festum Sancti Michaelis archangeli, & in eodem festo, ac tribus diebus prox' sequen', imperpetuum duratur'; ita quod quilibet indigena sive alienigena ad villam & suburb' predicta, causa ferie predicte veniens, ibidem moram faciens, & exinde recedens, tam ante dictam feriam quam post, imperpetuum, sit quietus de theolonio, stallagio, picagio, & aliis custumis & prestacionibus quibuscumque, eidem duci, seu dictis hered' suis, racione dict' ferie qualitercumque spectan', solvend': Nos, optentum habilis & fructuosi obsequii ipsius ducis nobis a diu impensi, volentes supplicacioni sue anime in hac parte, de gratia nostra speciali concessimus, & hac charta nostra confirmavimus, pro nobis & hered' nostris, eidem duci, quod ipse & heredes sui, loco dicte antique ferie, exnunc habeant unam aliam feriam, apud villam & suburbum predicta, singulis annis, per septem dies, videlicet, tribus diebus ante festum Sci Michaelis archangeli, & in eodem festo, & tribus diebus prox' sequentibus, imperpetuum duratur', nisi feria illa sit ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum; quare volumus & firmiter precipimus, pro nobis & hered' nostris, quod idem dux & hered' sui imperpetuum habeant dictam feriam apud villam & suburb' predict', cum omnibus libertatibus & liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi feriam pertinentibus; salvo semper, quod quilibet indigena sive alienigena, ad dictam villam & suburb' causa ferie predicte veniens, ibidem moram faciens, & exinde recedens, tam in dicta feria, quam ante & post imperpetuum, sit quietus de theolonio, stallagio, picagio, & aliis custumis & prestac' quibuscumque, eidem duci seu dictis hered' suis, racione ferie predicte, qualitercumque spectan' solvend', nisi feria illa sit ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum, sicut predictum est; & quod dicta antiqua feria exnunc cesset omnino. His testibus, &c. Dat' per manum nostram apud Westm' secundo die Julii, anno regni nostri Anglie tricesimo quarto, regni vero nostri Franc' vicesimo primo.

EDWARDUS, Dei gratia, rex Anglie et Francie, et dominus Hibernie, archiepiscopis, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod nos, ob affectionem et dilectionem quas habemus ad villam nostram Leicestr', nec non dilectis et fidelibus nostris majori et burgensibus ibidem commorantibus, de gratia nostra speciali, ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris, concessimus, et per presentes confirmamus, eisdem majori et burgensibus ejusdem ville Leicestr', et successoribus suis, quandam feriam apud eandem villam Leicestr' & suburb' ejusdem, singulis annis, per septem dies, videlicet, tribus diebus ante festum apostolorum Philipi & Jacobi, et in eodem festo, et in tribus diebus prox' sequen' imperpetuum duratur'; ita quod quilibet indigena sive alienigena ad dictam villam Leicestr' et suburb' causa ferie predicte veniens, ibidem moram faciens, & exinde recedens, tam in dicta feria, quam ante et post imperpetuum, sit quietus de theolonio, stallagio, picagio, et aliis custumis et prestacionibus quibuscumque, nobis seu hered' nostris, racione ferie predicte qualitercumque spectan'. Volumus insuper et concedimus, pro nobis et hered' nostris predictis, ac per presentes

confirmamus, prefatis majori et burgenſibus predicte ville Leiceſtr', et ſucceſſoribus ſuis imperpetuum, omnimodo ordinacionem, gubernacionem, et aſſignacionem ſtallorum et placearum, ac totum regimen predict' ferie, et omnium et ſingularum libertatum et aliarum conſuetudinum ad eandem feriam ſpectan', per majorem ejuſdem ville Leic' qui pro tempore fuerit, et duos vel tres de probioribus et melioribus hominibus ejuſdem ville in auxilium ipſius majoris ad hoc annuatim electis, deputat' et jurat' per dictos majorem et burgenſes ſuos, ſine impedimento ſeu perturbacione noſtri vel hered' noſtrorum, ſeu aliorum miniſtrorum noſtrorum quorumcumque. Hiis teſtibus, &c. Dat' per manum noſtram apud palacium noſtrum Weſtm', ſecundo die Aprilis, anno regni noſtri tercio decimo.

HENRICUS Octavus, Dei gratia, Angl' et Franc' rex, fidei defenſor, dominus Hibernie, et in terra ſupremum caput Anglicane eccleſie, omnibus ad quos preſentes littere pervenerint ſalutem. Sciatis quod nos, ob affeccionem et dilecc̃ionem quas habemus et gerimus ad villam noſtram Leiceſtrie, ac ad communem utilitatem ejuſdem, necnon dilectis et fidelibus noſtris majori et burgenſibus ibidem commorantibus, de gratia noſtra ſpeciali, ac ex certa ſciencia et mero motu noſtris, conceſſimus, ac per preſentes, quantum in nobis eſt, pro nobis, hered' et ſucceſſ' noſtris, concedimus eiidem majori et burgenſibus ville noſtre Leiceſtr' predicte, et ſucceſſ' ſuis imperpetuum, quandam feriam apud eandem villam Leiceſtr' et ſuburbiis ejuſdem, ſingulis annis, per quinque dies duratur', videlicet, duobus diebus ante feſt' nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiſte, et in die ejuſdem feſti, et duobus diebus idem feſtum prox' ſequen'. Et inſuper ſciatis quod nos, pro conſideracionibus predict', conceſſimus, ac per preſentes concedimus et confirmamus, prefatis majori et burgenſibus predicte ville Leiceſtr' et ſucceſſ' ſuis, quandam aliam feriam apud eandem vill' Leiceſtr', et ſuburb' ejuſdem, ſingulis annis, per quinque dies duratur', videlicet, duobus diebus prox' ante feſtum Concepcionis beate Marie Virginis, et in die ejuſdem feſti, et in duobus diebus idem feſtum prox' ſequen' imperpetuum; ita quod quilibet indigena ſive alienigena ad dictam villam Leiceſtr' et ſuburb' ejuſdem, cauſa feriar' pdcar' ſeu earum alicujus veniens, et ibidem moram faciens, et exinde recedens, tam in dictis feriis et in earum qualibet, quam ante et poſt imperpetuum, ſit quietus de theoloneo, ſtallagio, picagio, et aliis cuſtumis et preſtacionibus quibuſcumque, nobis, hered' vel ſucceſſ' noſtris, racione feriar' pdcar' ſeu eorum alicujus qualitercumque, ſpectan', acceden', ſive pertinen'. Volumus inſuper et concedimus pro nobis, hered' et ſucceſſ' noſtris, ac per preſentes confirmamus, prefatis majori et burgenſibus predicte ville Leiceſtr', et ſuis * imperpetuum, omnem et omnimodo ordinacionem, gubernacionem, et aſſignacionem ſtallorum et placearum in predictis feriis et in earum quamlibet, ac totum regimen earumdem feriarum et earum cujuſlibet, et omnium ſingulorum libertatum et aliarum conſuetudinum ad eaſdem ferias et quamlibet eorum ſpectan', per majorem ejuſdem ville Leiceſtr' qui pro tempore fuerit, et duos vel tres de probioribus et melioribus hominibus ejuſdem ville in auxilium ipſius majoris ad hoc annuatim electis, deputat' et juratis per dictos majorem et burgenſes, ſine impedimento ſeu perturbacione ſui vel hered' ſuorum, ſeu aliorum miniſtrorum ſuorum quorumcumque; ita quod predicte

dicte ferie seu earum aliqua non sint vel sit in prejudicium vel nocumentum aliquar' feriarum vicinarum; eo quod expressa mencio de vero valore annuo, aut de certitudine premissorum vel eorum alicujus, aut de aliis donis sive concessionibus per nos vel per aliquem progenitor' ñror' prefat' majori et burgensibus antehac tempora fact' in presentibus minime fact' existat, aut aliquo statuto, actu, ordinacione sive provisione, inde in contrarium fact', edit', ordinat', sive provis', aut alia re, causa, vel materia quacumque in aliquo non obstante. In cujus rei testimonium has literas ñras fieri fecimus patentes. T. me ipso apud Walden, vicesimo die Marcii, anno regni ñri tricesimo primo.

Clauſ. anno 11 Hen. III. m. 19.

Leiceſtr'. Perambulatio foreſte regis ibidem.

Eſcaet' anno 30 Hen. III. nu. 40.

Leiceſtr' Honor. Inquiſitio de omnibus terris, redditibus, et foodis militum, que tenentur de dicto honore in comitatu Suſſex'.

Clauſ' anno 29 Ed. I.

Leiceſtr'. De priſona in eadem villa conſtruend', pro priſona comitat', qui ante uſque gaolam Warwici duci ſolebant.

Pat' anno 4 Ed. III. Par' ſecunda. m. 24.

Leiceſtr' Vill'. Conceſſ' pontagii per trienn' pro reparacione pontis ibidem.

Anno 3 Ricardi II. num. 2.

Leiceſtr' Honor. De libertatibus olim pertinentibus et modo clamat' et allocat' Henrico de Lancaſtr' in villis de Lilborne, Eſthaddon, Hameldon, Dodeford, et Wedon, parcels' honor' predict'.

Clauſ' 3 Ed. II. m. 24.

Leiceſtr'. Quod perſones ibidem cuſtodiend' ibidem, et non alibi.

Pat' 29 H. VI. P. 1. m. 11. 21. et anno 8 H. IV. P. 2. m. 25.

Leiceſtr' Com'. De deaforeſtacione ibidem fact' per Hen' III. confirmat'.

Pat' anno 16 Ricardi II. P. 1. m. 6.

Leiceſtr' Villa. Pro 8 meſuagiis, 15 cottagiis, 2 ſhopis, 6 virgatis terre, 15 acris terre et prati, et 25s. et 9d. ob', redditus in eadem villa, et in Weſton et in Magna Glen, ad reparationem 6 pontium, &c. ibidem.

Leiceſtr'. Confirmations of Charters, made anno 1 Ed. VI. P. 6. n. 1.

Anno 1 Marie, P. 2. n. 10.

Anno 1 Eliz. P. 2. n. 6.

* See Orig.

Leiceſter. A Note of ſuch Charters as appear to be Originals and not Confirmations, concerning which, as the Subſtance of them ſeem to be contained in thoſe Charters of which Copies are made, a bare Mention of, and Reference to, them may be ſufficient.

Anno 31 Eliz. P. 12. Pat.

Anno 3 Jac. I. P. 22. Pat'.

Anno 15 Jac. I. P. 23. Pat'. n. 4. Conceſſ' ballivis et burgenſ' Leiceſtr' ſtapul' lanarum ſibi et ſucceſſ' ſuis, &c.

Anno 20 Jac. I. P. 8. Pat'. n. 26 die Junii. Licenc' conceſſ' majori et burgenſ' ville Leic' perquirere terras ad valenc' 200 li. per ann', ſibi et ſucceſſ'.

Anno 4 Jac. II. P. 17. Pat'. n. 2.

This laſt charter granted to the town of Leiceſter is made void by the Proclamation of the 4th year of King James II. (p. 954.); as being one of thoſe illegal charters in that reign attempted to be impoſed on all the Corporations in England. C

MSS. relating to LEICESTERSHIRE, in the BRITISH MUSEUM, &c.

COTT. LIB.

Jul. C. 1. Epitome Domeſday, 60.
2. Sylloge Inquiſ' temp' E. I. Rentale Prioratûs de Shene.
vii. 1. Liber Inquiſ' temp' E. I.
2. Certif' de feod' Mil' H. II.

Julius D.xiii. Reg' Monaſt' de Albani.

Tiberius C.x. Taxatio Spirit' & Temp' 1292.

Claudius A. Excerpta ex Regiſt' Prior' de viii. Bredon.
A. xiii. Regiſt' Terr' Joh' de Woodford*.
C. ii. Liber Ruber Scacc'.
x. Nomina Tenent' per Mil' Serv'.

Claud. D.xii. Reg' Prior' de Daventre.
Reg' Joh' Jeruſal'.

Nero C.iii. 4. Convent' inter Ran' com' Ceſtr' & Rob' com' Leyc'.
38. Withcot & Pekerell [q. *Peckwell.*]
ix. 4. Reg' Mil' Templi.
xi. 1. Reg' de Burton Lazars.

D. x. 7. Matriculi D'ni H. Epiſcopi Lincoln' de omnibus Eccleſiis in Archidiaconatu de Leyceſtriæ, 1220†.
x. 8. Taxat' ſpiritualium bonorum‡ & temporalium Abbatis & Convent' Leyc' per Oliver Ep' Linc', 1292.

E. vi. ., Reg' Joh' Jeruſal'.

Galba E. iii. Tranſcriptio tempore H. VII. diverſarum rerum tangentium Monaſterium de Pratis juxta Leic', ex Scriptis ejuſdem Eccleſiæ, D'ni Latimer, Roberti Brudnell, Johannis Turvill, Willielmi Cotton, Thomæ Eſulryk, & aliorum §.

Otho B.xiv. Chart' Abb' de Lenton.

Vitell. C.ii. Abſtract' Releivior'.
E.v.7. Rot' Pip'.
8. Inquiſ' temp' Ed. I.
F. xvii. Cart' Monaſt' Mariæ de Pratis.

Veſp. D.i.4 Cap' Celebr' Leyceſtr'.
x. 5. Cartæ & Honor de Leyceſtr'.

Fauſ. B.vii. 19. Relev' & Homag' Vice.

Titus A.xxiv. 15.

Wood's MSS. at Oxford, 8591. Reg' Ralph Brookes.

Corp. Chriſti, 1621. Statutes de Cap' Geneſ'.

Bodl. 4152. Dod. 10. Fundatio de Bredon.
4181. Dod. 39. Caſtle Dunnington.
5026. Dod. 85. Cartul' Abb' de Croxt'.
2004. fol. 164. Vota de Leic' Combuſta A.

* Contains about 200 pages in ſmall folio, conſiſting principally of copies of deeds. It begins with a ſhort account of John de Woodford, and before every deed an account of what it is in English. I have a compleat tranſcript of the whole. J. N.

† There two articles are written on 52 pages, large folio.

‡ [illegible] pages.

§ This is ſo much damaged, and the corners deſtroyed, as to be rendered uſeleſs, as nearly to be conſulted, however, only of ſhort abſtracts. The original Regiſter is in the Bodleian Library, N. 1335. Novum Rentale generale M. B. M. de Pratis per Will. Chantre, & [illegible] Cat. MSS. B. M. de Pratis.

P. 34. Since the publication of the "History of Hinckley," the spire of that church having been entirely re-built, an account of it is here given:

"DEAR SIR, *Hinckley, Aug. 13, 1789.*

"I send you my remarks and observations on the new spire; but shall first take notice of the tower on which it is erected. The walls are very thick and strong; they are, near the earth, six feet in thickness, and by the large abutments and breadth of the foundation I am tempted to think that the architect might be afraid of the foundation. The earth to a considerable depth is a kind of brick clay. The thickness of the tower wall, at the passage to the roof of the nave, deducting the projecting part, is four feet ten inches, and is carried up very strong to the battlements. In 1788 the spire and new pinnacles to the battlements were re-built by the parish, assisted by a voluntary subscription of the inhabitants; the architect Mr. John Cheshire. The spire and pinnacles are built in the Gothic style, in conformity to the tower and body of the church, and the whole is lofty and well finished. The walls of the spire near the battlements are about ten inches in thickness, and go up tapering to the top, where they are about five inches thick. The upper part of the spire is solid for some feet; but the stone is perforated, to let through the rod for the weathercock, and it is fixed on with melted lead. The lower end of the rod descends many feet, and passes through a piece of timber laid in the stone-work, where it is screwed fast. To this rod is fixed a copper wire, as a conductor for lightning; which is fixed to, and carried down, the wall of the spire and tower; and at the floor of the belfry is laid into the earth several feet, where it meets with moist earth. The height of the tower and spire, deduced from quadrantal angles, is 180 feet; and the tower, to the top of the parapet, is 75 feet; the weathercock, in a straight line from head to tail, is three feet one inch, and the diameter of the wall eleven inches.

"I shall now observe what I believe is seldom or never noticed, the vibration of the spire on the ringing of bells; I mean, a common peal of round ringing, during which there is a continual undulation at the top of the spire and rod that carries the weathercock. The rod swings, as near as can well be computed (for the vibrations appear unequal among themselves) from about two to two inches and a half, and appears like a disturbed pendulum, performing its vibrations in about half a second of time; doubtless it appears so in every direction. The above observations were made with a meridian telescope, that turns on a perpendicular axis, at the distance of about one third of a mile from the church, after this manner; fix a line and plummet to the instrument, and let it pass over a pulley so as to be able to draw the instrument; then let a stand with a screw clap the instrument, that the perpendicular hair may stand parallel to the rod, at the distance of the rod's diameter, or any other convenient distance. The rod's diameter about the middle is two inches, then may the motion to and from the perpendicular hair be observed as above described. I observe that it moves with the winds, and with a stiff gale considerably. Yours faithfully, &c. J. ROBINSON."

A view of Hinckley church, with the new spire, taken by Mr. Prattan in June 1789, may be seen in Plate LVI. fig. 1.

P. 373. The three following poems are connected with the family of WRIGHTE:

Ad Honoratiſſimum Dom. NATH. WRIGHTE, Magni Sigilli Cuſtodem *.

O cui commiſit geminas Aſtræa bilances,
Qui regis inſani jurgia rauca fori;
O qui ſperabas fruſtrà, precepta tenello
Vel dare Gloverno, vel data juſſa, ſequi;
Ah cave ne pueri gaudentes funere Gracchi
Sacrilegâ temerent pendula ſceptra manu;
Ah cave ſincerum ne Tybris polluat alveum,
Ne Lemana ſacras ſquallida fœdet aquas;
Æternas memorum leges defende Britannûm,
Sis Themidi, Cuſtos ſit Tibi ſancta Themis.

AD. LANGLEY, A. M. Ædis Chriſti Alumnus.

Ad PRINCIPISSAM †.

Anna parens, O! ſæpè novis exercita curis,
Fœcundi quereris pignora rapta tori.
Heu! quantos labefacta extremo hoc funere luctus
Concipis, Aſcanium penè ſecuta Tuum!
Sic duras experta vices, ſobolemque peremptam
Tantalis, extinctam flet viduata domum.
Illa quidem meritas repetito crimine pœnas,
Spretorumque iram ſentit, & arma Deûm.
Illa nec exciſi generis diſpendia ſarcit,
Nec ſimili reparat prole, ſed Ipſa perit.
Tu Divos, Diis chara, colis; ſobolique ſuperſtes
Mox paries, poterit quæ ſupereſſe Tibi.

NATHAN WRIGHTE, Hon. Dom. Mag. Ang. Sigill. Cuſt. Filius, A. B. è Coll. Ænei Naſi.

Ad Illuſtriſſimum GEORGIUM Daniæ Principem ‡.

O Georgi, O priſci ſoboles animoſa Canuti!
Quem miſcet titulis Anglia læta ſuis;
Dextræ multa Tuæ debet tua Dania; fidas
Nunc poſcunt Britones, altera cura, manus.
Naſſaides raptus bella imperfecta reliquit,
Bella quidem auſpiciis ſola novanda Tuis.
Ergo adſis, duroque bonus ſuccurre labori;
Fælicique pios protege Marte lares.
Sic Tu Cappadoci æquales ſortitus honores,
Angligenis Cuſtos Georgius Alter eris.

NATHAN WRIGHTE, A. B. Honorat. Mag. Angl. Sigill. Cuſt. Filius natu minor, Coll. Æn. Naſ. Soc.

* From "Exequiæ deſideratiſſimo Principi Gulielmo Gloceſtriæ Duci ab Oxonienſi Academiâ ſolutæ, 1700." † From the ſame. ‡ From "Pietas Univerſitatis Oxonienſis, &c. 1702."

P. 856. A Sketch of the Hiſtory and Antiquities of HINCKLEY; communicated by an ingenious correſpondent, who ſubſcribes himſelf HINCKLEIENSIS.

Elmesthorpe [i. e. a village among *Elms*] derived perhaps the name from the many Witch and other Elms growing on this ſpot, as there are very old ones ſtanding at this day; and the Saxon word *thorp*, or *tharpe*, ſignifying a village. It is ſituated in the hundred of Sparkenhoe. William the Conqueror very probably gave this place to Hugh de Grentemaiſnel, baron of Hinckley, as he came over with him, and for his valiant behaviour gave him great poſſeſſions in Leiceſterſhire; and this, being ſo near Hinckley, was included in the gift, and of courſe took its title into a village. Burton tells us, "This manor was formerly the inheritance of *Robert Beaumont* *, earl of Leiceſter, who gave it to Ernald de Bois." In 7 Richard I. Ernald de Bois granted it to William de Charnel, who bare "Azure, a croſs engrailed ‡ Or." King Edward III. (an. reg. 38.) granted unto John de Charnels liberty of free warren here. Maud, the heirels general to Charnels §, was married, about the beginning of the reign of King Richard the Second, to Laurence Trufſel, of Cobleſton in the county of Stafford, in which houſe it continued about five deſcents. The laſt Sir Edward Truſſel, Knight §, left only one daughter and heireſs, married to John Vere, Earl of Oxford. Edward Earl of Oxford ſold this manor in the reign of Queen Elizabeth to Sir James Harrington, of Burley in the county of Rutland, Knight, who gave it to his ſecond ſon Sir Henry Harrington, Knight. Sir John Harrington, Knight, ſon and heir of the ſaid Sir Henry, ſold the ſaid manor in 1619 to the right worthy Sir William Cockaine ‖, Knight, then Lord Mayor of

* Defendant of Hugh de Grentemaiſnel by Petronilla, married to Robert de Pellomont, or Beaumont, ſurnamed Blanchmaines, earl of Leiceſter. See Hiſtory of Hinckley, p. 9, note, and p. 5—10.

† A bird, lately found at Elmſthorp (ſee p. 977), has a croſs of lozenges.

‡ The arms of Charnels are ſtuffed in Warwickſhire. One of them was diſtinguiſhed for his valour at the battle of Hattinas; and is commemorated in the picture of that battle, painting by Mr. Weſt, to be placed over the door of the audience chamber in Windſor caſtle. See Dugdale's Warwickſhire; and Rymer's Hiſtory of Edw. III.

§ Sir Edward Truſſel, of Cobleſton in Staffordſhire, Knight Banneret, left a ſon John, who died Dec. 27, 15 H. VII. and Elizabeth, who was his ſiſter and heir; ſhe was 19 years old in 22 H. VII. and afterwards married John Vere, Earl of Oxford. Segar's MS Baronagium, p. 1135.

‖ Son of William Cockaine, merchant-adventurer in the Spaniſh, Portugal, and Eaſtland Companies; whoſe memory was till lately preſerved in the church (pulled down 1789) of St. Peter le Poor, by the following inſcription on a handſome monument at the Eaſt end of the [illegible]

[illegible] Cockaine [illegible] Mr. William Cockaine [illegible] of London [illegible] the [illegible] day of November, 1626. [illegible] of the [illegible] Lord [illegible] Company [illegible] Anno Dom. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

of the city of London, defcended of that ancient houfe * of Cockaine, of Aſhburne in the county of Derby, who bore, "Argent, three cocks Gules" (*ſee Plate L. fig. 2.*); of which houſe alſo defcended Sir John Cockaine †, Knight, of Cockaine Hatley in the county of Bedford, formerly one of the Juſtices of the Common Pleas."

honoured him with his preſence at dinner at his houſe in London, and was then pleaſed to make him a Knight; with whom he was in ſuch eſteem, that he was often heard by him in Parliament and at the Council table, and conſulted with in more private affairs; and ſo well ſatisfied was that King with his comprehenſion of buſineſs, his manner of expreſſing his intentions, digeſting and uttering his purpoſes, that he uſed to ſay of him, "He never heard any man of his breed-"ing handle buſineſs more rationally, more pertinently, more elegantly, more perſuaſively." By his wife Mary, daughter to Richard Morris, of London, Eſq. he had two ſons; Charles, created Viſcount Cullen; William: and ſix daughters; Mary, married to Charles Howard, the ſecond Earl of Nottingham; Anne, married to Sir Hatton Fermor, and grandmother to the firſt Earl of Pomfret; Martha, married firſt to John Earl of Holderneſſe, and afterwards to Montague Earl of Lindſay, grandfather to the firſt Duke of Ancaſter; Elizabeth, married firſt to Sir Richard Fanſhaw, and afterward to Sir Robert Rich, Bart.; Abigail, married to John Cary, Earl of Dover; and Jane, who died unmarried. In 1619 Sir William Cockaine ſerved the office of Lord Mayor of London, and in that year purchaſed the manor of Elmithorpe; but died in 1626, after two days ſickneſs, and was buried Dec. 12, in St. Paul's church, when a ſermon was preached by Dean Donne, in which his character may be ſeen at large; and in the South aiſle a monument was ſet up, in memory of ſo worthy a citizen and good magiſtrate, with this inſcription:

"M. S
Gulielmus Cockainus, Eques Auratus,
Civis & Senator Londinenſis, ſep:
:temque abhinc annis Urbis Præfec:
:tus: antiquâ Cockainorum Derbi:
:renſium ſtirpi ſi oriundus. Qui lo:
:cno publico vixit, & damno publico
deceſſit, & gaudio publico Regem
Jacobum, ad decorem hujus domus
Dei, ſeneſcentis jam & corrugatæ, re:
:ſtituendum, ſolenniter hue venien:
:tem Conſulatu ſuo, magnificè exce:
:pit; ideirco in Templo Publico, ad
æternam rei memoriam,
Hic ſitus eſt.
At vero & famæ celebritas, quæ viget
in ore hominum, & gloria beatitu:
:dinis, quam migrando adeptus eſt,
& ſplendor ſolis, quam numero:
:ſam genuit, atque nobilem reſtituit,
Junctim efficiunt omnia, ne dicatur,
Hic ſitus eſt.
Una cum illo, tot homines mortui, quot
In illo defunctæ ſunt virtutes; ſimul:
:que & actes ingenii & populari clo:
:quii ſuadi, & morum gravitas, &
probitas vitæ, & candor mentis, &
animi conſtantia & prudentia ſingu:
:laris, & veri Senatoris inſignia
Hic ſepulta ſunt.
Jam tuum eſt, Lector, felicitatis ad cul:
:men anhelare per iſta veſtigia laudis,
& venerandi imitatione exempli, cu:
:rare, ne unquam virtutis ſic femina
Intereant, ut dicatur,
Hic ſepulta ſunt.
Obiit 20 Octob. an. Dom. 1626,
Et ætatis ſuæ 66."

* See a full account of this family in Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, vol. III. pp. 12. & ſeqq.

† Of Bury Hatley in the county of Bedford, which manor he purchaſed from Sir Edward Butler, and (as Fuller, in his Worthies of England, writes) "founded a worſhipful family at, and im-"parted his name to, Cockaine-Hatley." In 1394 he was Recorder of London; 15 Nov. 1401, 2 Hen. IV. Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and May 14, 1405, made one of the Juſtices of the Common Pleas by that King, with whom he ſided in 1403 againſt Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, Thomas Percy, Earl of Worceſter, Henry Percy, ſurnamed Hotſpur, and their adherents, who in July the year before, with the Earl of Dunbar (who had deſerted his countrymen) obtained a ſignal victory over the Scots at Halwedown Hill, wherein Earl Douglas, their General, was wounded, and taken priſoner with many others; but Sir John Cockaine loſt his life on Saturday, the eve of St. Mary Magdalen, having in the morning received the honour of knighthood. He lies buried in the North aiſle of the pariſh church of Aſhburne, under a monument, with his effigies in his Judge's robes, thus inſcribed:

"Tumuli Alabaſtrini Johannis Cokain, primò capitalis Baronis de Scaccario, deinde unius
"juſticiariorum de communi banco ſub Rege Henrico IIII accurata effigies."

Undoubtedly

Undoubtedly the Cockaines resided some time at Elmsthorpe; for there has lately been procured an ancient brass collar, and deposited by one of the subscribers in the Elmsthorpe Museum, on which was engraved the following inscription: *Charles Cokayne *, Esq. of Elmsthorp in ye county of Leicest*; but there being no date, it does not appear at what time this gentleman made his abode there. Charles Cockaine, the eldest son to Sir William, was created Viscount Cullen Aug. 11, 1642; and the estate came afterwards into the hands of Brian Lord Cullen, who resided at Elmsthorpe, at the time of the civil war, 1644, only 22 years after Burton wrote.

From Lady Noel, who bought Elmsthorpe of Charles Lord Cullen about the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne, it has descended to the present owner, Lord Viscount Wentworth, Baron of Nettlested in the county of Suffolk.

Elmsthorpe is bounded on the South by Sapcote and Aston Flamville; on the West by Burbach and Barwell; on the North by Earl Shilton; and on the East by Stony Stanton. This lordship, from traditional accounts, is supposed to be one of the earliest inclosures in the kingdom by a ring fence, the usual mode of inclosing at that time, excepting it being afterwards divided into two or three divisions for the convenience of farming. It is watered by a small brook that runs through the middle of it towards Potters Marston.

This place contains only four odd or lone farm-houses, now in the tenure of Mr. Samuel Queenborough, Richard Fowke, John Lapworth, and Richard Garner, who occupy the whole of the lordship, about 1280 acres.

This town has been much greater many years since, but was depopulated about the reign of King Henry VII. Burton says, "no houses now remaining [1622] but the chief house and ancient church," which house was afterwards the seat of Lord Cullen, but has long since been pulled down, and Mr. Queenborough's farm-house built in its stead. The ancient hall stood on an eminence, and was a very large and extensive building; and about forty years ago the remains of the porter's lodge was taken down, and an old coat of arms, said to be dated 1010, more probably 1610. From appearances it seems to have been the residence of some respectable families, by the traces which now remain of the extensive pleasure-grounds, &c. In the garden of the hall-house was lately found a brass seal (see Plate XLV. fig. 3), bearing the *Charnel* arms † (somewhat different from those in Burton ‡), which probably is of great antiquity; but, as it is not much corroded, it was perhaps lost in a part of the building that has not long been taken down.

There is buried in the chancel of Barwell church a Richard Breton, gent. late of Elmsthorpe 1639. On a plate of copper fixed in the wall are ranged round the father and mother with the three sons and four daughters, and the following inscription: "Here lyeth the body of Richard Breton, late of Elmsthorpe [illegible] sonn to Robert and Alice Breton, of this parish, gent. He had to wife [illegible], the daughter of James Bayly, Esq. by whom he had three sons and four daughters.

* This collar must clearly have belonged either to the first or third Lord Cullen.

† Azure, a cross bozenge with a file of three points. Without the field in the [illegible] three fishes, which have been supposed to bear some reference to the families of [illegible] Fowke; but as they were used only by way of ornament, and to fill up the [illegible] and top of the shield, as was the custom at a certain time in [illegible]

‡ See p. 973.

He departed this life the 14th of December, 1659, in the 62th yeare of his age." Preceding the above are the arms of the family, who bore, Azure, a bend between ſix mullets. Crell, on a wreath, a bear's paw eraſed and erect Azure, charged with a chevron between three billets *.

There is alſo buried at Barwell a Thomas Thompſon, late of Elmſthorpe, in 1707, aged 63 years.

There now remain ſome ſmall traces of the village, by a kind of hollow way, which was one irregular ſtreet; a ——— Thompſon was the firſt tenant, who lived at the preſent farm houſe, where the hall originally ſtood, who ploughed up the ſpot that was occupied by the town, and diſcovered ſeveral foundations of buildings, &c. Near this part, on the road ſide, ſtands a very large oak tree, which meaſures ſeven yards in circumference round the middle of the butt; once an ornament to Lord Cullen's pleaſure-ground, and now two or three hundred years old. Near the houſe is alſo a remarkable large yew tree, which has ſtood a great number of years to arrive at the preſent ſize; the girth being ten feet in the middle of the butt. Near the aforeſaid oak tree, and in different parts of the lordſhip, there have been ſeveral fiſh-pools, from ſmall ones to ſix or ſeven acres apiece; one, called *The old pool*, has twenty-ſix iſlands in it, which are very conſpicuous at this day, with trees growing on them, though now a meadow; in the middle of one of theſe iſlands is a hollow, in which it is traditionally ſaid Lord Cullen during the civil wars ſecreted his horſes: another let dry about 80 years ago, called *The reed pool*, which had a floating iſland in it.

Burton ſays, "the lordſhip is very large, exceeding good ground and fertile, and contains many good ſheep-paſtures in it." But he ſeems to have been miſinformed, as one half or more of it is but of a cold quality, which lies very flat and low; principally ſo, except round the church and hall-houſe. Poſſibly he might only juſt viſit the church and ancient houſe, round which is the beſt land, and not making reſearches into the other parts of the lordſhip, gave his opinion from what he there ſaw. So lately as 60 years ſince, the poor, cold land was overgrown with gorſe or furze. At the time Burton wrote, land was but of half the value as at this period, there being but one houſe ſtanding. Perhaps only the beſt land was cultivated at that time; the cold land run over with rubbiſh, and only now and then a piece ſet out for cultivation. Mr. Queenborough, who now lives at the hall, has a conſiderable quantity of the beſt land. Mr. Lapworth's houſe was built about twenty-five years ago, at his firſt coming to Elmſthorpe; for before him the family of the Bees (formerly Lord Cullen's groom, who built him a houſe next Shilton fields, though now not the leaſt veſtige remaining) held this farm. About eighty years ago was built the houſe now in the occupation of Mr. Fowke, for a ——— Storer, who a few years kept it as a public-houſe, being on the road formerly leading from Market Boſworth to Lutterworth. The Fowkes' anceſtors came from Rodeley in this county to this place, in 1734. The preſent Mr. Fowke is a deſcendant by the female line from the *Cottons* of Dad-

* See Plate XVII. fig. 2. p. 429.

lington,

lington*, through the ancient family of the *Pauls* of Hinckley. The three figures engraved in the Hiſtory of Hinckley, Plate V. fig. 1. † are traditionally ſaid to have been placed to the memory of Hoſea Paul and his two wives, with this diſtich:

" Hoſea Paul, here I lie; and my two wives by."

Near the old large pool formerly ſtood a cottage, which has been taken down about twenty-five years.

At the incloſing of Earl Shilton fields, Lord Wentworth had a piece of land, about two acres, in lieu of the rabbit warren.

Elmeſthorpe pays ſuit and ſervice to the court at Weſton in Arden ‡, Warwickſhire. The preſent lords are Richard Hayward, Eſq. and Colonel James Money. It probably came under this court in the time of the owner Ernald de Bois.

Burton ſays, " Elmeſthorpe eſt de duobus feodis, viz. Winton & Leic'. De " feodo Winton Nich' de Charnels tenet in eadem de Johanne de Bois, & Johannes " de heredibus Winton, & heredes de rege, per ſervicium feod' 1 mil'. De feodo " Leic' dict' Nicholaus tenet in eadem de Philippo Marmion 4 virgatas terræ per " quartam partem feodi 1 militis, & ſubſtracta perdonatione ab hominibus ſuis.

" Eccleſiæ de Ailemeſthorpe patronus Willmus de Charnels; perſona Wilhelmus, " inſtitutus per C. tunc archidiaconum vacante ſede."

The patronage of this church has paſſed regularly, with the lordſhip, from the Charnels, through the Truſſels, Harringtons, Cockaines, and Noels, to the Lord Viſcount Wentworth.

At every freſh preſentation the thirty-nine articles are read, and Divine ſervice performed twice in one day; being the cuſtomary mode on ſuch an occaſion.

The preſent incumbent is the Rev. Mr. Pares, who ſucceeded Dean Noel § in 1786. The rectory is valued in the King's books at 6l. 13s. 4d.

In the church ſtood theſe arms:

" Gules, ſeven maſcles conjoined 3, 3, and 1, Or." *Quincy.*

" Gules, bezanty a quarter Ermine." *Zouch* of *Harringworth.*

" Azure, ſemé de fleurs de lis, a lion rampant Or, a bendlet compony Argent " and Gules." Sir *Henry Beaumont.*

" Quarterly, Argent and Gules, a bendlet Sable, between two frets Or." *De Spencer.*

" Azure, a croſs engrailed Or." *Charnels.*

" Argent, fretty Gules, on every joint a bezant Or." *Truſſel.*

The preſent ſtate of Elmeſthorpe church is as follows: viz. The inſide 66 feet in length and 26 broad; the whole length, including the tower, 80 feet, the height of the tower 36 feet, which is entire, being very little demoliſhed by the corroding hand of time; the now remaining church walls about 21 feet high. The body of the church on the inſide is overgrown in part with elder-trees and ivy; the North wall on the outſide is almoſt covered with ivy; on the top of the walls are growing ſome ſlender elm and aſh trees. In the South wall of the chancel are three ſtone ſeats, and near them a ſmall niche for the cruets; in the middle of

* See Hiſtory of Hinckley, p. 102, and Plate V. fig. 1, 2.

† Theſe are the figures which in the Hiſtory of Hinckley, p. 103, were ſuppoſed to be three monks; but of which, it is obſerved, a more particular account is given in p. [illegible].

‡ See further particulars of this manor, under [illegible]. § See his epitaph, p. [illegible].

the

the church is a freeſtone grave, with a looſe freeſtone cover, overgrown with nettles. The walls of the church are built alternately with toreſt ſtones, pebbles, and flakes, which look very antique, but have been much damaged by people pulling down part of the abutments, which are of freeſtone. The whole is built in the Gothic taſte, as appears by a South delineation of it, Plate XXIX. fig. 5. The whole would a few years ago have been taken down for the purpoſe of repairing the highways, but for the interference of Dean Noel. About thirty years ago half the lead was on the roof, but ſince has fallen into the middle of the church, and part ſtolen away for the purpoſe of realizing a trifling ſum of money, and the remainder has been diſpoſed of. Since the falling-in of the roof, the inſide of the church has been occaſionally gardened, and uſed as a pen for cattle.

From tradition we learn that there were only two bells, and ſervice performed here about eighty years ago once a month; at the preſent time no roof left, nor glaſs in any of the windows. In the chancel window, and in one of the windows on the South ſide, the arch is entirely broken away. The belfry door hangs entire, and ſome few years ago the church door which was on the North ſide, theſe being all the doors into it.

In the church-yard, at the end of the chancel, in making a ſaw-pit ſome few years ago, were found ſeveral human bones, though now (1789) not the leaſt trace of any grave remains.

There are now lying in this pariſh three remarkable large ſtones, one ton and upwards apiece in weight. What makes the appearance more ſtrange is there being no ſuch ſtone near of this ſort. Perhaps they were ſet for landmarks when open fields, or ſome ſuch uſe.

Mr. Hutton, in his "Battle of Boſworth Field," p. 49, has the following paſſage relative to this place, which ſets out King Richard's march with his forces from Nottingham, to meet Henry Earl of Richmond to give him battle, after his arrival at Leiceſter on the 16th of Auguſt, 1485: "On the 17th of Auguſt he "marched out of Leiceſter, with the ſame parade he had marched in, expecting to "meet his rival at Hinckley. He arrived that night at Elmſthorpe, eleven miles. "As accommodations could not be found in a village, his officers ſlept in the church, "the uſual place for ſleeping."

Plants growing ſpontaneouſly in Elmſthorpe pariſh (principally from Culpepper): Amara dulcis, adder's tongue, agrimony, alehoof or ground ivy, wild angelica, ladies bed ſtraw, water betony, wood betony (frequent), boiſoil, black briony, brook lime, wild burnet, ſmall centaury, wild chervil, cinquefoil or five-leaved graſs, coltsfoot, cudweed or cottonweed, croſs wort, cuckoo point or alron janus, eyebright (in great plenty), water fern, yellow water flag, hawk weed, herb Robert, St. Joan's wort, knapweed (frequent), ladies mantle, ladies ſmock, cow parſnip, common pellitory, St. Peter's wort, pilewort, pimpernel, meadow ſweet, ragwort, red and yellow rattle graſs (very common), reſt harrow, yellow rockets, ſanicle, wild valerian, wild ſcabious (frequent), ſelf heal (plenty), wild tanſy or ſilver weed (common), wild thyme, tormentil or ſeptfoil (frequent), yarrow (in very great plenty), narrow plantain, mouſe ear, water wort, marſh marygold, with a great variety of other ſorts, particularly upon the cold land; and a quantity of alder grows on the boggy ground.

I T was my intention to have ſubmitted the preceding pages to the publick without any farther addition for the preſent; but having had an opportunity, in June and July 1789, of viſiting a few Leiceſterſhire churches, in the company of ſome reſpectable and intelligent friends, the reſult of our joint obſervations is here given:

P. 425. The monuments at *Aſhby Folvyle*, which Burton deſcribes as "much defaced" in his time, were remaining there about twenty years ago, and perhaps may ſtill exiſt; but I have not yet had an opportunity of looking into that church.

Mr. Bickerſtaffe mentions, in a memorandum, "an old epitaph on a ſtone towards Aſhby Folvyle." Q. where and what is it?

P. 426. *Little Aſhby* regiſter commences in 1585.

"1619. John Hodgkinſon, rector.

"1647. Thomas Eyre, rector, poſt mortem Johannis Hodgkinſon.

"1653. Samuel Stiles, rector, poſt mortem Thomæ Eyre.

"1679. William Paul, the ſon of John and Sara his wife, was baptized Aug. 23. This William Paul, a clergyman, was unhappily engaged in the rebellion at Preſton in 1715, and executed for the ſame. Betrayed by —— Byrd, of Claybrook; for which ſervice he was never rewarded.

"1705. Samuel Styles, rector of this pariſh, died May 22, and was buried the 25th.

"Francis Ducket, rector in 1705.

"John Rowton, rector 1746.

"1756. Widow Hollowell was buried, aged 75; the daughter of John and Sarah Paul, baptized 1681; ſiſter to the unhappy clergyman of that name; died of a dropſy.

"1777, Dec. 17. Elizabeth, wife of John Rowton, rector of this pariſh, and eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Francis Duckett, was buried in a vault within the rails of the altar under her father's monument; and I deſire may never be diſturbed by any future rector or his family, or by any other perſon whatſoever.

"JOHN ROWTON.

"John Rowton, rector of this pariſh, and vicar of Welton in Northamptonſhire, died ſuddenly at his vicarage at Welton Oct. 4, 1782, and was interred here Oct. 9.

"Thomas Bracegyrdle, rector 1585, 18 years.

"John Hodgkinſon, rector 1603, 44 years.

"Thomas Eyre, rector 1647, 6 years.

" Samuel Stiles, rector 1653, 52 years.
" Francis Duckett, rector 1705, 41 years.
" J. Rowton, rector 1746, 36 years.
" C. Alsopp, rector 1782.
" Nov. 14, 1634. Old Parr, of Shropshire, died, who was 152 years of age.
" J. Rowton.

" In Aug. 1757, died at Kinver, a small village near Bridgenorth in the county of Salop, Robert Parr, aged 124. He was great grandson of old Thomas Parr, who lies buried in Westminster Abbey, and died in the regn of K. Charles II. What is remarkable, the father of Robert was above 109, the grandfather 113. The above Thomas is well known to have died at the amazing age of 152."

In 1786 the number of inhabitants in Little Ashby consisted of 153, of which number 56 were Dissenters.

On a mural monument on the South side of the chancel:

Arms, Azure, a saltire Or; crest, a garb Or.

" Near this place lie the remains
of Francis Duckett, clerk,
rector of this parish above 40 years.
His early mortification to the world,
agreeable to the true spirit of Christianity,
made way for that regular and exemplary conduct
which distinguished him both
as a Minister and a Christian.
In the discharge of the pastoral office
he was eminently vigilant and
faithful to his trust;
and his private life was the exercise
of an humble piety, a religious society of
manners, and a various and extensive
charity.
He died Dec. 5, 1746, in the 71st year
of his age.
Ann his wife died Aug. 25, 1747,
aged 70.
She was a shining pattern of conjugal
affection, parental love, and sincere piety."

On a flat stone within the communion rails:

" A. M. R.
E. D. R.
1750.

" This stone is sacred to the memory of Elizabeth, the wife of John Rowton, Master of Arts, rector of this parish, and vicar of Welton in the county of Northampton. She was a loving wife, a tender parent, a devout woman, and one that feared God and served him always, much esteemed for her good understanding, meek and even temper, courteous and easy carriage, unblameable, prudent, and exemplary conduct in every condition and circumstance of life. She died Dec. 12, 1777, aged 68."

On another small stone:

" In hope of a joyful resurrection to eternal life, here lies the remains of Elizabeth Rymor, who departed this life Nov. 6, 1773, in the 55th year of her age.
The memory of the just shall be blessed."

In

Fig 1 P. 979

Fig 2 P 1279

Fig 3 Pl 1204

Fig 4. P 972

Fig 5 P 1167

Fig 6 P 1194

VIRTUS · IN · ARDUIS

CRUX · LAUREA · VITÆ

LABOR · IPSE · VOLUPTAS

Fig 7 P 895

Fig 8 P 1194

Fig 9 P 895

Fig 12 P 1131

Fig 10 P 1166

Fig 11 P 1131

Fig 13 P 1139

Fig 14 P 1139

Fig 15 P 1366

Fig 16 P 1138

Fig 17 P 1138

Fig 18 P 1138

Fig 19 P 1138

Fig 20 P 1138

Fig 21 P 1138

Fig 22 P 1138

Fig 23 P 1138

Fig 24 P 1138

Fig 25 P 1138

Fig

" A tranſcription of cuſtomes for all tythings due to the vicar of Bittesſwell, as have been recorded by Mr. Ed. Durkmanton, who was vicar of the ſaid pariſh about the yeare 1630. By me George Caſtell, preſent vicar, 1665.

" Imprim. Pro domo 2½d.; that is, for the houſe 1d. for the hearth 1d. and for the garden ½d. to be paid at Eaſter.

" For man and wife offerings 2d.; for ſervants and children 1½d.; at Eaſter.

" For theire keyne, a calfe at 10 or 7; paying backe for the 3 calfes wanting of 10, 1½d.

" For every ſtrapper ½d.; for every nue milch cowe 1½d.

" For lambes, a tyth of 10 or 7; payeing backe for the 3 lambs wanting, 1½d.

" For woole, a fleece at 10 or 7; payeing backe for the 3 fleeces wanting, 1½d.

" For pigges, a tyth at 10 or 7; paying for the 3 piggs wanting, 1½d.

" For geeſe, a tyth at 10 or 7; paying for the 3 wanting ½d.

" For apples and honey, to be paid in kinde for what they have.

" Soe tyth heye in the cloſes.

" For Rates at Martlemas.

" Impr. For an hundred ſheepe being bought and not wintred, 4d. by the month,

" For pelts at New-yeares-day ½d. a pelt; after Candlemas every pelt ½d.

" For marriages, 10d. to the miniſter, and 2d. the clarke.

" For churchings, 5d.; and if the child die, 1d.

" For foles, every fole 1d.

" George Caſtell, vicar of Bittesſwell, was buried with an affidavit on the 26th of Auguſt, 1704.

" In 1709 Samuel Nicholſon was vicar of Bittesſwell; was buried Auguſt 2, 1717.

" Rev. Mr. Iſaac Crew, vicar, was buried Sept. 25, 1757.

" Mr. Crewe was ſucceeded by W. Stanton.

" Margaret Hitchcock, mother of the then vicar, was buried in a new vault in the chancel, on the South ſide, between two and three feet from the wall, Feb. 13, 1774. *Quieſcat in pace!*"

Edm. Durkmanton ſigns the regiſter, as vicar, in 1630.
Blaſius Adams in 1631.
Eliſha Bourne ſucceeded before 1660.
George Caſtell, M. A. was preſented to the vicarage in 1660; and held it till 1704:
Joſeph Nicholſon, M. D. vicar 1704—1717.
Iſaac Crewe, M. A. preſented in 1728; died Sept. 21, 1757.
W. Stanton ſucceeded in 1757.

James Charles Hitchcock, M. A. was preſented to the vicarage in 1760 by the Haberdaſhers Company in London, and died Jan. 24, 1789. In ſigning the regiſter, Mr. Hitchcock ſometimes calls himſelf rector, and ſometimes vicar.

" ———— a merrier man
(Within the limit of becoming mirth)
I never ſpent an hour's talk withal.
His eye begat occaſion for his wit:

For

For every object that his eye did catch, Deliver'd in ſuch apt and gracious words,
The other turn'd to a mirth-moving jeſt: That aged ears play'd truant at his tales,
Which his fair tongue (conceit's expoſitor) And younger hearings were quite raviſhed."

James Powell, M. A. was preſented to the vicarage by the governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital, London, in April 1789. This gentleman was married, Aug. 6, 1789, to Miſs Twining, of Iſleworth, Middleſex.

On flat ſtones in the chancel:

" Here lies the body of Mary, the wife of George Caſtell, buried Nov. 10, 1680."

" M. S.
Georgius Caſtell, A. M. hujuſque eccleſiæ vicarius fideliſſimus,
obiit 10 kal. Sept. Anno Dom. 1704,
Annoque æt. ſuæ 81."

" W. Crewe, ob. Jan. 13, 1723. Trimeſtris."

" To the memory of Iſaac Crewe, M. A. late vicar of this pariſh, who died Sept. 21, 1757, aged 75; and likewiſe of Mary his wife, who died Nov. 10, 1744, aged 70.

He was a chearful companion, a ſincere friend, a worthy parent, a perſuaſive and delightful teacher; and ſet a pattern of theſe amiable qualities in a low ſtation, which would ſhine conſpicuous in the higheſt.

In teſtimony of an affection which death could not deſtroy, this ſtone was placed here by his daughter Mary Crewe."

" Here R. Tant was buried Ap. 21, 1724, aged 59. | Here Tho. Meddorn was buried Aug. 28, 1725, aged 49."

On a marble monument in the chancel:

" P. M. S.
Near this place lieth interred the body of
Anna Maria Sanderſon,
relict of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Sanderſon, ſometime vicar
of Brundiſh cum Tannington in Suffolk, and
daughter of John Fryer, of London.
She was an obedient wife, a tender mother, a benevolent neighbour,
and a ſincere friend; pious and devout, humane and charitable;
after undergoing great pain and long ſickneſs,
which ſhe bore with a degree of patience not unworthy of imitation,
ſhe reſigned her ſpirit to the Father of ſpirits, and her body to the earth,
in full hope of a joyful reſurrection,
Dec. the 1ſt, A. D. 1763, in the 76th year of her age."

On another marble monument in the chancel:

" P. M. S.

Near this place lieth the body of Samuel Nicholſon, ſon of Joſeph Nicholſon, M. D. late vicar of this church.

He was a worthy paſtor, an obliging huſband, a tender father, a good neighbour, and a true friend. He lived beloved, and died much lamented, July 31, 1777, aged 39 years.

Here are alſo interred the remains of Sarah the wife, and Joanna the daughter, of the abovementioned Samuel Nicholſon; the former died Feb. 13, A. D. 1766, aged 78; the latter, Oct. 25, 1765, aged 51."

On a flat ſtone:

" Here lyeth interred the body of John Lord,
who departed this life March 15, Anno Dom. 1706-7, aged 74."

On the walls of the church:

Benefactions to the church and poor of Bitteſwell:

Robert Douſe, miniſter of this pariſh, gave a tenement and three quarters of a yard land, for the repairs of the church.

Richard Crane, of this pariſh, gave 30l.; Robert Lord, of this pariſh, 5l.; John Harriſon, of this pariſh, 20l.; all to be put out at intereſt for the uſe of the poor; to be diſtributed yearly at Chriſtmas by the truſtees and town churchwardens.

In the church-yard:

" John Howkins died Aug. 19, 1733, aged 56.

Sarah his wife died March 22, 1737, aged 58.

Martha, daughter of Edward and Jane Moreton, died Nov. 24, 1758, aged 5.

Why mourn we for departing friends,
Or ſhake at Death's alarms?
'Tis but the voice that Jeſus ſends,
To call them to his arms."

" Sarah, daughter of John and Ann Howkins, died April 1, 1774, aged 24.

With a fev'riſh conſumption long,
And waſted almoſt to ſkin and bone;
While young, Death to me did come,
To call me to my home."

" Edward

" Edward Moreton died Nov. 7, 1758, aged 40.

Oh! man, contemplate on thy mortal ſtate,
And calm ſubmit to the decree of Fate;
Let Virtue be thy guide while here on earth,
Then young or old ne'er fear to meet with death."

" William Smart died March 21, 1770, aged 73.

Young men and maids that read theſe lines,
I wiſh you may do well;
When Sin does draw you from good things,
Remember Death and Hell."

" William Dowell died Dec. 9, 1757, aged 62.

This world's a city, full of crooked ſtreets,
And Death the market where each perſon meets;
If life was merchandize that men could buy,
The rich would live, and all the poor muſt die."

" Richard Smith died June 1, 1765, aged 79.

Ann his wife died Feb. 28, 1766, aged 81.

Corruption, earth, and worms,
Shall but refine our fleſh;
Till our triumphant ſpirit come,
To put it on afreſh."

" John Biggs died April 14, 1760, aged 48.

Remember not my ſins, O Lord,
Which ever load my mind;
Thy Son did die for ſuch as I,
That I might mercy find."

Mary Wright died May 31, 1751, aged 31.
William Wright died Sept. 21, 1761, aged 35.
William Tilley died May 4, 1783, aged 39.
Hannah, wife of William Tilley, and daughter of John and Ann Day, died May 21, 1780, aged 32.
Henry Dowell died Aug. 10, 1758, aged 69.
John Dowell died Dec. 9, 1731, aged 88.
Mary his wife died Aug. 26, 1728, aged 77.
John Howcutt died May 10, 1799, aged 60.
Mary Lord died Aug. 23, 1717, aged 61.

William

William Barrows died Oct. 12, 1740, aged 9.
William Barrows died Nov. 28, 1750, aged 50.
Edward Malin died Feb. 17, 1773, aged 49.
Mary his wife died Dec. [illegible], 1775, aged 51.
Nathaniel their son died March 3[illegible], 1765, aged 15.
John, aged 03; and Benjamin, in his infancy; both died July 8, 1766.
Lydia Sextrudge died Oct. 14, 1758, aged 51.
James Sixsmith died July 24, 1[illegible], aged 78.
Mary Billingsley died May 26, 1787, aged 3.
Mary, wife of William Hawkins, died Oct. 5, 1751, aged 38.
Ann, wife of Edward Harrison, died July 12, 1751, aged 95.
Edward Harrison died Dec. 21, 1715, aged 71.
Ruth their daughter died May 9, 1714, aged 23.
Alice, wife of William Harrison, died March 22, 1740, aged 65.
William Harrison died Aug. 24, 1758, aged 69.

P. 926. *Barfton**, *Barton*, or *Barkton*, in the vale of Belvoir, is situated three miles South-weſt of Belvoir caſtle; its diſtance from Nottingham is fourteen miles, and from Melton Mowbray twelve; the ſoil and produce are the ſame as deſcribed under the natural hiſtory of the vale.

The living is a vicarage; the rectorial tithes and rights of the manor are the property of the Duke of Rutland. In the village are fifteen freeholders, beſides Lord Viſcount Howe, who has ſome little property there, and the vicar: but the Duke of Rutland has three fourths of the land, which is at preſent open field, but in all probability will ſoon be incloſed, together with a large part of the vale of Belvoir.

The church is a ſmall building, apparently in good condition; there are two narrow aiſles and a nave, a ſmall chancel, and a tower with a pinnacle. It has four bells; upon one of which is,

"Johannes Clarke, 1632,"

a date conſiderably prior to the imperfect register of this parish. On another bell:

"I to the church the living call,
And to the grave do ſummon all."

One charitable donation is written upon a board in the South wall:

"William Cheſler, of Knipton, on May 17, 1763, gave to the poor of this pariſh three pounds, to be veſt on the 19th of December yearly for ever, deducting from it ſufficient to purchaſe two Bibles of 6s. each, to be given to two poor children."

Nor a ſingle monument or inſcription of any kind is found in the chancel; and none legible in the church.

* For the particulars of Barſton, and of ſeveral other parishes in this neighbourhood, I am wholly indebted to my worthy friend the Rev. George Crabbe, M. A. rector of Muston.

The benefice is ſmall, and probably is long ſince the vicars reſided, as their names only occur in the regiſter of the pariſh; this is firſt ſigned by

George Carthri . . . . 1683, vicar.
Derham Huddleſtone, 1689.
Edward Bacon, 1695.
Richard Treſham, 1707.
Richard Burgies, 1717.
Everard Bretton, 1722.

A conſiderable interval without a ſignature; then

Richard Stoup, the late vicar 1755, who held the benefice till 1786, and died ſuddenly in the pariſh, whither he came from Knipton (of which place he was rector) to baptiſe an infant. He was buried at Knipton, and was ſucceeded by his nephew

John Stoup Wagſtaff, the preſent vicar.

The pariſh regiſter begins in 1683, but has no kind of regularity till 1690, from which time, for 30 years following, the number of burials and baptiſms are as follow:

Baptiſms 187;—yearly 6 $\frac{3}{10}$.——Burials 119;—yearly 4.

The laſt twenty years have,

Baptiſms 142;—yearly 7.——Burials 81;—yearly 4.

The church-yard has fewer grave-ſtones of any kind than the neighbouring pariſhes; an indication perhaps of the poverty of its inhabitants. Indeed both their freeholds and the farms which they hire are too inconſiderable to afford even theſe ſmall gratifications of vanity or affection,

"Which teach the ruſtic moraliſts to die."

Thoſe which are found are all of the upright grey kind; and in general a periſhable ſlate. Theſe are to the memories of

Elizabeth Marſhall died June 28, 1770, aged 27.
Sarah Warrener died Jan. 28, 1750, aged 39.
Aaron Mawley died Dec. 20, 1758, aged 75.
Ann his wife died May 30, 1766, aged 63.
John Green died in 1722, aged 42.
Edward Grocock died May 18, 1771, aged 50.
Joſeph Muſton died March 19, 1788, aged 31.
Martha, wife of Joſeph Muſton, died March 14, 1762, aged 47.
Thomas Stokes died Jan. 4, 1776, aged 78.
Alice his wife died Dec. 14, 1778, aged 77.
Benjamin Muſton died Aug. 4, 1775, aged 72.
Mary his wife died Jan. . . . 1755, aged 55.

A very few others remain, whoſe inſcriptions are no longer legible.

P. 433.

P. 433. 640. Rice Jun, rector of *Husband's Bosworth* *, died June 9, 1648.
Dr. D[illegible] and Dr. Levett, it appears by the benefactions, were both rectors here.
Roger Smith †, B. A. died rector Feb. 7, 1736.
Thomas Alcock, M. A. died rector Oct. 24, 1753.

On flat ſtones in the chancel:

1. "Here lyeth the body of
Mr. Rice Jun. late rector of Bofworth,
who lived godly towards God,
peaceably towards his neighbour,
and charitably towards the poore.
and foe died June 9, 1648, aged 68."

2. "Sacred to the memory of
Thomas Alcock, M. A. rector of Huſband's Boſworth,
who died the 24th of October, 1753, aged 67."

Within the rails of the altar:

1. "Sacred to the memory of Roger Smith, B. A. rector of Huſband's Boſworth, who died the 7th of February, 1736, aged 63."

2. "Under this ſtone lyeth interred the body of Mrs. Judith Smith, great grand-daughter of George Bathurſt, of Hothorpe, Eſq. and wife of Roger Smith, M. A. rector of this pariſh, great grandſon of Sir Roger Smith, knight, by whom ſhe had iſſue ſeven children; viz. Judith and John, who died before her; Edward, Olivia, Anne, Elizabeth, and Conſtance, who ſurvived her. She was born Auguſt 15, 1682; married Feb. 3, 1701; and departed this life March 10, 1714.

She being made perfect in a ſhort time fulfilled a long time.
For her hope was full of immortality, and her ſoul pleaſed the Lord;
Therefore haſted he to take her away.
Multis illa bonis flebilis occidit;
Nulli flebilior quam mihi."

On the South wall of the chancel:

Arms, Gules, on a chevron Or, between three bezants, three croſs ſtaffs Sable. Creſt, out of a ducal coronet, a goat's head.

"Qui jacet hic grandævus erat pietatis amator
Divitis exemplum, pauperis auxilium.

* For theſe additional particulars of Huſband's Boſworth, and for a complete account of the other pariſhes in the hundred of Gartree, I muſt acknowledge my obligations to the kindneſs of the Rev. Arthur Macaulay, M. A. the preſent rector of Lubbenham.

† "This day is publiſhed, The Teſtimony of a good Conſcience, ſet forth in a Sermon "preached at the Pariſh Church of Weald, in the County of Eſſex, Dec. 31, 1718. By James "Saurin, M. A. Rector of Huſband's Bofworth in the County of Leiceſter, and Chaplain to his "Grace John Duke of Argyle." Poſt Boy, March 26, 1719.

A man (with five ſons) is repreſented ſaying,	Death (between them), ſays,	A woman (with ſix daughters) ſays,
Peccavi pone; at miſerere.	*Veni, vidi, vici.*	*Piè, juſtè, ſobriè, vixi.*

In obitum Eraſmi Smith, armigeri,
qui mortem obiit anno Domini 1618, & ætatis ſuæ 82.

Thus Death triumphs, and tells us all muſt die:
Thus we triumph, to Chriſt by Death to flye!
To live to dye, is not to dye, but live;
To dye to bliſs, is bleſſed life to give.
Oh, bleſs me then; oh, ſtrike me at the harte;
Breathe out my life, and let my ſoul depart.
Aske how he liv'd, and thou ſhalt know his end;
He died a Saint to God, to poore a friend.

Naſcimus heu flentes, & pœnis vivimus omnes;
Heu morimus lachrymis, heu metuiſſe mori!
Tolle caput, confide Deo, cœloque ſtudeto:
Eſt mihi vita mori, ſit tibi vita mori! E. S."

Againſt the North wall of the chancel:

Arms, *Smith*; impaling, Azure, a ſpread eagle Argent.

" Underneath lieth the body of Anna Smith, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Cotton, of Laughton in this county, Eſq. and widdow and relict of Roger Smith, of Frolefworth in this county, Eſq. who was a younger ſon of Sir Roger Smith, of Edmonthorp in this county, Knight, and grandſon of Eraſmus Smith, Eſq. who lies near interred. She had iſſue by her ſaid huſband ſix ſons, viz. two called Eraſmus, who died before her, and four who are ſtill living, viz. Roger, Edward, John and Thomas. She was a pious Chriſtian, a loving and prudent wife, and a kind and tender mother. She lived a widow 39 years, and during that time did all the good ſhe could to her children and others. She departed this life upon the 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1706, and in the 85th year of her age. To preſerve the memory of ſo good a woman, this monument is erected by the ſaid John her ſon, one of the Barons of her Majeſtie's Court of Exchequer at Weſtminſter."

Arms, quarterly, *Smith* and *Cotton*.

" Here lieth interred the body of
William Cotton, Eſq.
late of Nottingham.
He departed this life
the 28th of October, 1758, aged 56.

Here lieth interred the body of
Samuel Cotton,
who died the 27th of April, 1767,
aged 68 years."

Eraſmus Smith, Eſq. by his will or deed, dated . . . . . did convey by truſt a half yard land, and ſeveral odd lands in Roſworth, the rents and profits for the uſe

uſe of the church and cauſeways, and other charitable uſes, at the diſcretion of the truſtees.

——— Smith, Eſq. ſometime lord of the manor, gave to Boſworth 20l. the product to be yearly paid on the 13th of May, or ten days after, to the poor of Boſworth. The ſaid —— Smith, Eſq. conveyed to Boſworth a cloſe called Collin's Home, the rents to be yearly laid out in coals for the poor.

Sir Roger Smith, by will, gave to the poor of Boſworth a rent charge of 8l. per annum, iſſuing out of a houſe in Clerkenwell, London, adjoining to the church-yard, for the uſe of the poor of Boſworth, to be yearly diſtributed, as the parſon there and one of the churchwardens ſhall think fit, at Chriſtmas.

Dr. Duport, rector, gave 5l. the produce to be diſtributed to the poor.

Dr. Levett, rector, gave 6l. to apprentice a poor boy.

Over the South porch:

" WM. SMITH,
JNo WARD,
CH. WARDENS,
1746."

Over the door of the ſchool, on the South ſide of the chancel:

" S. B.
E. T.
1683."

In the church-yard:

On an altar tomb:

" Hic jacet quod mortale fuit Johannis Bryan,
qui mortem obiit Maii die 11, An. Dom. 1724, ætatis ſuæ 52."

" In memory of James Dilly, who departed this life Sept. 1, 1780, in the 54th year of his age.

His civil carriage to all men may claim
A perfect right to a beloved name.
His actions were ſo juſt, that we may tell,
He liv'd upright; we hope he dy'd as well."

" Thomas Carter died on the 17th day of July, 1782, aged 30.

J'ai, Seigneur, pouſſé mon voix vers vous, l'ayant tiré du fond de mon cœur, Seigneur, ecoutez favourablement mon priere."

Benjamin Snelſon died Oct. 17, 1767, aged 55.
Alice Snelſon died Oct. 10, 1756, aged 57.
Thomas Heygate died Sept. 29, 1781, aged 52.

Reber:

Robert Heygate died Jan. 11, 1736, aged 74.
Mary Heygate died Sept. 22, 1743, aged 73.
John Wright died Dec. 18, 1752, aged 63.
Dorothy Wright died July 4, 1738, aged 49.
Vincent Ev . . . . died Aug. 15, 1756, aged 54.
Anne Ev . . . . died Auguſt 11, 1753.
John Deacon died Jan. 10, 1783, aged 68.
Jonathan Ward died June 27, 1767, aged 87.
Mary Ward died June 24, 1761, aged 69.
John Ward died March 30, 1723, aged 66.
Richard Ward died Feb. 2, 1728, aged 37.
Thomas Morton died June 16, 1776, aged 56.

P. 433. 555. 640. 837. The parish of *Bottesford* (anciently called *Botelesford*) is situated on the river Dene, or Devon, in the vale of Belvoir, and the hundred of Framland. It joins the two counties of Nottingham and Lincoln; and conſiſts of the town of Bottesford and the hamlets of *Eaſthorpe* and *Normanton*, which are alſo conſidered as ſeparate manors, belonging to the Duke of Rutland; Eaſthorpe lying in a great meaſure to the Eaſt of Bottesford, and Normanton * (ſometime ago called *Northmanton*) to the North.

Of the chapel of Normanton, we are able to collect no more than that, by the matricvlus, temp. Hen. III. it belonged to the vicar of Bottesford, who was deputed by the rector to perform divine ſervice there three days in a week †. Some of the ruins were ſtanding within the preſent century, but have been removed for the uſe of barns, &c. and there are now no traces of it to be ſeen.

The manor of Bottesford, &c. was given by William the Conqueror to Robert de Todenei, and has been (except a few years in the ſtruggle of the houſes of York and Lancaſter) in the poſſeſſion of the family ever ſince.

At the incloſure in the year 1770 were in the open fields 4467 acres, 1 rood, and 35 perches; of which were allotted to the Duke of Rutland 2215 acres and 19 perches; and the reſt the property of the rector, charities, and near 70 free-

* "Adam de Limberg was lord of this manor, 44 Ed. III. The Templars ſometime had lands here; for I find by deed, dated at Dinneſle, 1258, 43 H. III. that Amadeus de Moleſtello, maſter of the Temple, and his brethren, then gave certain certain lands here to Henry de Colvile, knight, whoſe daughter and heir Beatrix was married to Sir Hugh de Charnels, knight; which grant Imbertus de Peran, afterwards maſter of the Temple, and his brethren, did confirm to the ſaid Sir Hugh de Charnels and Beatrix his wife, by their deed dated Dynneſle, 20 Ed. III. William Lord Roos held lands here, and was in ward to the King." Burton, p. 207.

† "Eccleſie de Bottisford patronus Will'mus de Albanico, perſona Radulphus inſtitutus per F. nunc ep'um Lic'; vicarius inſtitutus per eundem, & percipit nomine vicariæ ſuæ omnes proventus altaragii; & habet capellam de Normanton, que conſuevit deſerviri tribus diebus in ebdomada per matricem eccleſiam. Monachi de Belvero percipiunt duas partes garbarum in villa de Bottisford de dominicis Will'mi de Albaniaco & Will'mi de Stodham ab antiquo." Ibid. p. 50.

holders. The whole parish may consist of about 4800 acres, as there were probably 300 acres of old inclosure belonging to the Duke, and freeholders much in the same proportion.

The soil is somewhat unpleasant, being a strong tenacious clay, yet produces excellent wheat, barley, beans, and peafe; and some of a more sandy nature, turneps; but more since the inclosure has been converted to the purposes of grazing.

In the year 1788 the number of people in Bottesford was 499, Eastthorpe 178, and Normanton 95; which makes in the whole parish 772 inhabitants. The average burials 21, so that the mortality is about one in 36.

The register begins in 1563; and in the first twenty years that are perfect there are 466 baptisms, 346 burials, and 130 marriages; and for the last twenty years ending in 1788 are 481 baptisms, 439 burials, and 118 marriages.

The population appears greatest about the Revolution; as from 1675 to 1695, a period of twenty years, are 606 baptisms, 571 burials, and 57 marriages.

In the register are the following remarkable memoranda:

"The trewe coppye of the legacie, as bequeathed by Mr. Hurton, pfonne of Bottisford, as apereth by the last will and testament, dated the ..... 1558.

"Item, I gyve to the churche of Bottisford foure skore sheepe; the which my will is, that they shall be ordered in this sort: that is to say, yerely letton to foure honest poore men within the pish of Bottisford, by the pson or his curatt, and the church-wardens, and they to pay yercly for the same twentye shillinge, and the to put in sufficient suretie for the money, and alsoe for the upholdinge of flocke, and to pay the said xxs. to the church-wardens eight days before my annyversarye, &c. the which xxs. I will to be ordered after this sort; that is to say, fyve shillinge to the upholdinge of the churche. Item, xiid. to the curatt. Item, to the ..... clarke, every of them vid. Item, to the belliman iid. Item, to the bell xiid. Item, to either of the church-wardens for the tyme beinge xiid. Item, the residewe ixs. ivd. to be distrybuted by the said church-wardens, and by the advice of the curatt for the tyme beinge, to fyftie and fixe of the oldest and most needy pfons within the pish of Bottisford, gyvinge to eche one of them yerely, att the day of myne annyverfarye, iid. a vere. And I desyre certayne for charetie the most worshipfull of prish of Bottisford to see the same observed, pformed, fulfilled, and kept, accordinge to the trewe meaning of this my gyfte."

"The 10th day of June, A. D. 1575, by the vertue of a commission directed from the Queen's Majestie, we were commanded to appear at Leic', Robert Gibbon, clarke, William Fowler, gard', Henry Challands, Henry Vincent, and John Sumner, jun. and there we showed our register book, and wanted 23 yeres, and for the same did compound with one William Evanse, clarke, and brother in law unto Mr. George Fletcher, the head commissioner, and gave in money 3s. the day and yere above wrytten."

"Their

"Their . . . . remeanige in the pſonage of Bottisford the IV of Auguſt heyreafter as followeth :

"Imprimis, one great braſs pott, to be ſett in a furneſſe.

"Item, one *frame* for a table of VI feet.

"Item, one brimpe lead.

"Item, one great ſalfinge . . . . . ROBERT JACKSONE.

"This was ſett downe in this regiſter booke, and trewe coppyed out of an old paper booke belonginge to the churche, and wrytten the laſt day of November, 1602, & anno regni dñe nre Elizabethæ Reginæ, &c. quadrageſimo quinto. Coppyed owt by me, EDMUND HIGGINBOTHAM, Curatt."

There is in the church-yard a freeſtone figure of a woman in a head-dreſs, with hands in the poſture of prayer, ſaid by tradition to be the fair maid of Normanton, of whom a ridiculous ſtory is told, but probably not totally void of foundation; as in the regiſter we find, "1597, Jan. Item, the XIIII day there was a young maid buried that was ſond dead in Normanton field."

And further, "Auguſt 1615. Johannem Brearcliffe, Johis filiũ, mors arripuit immatura cal. Auguſti, qui die ſequenti juxta virginẽ Northmatonienſẽ ſepultus: *τὴν ἀποκαλύψιν τοῦ θεοῦ ἀπεκδέχεται.*"

"February 1629. Katharine Hawett was buried the 26th day; and here the plague began; ſhe dying, poiſoned many, the infection was ſo great wher't came, that ſcarce left any; hæc peſtis primo mortifera miſit ad umbras innumeros ſecũ cujus contagio traxit."

It appears to have raged a year, when no leſs than 107 died of it in the pariſh, being about one ſeventh part of its inhabitants. In the church-yard is a raiſed circle, about 35 feet in diameter, ſaid by tradition to have been the burying place of thoſe who died of the plague.

"Memorand', that Robert Feaſe, a young man of Suſterne, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1610, aſcending to the top of the ſteeple in Bottesford, by the crochets, did fetch downe the weathercock to have the foote amended, and being mended did carry it up againe the ſame day, and had for his labour 3s. 6d."

"1611. Johannes & Elizabetha Gibſon gemelli (pueri Simonis Gibſon, trigeſimũ ſextu ann̄ agentis duobus additis diebus) in lucem editi & baptizati undecimo die Decemb'."

"July 1612. The Right Honorable Lord Roger Manors, Earle of Rutland, departed this life at Cambridge, the 26th day of June, 1612; whoſe body was buried at Bottesford the 20th day of this month, and his funeral ſolemnized the 22d day."

Beſides lands, &c. in the pariſh of Bottesford for the uſe of Wigſton's hoſpital in the town of Leiceſter, and others for the poor of Darking in Surrey, there are two alms-houſes, one near the North-weſt end of the church, called the Bede-houſe, for men's hoſpital, founded by the anceſtors of the Duke of Rutland for the ſupport of their old ſervants and decayed tenants. Conſiderable augmentations have been

S. E. Bottesford Church.

Fig. 2. p. 997.

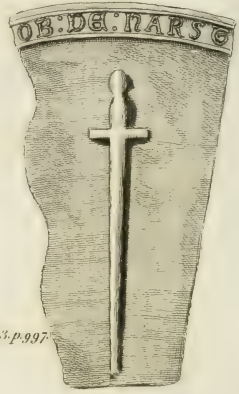


Fig. 3. p. 997.

been made ſince by the family. The preſent number who enjoy the charity are 14, though rooms and every other convenience are now building and fitting up for 16. The other, near to the croſs in the middle of the town, is called the Women's Hoſpital, and was founded by Dr. Fleming, rector of Bottesford in 1685, for four poor widows, not paupers; the revenue of which has been increaſed by ſucceſſive benefactions.

Beſides other ſmall charities left for the uſe of the poor, Dr. Thomas White, rector of Bottesford (and afterwards Biſhop of Peterborough), left by will in 1692 the ſum of 240l. the intereſt of which to be paid yearly to twenty poor families, upon the condition of their diſtinctly repeating the Lord's Prayer, the Apoſtles Creed, and the Ten Commandments, without miſſing or changing one word.

In the entrance into the town from Grantham are ſix neat cottages for the poor.

In the centre of the town is the baſe of a croſs, with the arms of *Roos*, and two defaced ſhields; and in "Hall-houſe" at Eaſthorpe, now the principal farm in the pariſh, the property of the Duke, are alſo on the outſide of the wall the arms of *Roos*.

In the North-eaſt corner of the church-yard is a ſchool-houſe (built by John Duke of Rutland in 1732, in exchange for the old one adjoining to the church, now made a vault or burial-place for the family); on the Weſt end of which are the arms and quarterings of *Manners* in a garter; creſt, a peacock; ſupporters, a boy ſupporting St. George's croſs, and another holding a fret and chief. This ſchool was originally founded by Abel Ligonier, rector, by will, bearing date Nov. 14, 1711; and Anthony Ravell, Eſq. of St. Chriſtopher's, by will, 1726, added 100l. Twenty-eight children are upon the foundation.

The church of Bottesford, one of the moſt beautiful ornaments of the vale of Belvoir, is here engraved, in Plate LII, from a drawing taken by Mr. Schnebbelie in July 1789. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and appears to have been built by Edward III. It conſiſts of a nave with eleven clereſtory windows, two aiſles, South porch, North and South tranſept, in which laſt is a rich South window, filled by two unequal niches, under the Eaſternmoſt of which are the arms of *Roos*. The chancel has plain ſquare clereſtory windows, of three days above, and a pointed one below. A cornice of quatrefoils to the nave and South tranſept. At the Weſt end of the nave is a ſquare tower, with a lofty elegant ſtone ſpire. The whole building is embattled.

In the ſpandrils of the Weſt door are two ſhields, with the inſtruments of the paſſion and the arms of *Roos*.

In the tower is a peal of ſix good bells, with theſe inſcriptions:

1. "Ex dono honi Domi Johannis Roos fili comitis Rutlandiæ, A. D. 167[illegible]."
2. "Peace and good neighbourhood, A. D. 1[illegible]."
3. "Cœlorum Chriſte, placeat tibi Rex tonus iſte, 1[illegible]."

4. " In multis annis resonat campana Johannis."
5. " Missi de cœlis habeo nomen Gabrielis, 1612."
6. " Laus Domini nostra mobilitate viget."

On the North wall of the chancel is an old freestone monument, supposed to have been brought from the priory church of Belvoir, inscribed,

" Hic jacet cor dñi Robti de Roos, cui' corp'
sepelitur apud Kyrkham, q' obiit
XIII kal. junii, A° Dñi MCCC
LXXXV. Isabella dña de Roos,
ux' ipsi' Robti de Roos, jacit apud novū locū * juxta
Stamford. obiitque anno Dñi MCCCC."

At the head of the second and third lines is a shield, *Roos*, impaling Argent, two chevrons Gules †; at the other end of these lines another shield, with *Ros* quartering *Badlesmere*.

The Harleian MS. adds, what we do not now upon examination find:

" Hic jacet cor Dñi Willielmi Albiniaci, cujus corpus sepelitur apud novum locum* juxta Stanfordiam."

A shield against the North pillar of the nave bears *Roos*, and an opposite one a bishop holding Sable, two keys and a sword in saltire Azure, on a chief Gules three mitres Or, impaling, Per chevron Azure and Gules, an eagle, or other bird, with the letter **m**.

Other pillars have lions, griffins, and sheep, descending, and a man crowned.

Over the East window of the South aile a figure holds " Drake," under a treble canopy.

The font is octagon, standing on four pillars; and the compartments have a vine, an angel among oak leaves, a rose, an angel among apples, tulips, an angel among berries, a rose, an angel among apples.

The patronage of the rectory has passed successively, through the families of Albini, Ros, and Manners, to the present Duke of Rutland. The monks of Belvoir had once a considerable proportion of the profits ‡; but it is now worth about 700l. a year.

* *Newsted*, a priory of Austin canons near Stamford and Uffington, founded by William de Albini the third, in the reign of Henry III. Here were buried the second, third, and fourth of the Albinies. Leland, Itin. VI. 201.

† Or, two chevronels Azure. *Albini* of *Belvoir*.

‡ See the matriculus, in the second note, p. 992.

RECTORS.

RECTORS.

Ralph de Albiniaco, then an acolyte, was presented to the rectory of Bottesford by William lord Albini, prid. kal. April. 1223.

Nicholas de Belvoir, chaplain, was presented by the same patron in 1234, and held it till 1273.

Peter de Ros, subdeacon, was presented by Robert lord Ros, and admitted "die Sabbati quatuor temporum ante festum B. Michaelis, 1273." Being promoted to the precentorship of York July 17, 1289, he resigned the rectory, and died 1310.

William de Filungele, or Philungley, "clericus in minoribus ordinibus," was presented by Isabell de Ros, lady of Belvoir; and the custody of the church was committed to him 16 kal. Aug. 1289, "usque ad proximi ordines subsequentes;" which taking place 8 kal. Octobris, he was then ordained subdeacon, and fully admitted to the rectory; which he continued to enjoy at least till 1325; see p. 838.

"In 1332, Sir Adam de Staynegrave, rector of Wyggeton, in Cumberland, exchanges his living with Sir Gilbert de Wyggeton, rector of the church of Botlesford in the diocese of Lincoln [1]."

Henry de Codyngtoun occurs in 1374; see p. 838. He died Sept. 4, 1424, as appears from his epitaph in p. 908.

John Freman was some time rector, the date uncertain. See his epitaph, p. 909.

Robert Jackfone, mentioned in p. 992, might possibly be rector here.

Prior to the parish register, which begins in 1563, Mr. Hutton, living in 1558, was rector; see p. 991.

Robert Gibbon, clerk, and probably rector, occurs in 1575; see p. 991.

The names which follow are taken principally from the parish register [2].

The first person that signs the book is

Edmund Higginbotham, curate from 1563 to 1607; died rector of Waltham 1610.

John Breanchile was curate till 1617; and John Knowles curate till 1620.

Dr. Samuel Fleming was rector, and founded the women's hospital in 1620.

John Muffon (rector or curate uncertain) to 1623; and

John Knowles again to 1645.

Thomas White, D. D. Bishop of Peterborough, was some time rector of Battesford, and vicar of Newark; the exact time when, is not known; but it is believed he did not hold the rectory *in commendam* with his bishopric [3], to which he was elected Sept. 3, 1685. He was one of the bishops who were sent to the Tower by King James the II, and resigned his bishopric at the Revolution. He died May 30, 1698. By his will, dated 1692, he left a legacy to the poor of Battesford [4]; which see, p. 993.

[1] Bp. Nicolson. and Cumb. II. 104.

[2] Register, it must be acknowledged, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

William Treſham, M. A. who died in 1690, does not appear to have been rector; a Richard Treſham was curate in 1711.

Abel Ligonier died rector in 1711. See his epitaph, p. 1000.

Lewis Griffin ſucceeded, and died in 1735.

Bernard Wilſon, M. A. was preſented to the rectory in July 1735; but never took poſſeſſion of it.

Dr. John Ewer (afterwards Biſhop of Bangor) was inducted into the rectory of Bottesford in 1735, and reſigned it in 1753.

Richard Steevens, M. A. was inducted in 1753. He died rector in 1771, and was buried at Grantham, with the following epitaph in the nave of the church:

" In
Hoc vicino pulvere
Jacet Jonæ Stevens corpus,
Reverendi Richardi Stevens, M. A. uxoris;
Quæ obiit 18^vo Novembris, Ann. Dom. 1751,
Ætatis 34.

Extremam tetigi metam, chariſſime ſponſe;
Jam me vita ſimul linquit amorque tui.
Ne nimium doleas curam me propter habeto,
Prolis me propter ſit tibi cura tui.

In eodem tumulo, ſpe beatorum reſurrectionis,
Exuviæ mortales Reverendi Richardi Stevens requieſcunt,
Qui mortem obiit 13^o die Martii,
Anno ætat. 53, Salutis 1771."

George Turner, M. A. had a diſpenſation in June 1771 to hold this rectory, with that of Knipton in this county; and reſigned Bottesford in 1782.

John Thoroton, M. A. was inducted in November 1782; and is the preſent rector, 1789.

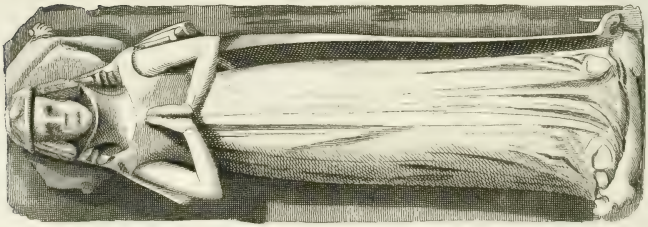
MONUMENTS.

In the chancel, on the North ſide of the communion table, lies on an embattled tomb the alabaſter figure of an armed bearded knight, with a collar of SS, and from them a triangle pendent; his ſhoes are piked, and he has a lion couchant at his feet. Round his helmet is a corolla and border of oak leaves, and on the frontlet, IHS NAZARE'S: the joints of the armour of his arms and legs are laced as the helmet; under his head remain the feet of the peacock, the creſt of *Roos*, or *Albini*, ſince adopted by the family of *Manners*. At the ſide of the tomb ſix angels in flowing robes and caps hold ſhields now blank; but three of which within the laſt twenty years bore as follows:

Gules, a lion rampant Or. *Albini.*
Gules, a chevron Or.
Cheque Or and Azure. *Warren.*

Three

N. Eby East View of Belvoir Castle, p. 1231.



Old Monument in Bottesford Church, p. 907.

Three more fixed in the wall (of which one ſtill remains) had quarterly, 1. and 4. . . . . 2. and 3. frette and cheque, quartering the lion rampant.

This figure is ascribed to one of the *Roſſes*.

On the floor at his right hand lay a freeſtone figure of a lady in a wimple and double head dreſs on a cuſhion, and at her feet a dog. This figure lay formerly at the bottom of the South aile; and in a late repair of the chancel was removed thither again. See Plate LIII. fig. 2.

In the ſame plate is introduced the beautiful view of Belvoir Caſtle, which was promiſed in p. 980. The priory church, we ſince find, is entirely demoliſhed *.

On the South ſide of the communion table is another alabaſter figure of a knight in armour, with a collar of SS; the ſame inſcription on the frontlet of his pointed helmet, a corolla of laurel berries, and gorget of mail; under his head a helmet, the creſt a peacock with a long tail; his hands are broken off; the ſeams of his armour embroidered, the garter on his left knee, and hilt of his ſword remains, charged with three, and at his feet lies a long tailed dog. Five angels in flowing hair hold black ſhields, not ſo long as the oppoſite ones in front, and there is one in the wall. This figure is believed to repreſent *Gilbert de Roos*. Near his figure is the holy water baſon in the South wall.

Burton mentions an old monument of a knight in mail, of the houſe of Albany. In an eſcutcheon, two chevrons and a border †; and in another a ſmall ſpread eagle; and adds, "there be three ancient monuments of the Roſſes, one of marble, and "two of alabaſter, much defaced, ſome part of the peacock, the creſt, remaining."

At, and almoſt over, the former of the above knights is now fixed in the wall a little figure 22 inches high, and 8 wide, of ſpeckled marble, of a knight in complete mail and mantle, his hands joined, his ſword on, and his ſhield on his left arm, his legs broken off below the knees, a cuſhion under his head, by tradition ſaid to be *Robert de Todeni*, the founder of Belvoir caſtle. See Plate LII. fig. 2.

In the ſame Plate, fig. 3. is a fragment, of a ſtone diſcovered in March 1789, on taking down a wall of the refectorial houſe for a general repair. The inſcription ſeems to be [R]OB: DE: HYRST. The part of the houſe where it was found appeared very ancient; and as far as could be learnt from the workmen, this ſtone, which had been uſed in a ſtill older wall, was fixed into the building, but apparently without deſign.

Burton ſays, "in a fair window in the church, in glaſs, are curiouſly made the "picture of King Edward the Third, the Duke of Lancaſter, and the Lord of Ros."

* A view of the ruins of Wolſtrop church, which formerly ſtood on a hill [illegible] the caſtle, may be ſeen in Plate LIV. from a drawing taken by Mr. [illegible]. This church was demoliſhed by the caſtle cannon planted at a battery [illegible].

† Albini of Belvoir

He mentions alſo, among the arms in this church:

Argent, two chevrons a border engrailed Sable. *Stawnton.*
Per Pale, Gules, three lions paſſant guardant Or.
Per Pale, Azure, ſemee of fleurs de lis Or.

In the Eaſt window were within theſe few years a ſmall ſaint praying; and in a garter theſe quarterings of *Manners*:

1. Azure, a catharine wheel. *Eſpec.*
2. Argent, a feſs between two barrs gemelles Gules. *Badleſmere.*
3. Semee, a lion paſſant guardant to the dexter ſide Or.
4. . . . . .
5. Or, two chevronels Gules. *Albini* of *Belvoir.*
6. . . . . .
7. Sable, three water bougets Argent. *Ros.*
8. Sable, in a bordure Argent, a pheon Argent; impaling Or, two bars Azure, a chief quarterly of the ſecond and Gules, the firſt and fourth charged with two fleurs de lis of the firſt, the ſecond and third is a lion paſſant guardant of the ſame. *Manners*, with the augmentation as borne at preſent by this noble family. This ſeems to have been the coat of *Roger Manners* fifth Earl of Rutland, impaling *Sidney*, changed by the glazier.

Another imperfect ſhield had, Sable, three croſſes Azure.

All theſe have been removed in the late repair of the chancel.

In the North clereſtory windows remain the Virgin Mary crowned, and a dove deſcending; and under her,

" S'c'a Maria
Orate pro a'i'a Thomæ
. . . . . de . . . . . "

On a long ſtone near the North wall of the chancel is a beautiful braſs figure of an eccleſiaſtic, whoſe hands are elevated to a lozenge adorned with the Deity and crucifix, and on whoſe robe are repreſented Saints Peter, Paul, John Baptiſt and Evangeliſt, Catharine, George, James of Compoſtella, Margaret, and a Biſhop. Round the ledge this inſcription:

" [Henricus] de Codyngtoun, quondam rector iſtius eccleſie, & prebendarius alterius prebendar' de Orkoun* et Cropkill in eccleſia collegiata beate Marie de Suthwell, qui obiit octavo die Septembris, anno [M°]CCCC quarto. Cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen."

On each ſide of his head a croſs engrailed between twelve croſs croſslets fitché.

* Oxton gives title to two ancient prebendaries in the church of Southwell, both poſſeſſed of lands in Oxton, Calverton, and Cropwell, and preſenting alternately to the three vicarages. Raſtall, Hiſtory of Southwell, p. 109.

On a large ſtone at the entrance of the chancel a headleſs braſs figure of a prieſt, with the letters J. F. in rounds on the facing of his robe, and on his breaſt ihs.

" Johes Freman g'tus jacit hic foſſa tumulatus;
Rector huj' eccl'ie, qui ſprevit gaudia mundi.
Cujus ait. Xpe, juder pius et miſerere;
Dat nis premiu ip m ſine fine fuere;
Ang'icisq; choris inſtet De' omnibus horis,
Non inter reptiles manſuet qui patit egenos."

On the floor on the South ſide lies a ſtab with the braſsleſs impreſſion of a lady, with ſeven ſcrolls and two ſhields.

On a ſmall braſs near the ſteps aſcending to the communion table:

" Epitaphium Abrahami Flemingi *, Rectoris Sci Pancratii, a ſe confectum;

* He was preſented to the rectory of St. Pancras, Super Lane, Oct. 19. 1593. Newcourt, I. 519. He was connected with Rotheford through his brother Samuel, who was rector there in 1622, and is probably the name mentioned by Francis Thynne in Holinſhed, II. p. 1590. among Engliſh writers, as having revived, improved, and enlarged, the ſecond edition of Holinſhed's Chronicle, 1585, and added Indexes to it, beſides writing a variety of tracts and poems enumerated by Bishop Tanner, Bibl. Brit. 287. and by Mr. Herbert in his new edition of Ames's Typographical Antiquities.

A Memorial of the charitable Almeſdeedes of William Lambe, 1580, 8vo.

The Caſtle of Comfort, 1579.

Fred. Nauſea (Biſhop of Vienne), his general Doctrine of Earthquakes tranſlated, 1580.

A Manuell of Chriſtian Prayers, made by divers devout and godlie men, as Calvin, Luther, Melancthon, &c. augmented and amended, 1581, 16mo.

A Mirrour or Glaſſe of Maiſties in the Mind of Man, or a Battell between Vertues and Vices of two contrarie Qualities, newlie engliſhed, 1582, 24mo.

The Diamond of Devotion cut and ſquared into ſix pointes, 1586, 24mo.

Latin Verſes prefixt to "Verborum Latinorum cum Græcis Anglicisque conjunctorum commentarii, 1583," fol.

Hemmingius' commentaries on the Epheſians, 1581, 4to.

A Regiſter of Hiſtories written in Greeke by Adianus, 1576, 4to.

Virgil's Bucoliks, 1575, 1589. 4to; and Georgics, 1579, 4to.

Jerom of Ferrara, his Meditations on the 51ſt and 53d Pſalms, tranſlated and augmented, 1588, 16mo.

A recommendatory Poem in Engliſh to "Kendall's Flowers of Epigraumes," 1577, 16mo.

A Panegyric on Baldneſs, tranſlated from the Greek of Syneſius; and at the end the Fable of Hermes, 1579.

Index omnium dictionum quarum interpretationem domeſtico idiomate tradit Nomenclator H. Junii, 1595.

Verſes on M. Frobiſher's expedition, and others.

A tranſlation of "Cæſar de Canibus," 1576, 4to.

Select Epiſtles of Cicero, &c. 1576, 4to.

His brother Samuel (who founded the hoſpital for four poor widows, p. 993.) wrote a Hiſtory of the Reign of Queen Mary, in elegant Latin, never printed; and a Latin poem prefixed to E. Grant's "Specilegium Græcæ Linguæ, 1575," 4to.

qui

qui obiit Botefordiâ 18 die Septembris, anno Domini 1607, ætatis vero ſuæ circiter 56.

Corpori ſpiritu ſoluto,
Quid aptius opaca foſſa?
Numinis ſupremi ſtatuto
Nervuli roduntur & oſſa.
Fabrica terrena putreſcit,
Anima divina vireſcit.
Tu vita, unicus O Deus,
Æterna, tu mihi meus."

On a pillar againſt the South wall of the church, near the pulpit:

" In hoc vicino pulvere (ſpe lætæ reſurrectionis) depoſitum eſt corpus
Gulielmi Treſham, generoſi, A. M.
Qui obiit 12 die Oct. ætatis ſuæ 69, A. D. 1696."

Vixi, ut tu vivis;
Morieris, ut ſum mortuus:
Abi, Lector;
De futuro piè ſis ſolicitus.

Frances his daughter was buried Feb. 10, 1721, aged 43.

Frances his wife was buried Nov. 29, 1725, aged 73."

On a flat ſtone in the chancel:

" Abel Ligonier, hujus Eccleſiæ Rector,
obiit XIIII° kal. Dec. anno Chriſti MDCCXI, ætatis ſuæ LXII.

Beati qui moriuntur in Domino."

On a braſs let into the ſame ſtone with his predeceſſor *Freeman:*

" Hic ſitus eſt futurum ſperans
Reverendus Ludovicus Griffin, A. M.
Hujus eccleſiæ
Rector gratus & honeſtus per an. XXIII;
Pro comitatu Leiceſtrenſi
Pacis Cuſtos revera dignus per an. XVI;
Qui obiit
XVI die Maii, Anno Domini MDCCXXXV, ætatis ſuæ LXIX."

The

The following noble perſons of the family of *Manners* appear by the regiſter to have been buried at Bottesford; but it may be neceſſary to obſerve, that the priory of Belvoir was the uſual place of the poſſeſſors of the caſtle till the diſſolution, when many monuments of the *Albinis* and *Roſſes* were removed thence to Bottesford church by Thomas Earl of Rutland; who appears to have been the firſt buried there:

Thomas Manners, firſt Earl of Rutland, buried at Bottesford in 1543.
Henry ſecond Earl, in 1563.
Edward third Earl, May 20, 1587.
John fourth Earl, April 2, 1588.
Lady Mary Manners, daughter of John the fourth Earl, April 18, 1588.
The Honourable Lady Elizabeth Counteſs of Rutland, March 24, 1594.
Roger Manners, fifth Earl, July 20, 1612.
Oliver Manners, Auguſt 23, 1613.
Henry Manners, Lord Roos, eldeſt ſon of Francis Earl of Rutland, Sept. 26, 1613.
Francis ſixth Earl of Rutland, Feb. 20, 1632.
George ſeventh Earl, April 26, 1641.
The Honourable Henry Manners, Oct. 31, 1661.
Lady Mary, daughter of John 8th Earl, April 7, 1669.
Lady Frances Counteſs of Rutland, June 16, 1671.
Lady Diana Roos, wife of John Lord Roos, daughter of the Earl of Aileſbury, July 24, 1672.
John eighth Earl, Oct. 24, 1679.
Lord Thomas Baptiſt Manners, ſecond ſon of John firſt Duke of Rutland, July 2, 1705.
Honourable Roger Manners, ſon of John Marquis of Granby, Dec. 1, 1709.
John firſt Duke, Feb. 23, 1710.
Catharine Ducheſs of Rutland, wife of John ſecond Duke, Nov. 10, 1711.
John ſecond Duke, March 9, 1720, in his 45th year.
Lord Thomas Manners, third ſon of John ſecond Duke, June 22, 1725.
Lady Rachell, ſecond daughter of John ſecond Duke, June 22, 1725.
Lady Caroline Manners, eldeſt daughter of John third Duke, Feb. 1, 1729.
Lord William Manners, youngeſt ſon of John third Duke, March 18, 1730.
Catharine, Ducheſs Dowager of John firſt Duke, Feb. 1, 1739.
Lady Frances Manners, youngeſt daughter of John third Duke, Feb. 14, 1739.
Lady Leonora Manners, daughter of John third Duke, June 17, 1740.
Lord Sherard Manners, firſt ſon of John ſecond Duke, by his ſecond Ducheſs, Jan. 23, 1741.
Lord Henry Manners, fifth ſon of John ſecond Duke, by his ſecond Ducheſs, Nov. 13, 1745.
The Moſt Noble Lucy Ducheſs of Rutland, ſecond wife of the ſecond Duke, Nov. 7, 1751.
Lady Catharine Manners, daughter of John Marquis Granby, March 11, 1756.
The Honourable Frances, wife of John Marquis of Granby, Feb. 5, 1760.

Lady Charlotte Caroline, daughter of John Marquis of Granby, Feb. 5, 1760.
John Lord Roos, eldeſt ſon of John Marquis of Granby, June 10, 1760.
Lord Charles Manners, ſon of John ſecond Duke of Rutland, Dec. 15, 1761.
The Moſt Noble John Marquis of Granby, eldeſt ſon of John third Duke of Rutland, June 10, 1772.
The Moſt Noble John third Duke of Rutland, June 12, 1779, in his 83d year.
The Moſt Noble Charles fourth Duke (Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), Nov. 25, 1787, in his 34th year.

The following monuments of this family fill the choir:

In the middle of the choir is an alabaſter monument, with the figures of a man in a mail gorget, the robes of the garter under his head, the helmet has the mail within, and on it the peacock with his tail turned up, chapeau and Ermine mantle, coronet, fine George and roſe from his collar, ring on the fore and third fingers of the left hand, and on the fore and little of the right, garter round his knee. On his ſurcoat painted quarterly *Manners*, *Tiptoft*, and *Badlesmere*; an unicorn at his feet. The inſcription round the altar table is as follows:

"Here lyeth the body of Thomas Manners *, Earl of Rutland†, Lord of Hamelake, Trusbut, and Belvyer, and knyght of the most honorable order of the Garter, who deceased the xx day of September, at 4 of the clock at after noone, anno D'ni mccccxliii, and the body of the Lady Elianor ‡, Countiss his wyf, daughter of Sir Will'm Paston, of Norfolke, Knyght, who deceased the .... day of ..... anno D'ni mcccc ..... whose soules J'hu pardo'. Ame'."

* Son of George Lord Roos, who, with Anne his lady, was buried in a chantry (founded by his father-in-law Sir Thomas St. Leger) in the North croſs aiſle of the royal chapel of St. George in Windſor caſtle, with this inſcription cut round the verge:

"Here lyethe buried George Manners Knyght Lorde Roos, who deceſed the xxiij daye of Octobre, in the yere of oure Lorde God MCCCCxxxj and Ladye Anne his wyfe daughter of Anne Ducheſs of Exetur, ſuſter unto King Edward the Fourthe and of Thomas Seliynger Knyght The wyeche Anne deceaſſed the xxij day of Aprill, in the yere of our Lord God MCCCCxxxj. On whoſe ſoulls God ſave mercy. Amen."

A print of this monument is in Pote's Hiſtory and Antiquities of Windſor, p. 390.

† He was created Earl of Rutland in 1525, a title which till then had been borne only by Princes of the blood; was a knight of the Garter; and held many important ſtations under King Henry VIII, whom he attended with a ſplendid retinue at the famous interview with Francis I. of France in 1520; and who gave him in 1539, among many other poſſeſſions, the manor of Muſſon in Leiceſterſhire (part of the diſſolved monaſtery of Ouſvercton), with the manors of Waltham and Croxton.

‡ This lady was died in 1551, has hitherto been ſuppoſed to have been buried, with ſeveral others of the Manners family, in St. Leonard's Shoreditch. See Maitland's London, ed. 1772, vol. II. p. 1367.

The

The lady is habited in robes and ruffled gown, her coronet over a cloſe plaited and jewelled cap, which ſhews her hair, a chain necklace of four rows, and a heart appendant; her ſleeves puckered like lawn and ruffled; on the fore finger of her right hand a ring, on the third of the ſame hand two, one on the fore and little finger of the left hand. On her mantle is painted Or, a chevron between three talbots' heads eraſed; Gules, a chevron between three bears' heads Argent, and quarterly, Gules and Azure, on a croſs Gules, three hearts. At her feet a griffin.

On the North ſide of the tomb are 6 daughters with their hands elevated, two of them in prayer; on the South ſide five ſons armed with ſurcoats and mail, and one daughter; at the Weſt end a ſon in armour with a collar kneeling; at the Eaſt end two daughters. Some of theſe children are in the attitude of elevating their hands, and ſpreading them back, while thoſe of others are joined.

In the middle of the choir below the preceding monument is another of alabaſter, with the figure of a knight in plated armour, with a collar and George hanging down almoſt to his waiſtband, garter round his knee, coronet, rings on right and left third and fore finger, dagger at right ſide, ſword in his left hand, a book in his right, his flowered helmet, with the creſt under his head, an unicorn at his feet. By him lies his lady in robes, with purfled and puckered ſleeves, long ones hanging down, her head reclined on a rerull, the hair at the back of her head reticulated with jewels, a coronet and ruff, her hands joined with a book, a lion at her feet. On a ſquare table ſtanding on the tomb, quarterly, 1. a faltire, 2. Gules, fretty, 3. Gules, three lions paſſant guardant, 4. fretty in a canton a flip. On the other ſide, *Manners* quartering *Roos*, three catharine-wheels, and one ſingle, *Eſpec*; an eagle diſplayed, *Tournei*; two chevronels, *Alvini*; *Badlesmere*, *Holland*, *Tiptoft*, *Vaux*, and *Percis*. Their eldeſt ſon Edward in armour, their ſecond ſon John, rector of Helmeſley, in a gown, with long pendent ſleeves, and their daughter Elizabeth, all kneel on the tomb, the eldeſt ſon and daughter at the head of their parents to deſks on pillars, the other ſon at their feet without a deſk. The inſcription on the ledge of this tomb is in raiſed capitals as follows:

"Heare lieth Henry Maners*, Earle of Rutland, and Margaret his wife, daughter to Ra'dulphe Erle of Weſtmerland, which Earle of Rutland died, being Lord Preside't of her Majeſtie's counsayle in the North, the seventeinthe daye of September, mdlxiii."

Over the figures is a canopy of heavy wrought pillars.

On a monument againſt the wall of the South ſide of the chancel, the figures of an earl in robes, ruff, and armour, bare-headed, garter on left knee, long cordon, a bull at his feet; and of his lady in ermine robes, high treſſes, ruff, ſleeves embroidered, thus ⁂ ⁂, wriſtbands puckered cloſe, nothing at her feet, but one daughter kneeling, in a ruff, her ſleeves like her mother's. A deſk between

* Of his two wives, Margaret, daughter of Ralph Neville, 4th Earl of Weſtmorland, died in 1509, and is ſaid by Morland to have been buried at Lincoln; the other, daughter of Lord Hadley, died Jan. 12, 1602, aged 75, and was buried at Lamb [illegible] Heath.

Manners with quarterings, and impaling, quarterly, in a border Sable ingrailed, a croſs ingrailed quarterly, an eagle and child Sable and a ſquirrel. Theſe three coats alſo in lozenges under coronets.

"The Right Honourable and Noble Lord Edwarde Earle of Rutlande, Lord Roſſe of Hamelac, Trufbote, and Belvoyre, lieth here buried. In the yeare 1569 he was ſent into the North parts in the tyme of thoſe civill troubles; there made Lieutenant to Thomas Erle of Suſſex (then Lord General of her Majeſties armie), and alſo Colonell of the footmen, and one of the counſell in that ſervice, he being then but 20 years of age, and wande to her Majeſtie. He travailed into Fraunce 1570. He was made lieutenant of the county of Lincolne 1582. He was made Knight of the Garter 1584. On the 5th day of July, 1586, as chief commiſſioner for her Majeſtie he concluded with the Scotiſhe King's commiſſioner at Barwicke upon Tweede a league of amitye betweene the two realmes. On the 14th of Aprill following, being Good Friday 1587, he departed this life near Puddle wharfe in London, fro whence his corps was hither brought and buried the 15th day of May nexte follwinge. He left yſſue by his honourable wief Iſabell Holcroft, daughter to Sir Thomas Holcroft, Knight, one daughter, named Elizabeth, when of the age of eleven years, and almoſt four monythes, which daughter was maried in January 1588 to William Cicell, Eſquier, eldeſt ſonne to Sir Thomas Cicell, Knight, eldeſt ſonne to the Lord Burghley, then and now Lord High Treaſurer of Englande; by whom ſhe left yſſue one ſone, named William, and died at London in April 1591."

On a monument againſt the wall of the North ſide of the chancel lies the figure of John Earl of Rutland in armour, in his hair, with a coronet and ruff, a mat under his head, a bull at his feet. By him his lady in an ermine mantle, ruff, dreſt hair, falling ruffles, leopard's head at her feet. Between them at the head kneels a lady in ruff, and dreſt hair, and pinked ſleeves, a ſon and daughter at their feet; two more kneel in front, and three ſons in armour, in hair and ruffs. At the foot of the tomb *Manners* with quarterings ſingle, and impaling Or, a lion rampant Gules, quartering Gules ten bezants. The inſcription on this monument runs thus:

"The Right Honourable and Noble Lord John Erle of Rutlande, Lord Roſſe of Hamelac, Trusbote, and Belvoyre, lieth here buried. He ſucceeded his brother Edward in his ſaid erldome and baronnies, and therein lived until Saterday the 24th day of February then nexte followinge, in the ſame yeare, 1587, on which day he deceaſed at Nottingham, from whence his corps was hither brought, and buried on the 2d day of April followinge, 1588.

He was made lieutenante of Nottingham 1587. He had yſſue by his moſt honourable and vertuous lady Elizabeth Charleton, daughter of Frauncis Charleton, Eſq. five ſonnes, to witte, Edward, who died at his age of . . , Roger, now Erle of Rutland, Lord Roſſe of Hamelac, Trusbote, and Belvoyre, Frauncis, George, and Oliver, and 4 daughters, Briget, Elizabeth, Mary (deade in her infancy), and Frauncis borne after her father's death."

On

On the same side with the former monument:

"The Right Honourable and Noble Lord ROGER Earle of Rutland, Lord Roos of Hamlak, Trusbut, and Belvoir, lieth here buried. In the yeare of our Lord God 1595, he began his first travailes into divers parts beyond the sea, as France, Italie, Switzeland, and the Low Countries, where he continued three yeares; after he went Ambassador into Denmark. His Embassage was colmer of the best in the Irish warres in anno 1598. He was made Lord Lieutenant of Leicestshire in anno 1603, being the first yeare of the raigne of King James, in which first yeare he went ambassador from his Majestie into Denmark to the christning of the King's first borne, and was with the order of the Garter to the King there. He married Elizabeth, the daughter to Sr. Philip Sydney. He departed this life at Cambridge the 26th day of June, 1612, from whence his corps was conveyed to Belvoir Castle, and here interred the 22 of July following. He died without yssue, and left to succeed him in his earldom and honours his honourable brother Francis, now Earle of Rutland, Lord Roos of Hamlack, Trusbutt, and Belvoir."

He is in ermine robes, and coronet and armour lying on a cushion; at his feet the peacock. She in ermine robes, ruff, horsehoe cap and hair, her head on a cushion, ruffles, her hands up; a hedgehog at her feet.

Arms. *Manners* impaling *Sidney*. *Sidney*, quartering, 1. a lion rampant; 2. barry Azure and . . . . . on a chief three . . . .; 3. Or, three chevrons Azure, a chief Or; 4. Or, on a bend Gules three . . . . .; 5. per pale Gules and Or, an escarbuncle; 6. Azure, a chevron Or, between three mullets Azure; 7. Gules, three lions rampant Or. *Manners* quartering *Roos, Lyle, Hamlak, Vaux, Tyrrell, Percie*, and another Lion rampant, *Buddlesmere*, &c. Two horses supporters.

Against the wall of the South side of the chancel:

"The Right Honourable and Noble Lord FRANCIS Earle of Rutland, Lord Roos of Hamlak, Trusbut, and Belvoir, of the most noble order of the Garter, Knight, lieth here interred. At 18 years of age he went to travaile in the yeare 1598, in France, Lorayne, and divers parts of Italy. He was honourably received by the Princes themselves, and nobly entertained in their courts. In his returne through Germany he had like honor done him by Ferdinand Archiduke of Austria at his court in Gratz; by the Emperor Mathias, and his court in Vienna; by Count Swartzenburgh, Lieutenant at Javarin in Hungary; by Count Rodolphe Lesberg at Prague in Bohemia; by the Marquis of Brandenburg, the Dukes of Saxonie, and other Germaine Princes in the court at Berlin. In 1604 he was made Knight of the Bath, and married the Lady Frances Pyrr, one of the daughters and co-heirs of the honourable knight Sir Henry Knyvett, by whom he had issue an only daughter, the most vertuous and fairest and the Princess Katherine, now Duchess of Buckingham. In 1606 he married the Lady Cecilia Hungerford*, daughter to

* The Lady Cecilia Hungerford, ob. 11 p. 140, in the Lady Chapel in Westminster Abbey. In Dugd. Warwickshire is engraved a monument to a Lady of that name with a coronet, and a book supposed to be the Lady Cecilia's, wife daughter of Edward Earl of Hertford, and wife to William Lord Hungerford, Lord [illegible] of Farley Castle

the

the hon. knight Sir John Tufton, by whom he had two ſons *, both which dyed in their infancy by wicked practice and forcerye †. In 1612 he was made lord lieutenant of Lincolnſhire, and after Juſtice in Eyre of all the King's foreſts and chaſes in the North of Trent. In 1616 he was made a Knight of the moſt noble order of the Garter. In the year 1616 he was one of the Lords who attended King James, by his Majeſty's ſpecial appointment, in his journey into Scotland. In 1623 he was by the ſame King James made admirall of a navye of his Majeſty's great ſhippes and pynaces, to returne Prince Charles, now our dread Soveraign Lord King of England, out of Spayne, which he happily performed."

He is habited in the robes of the garter and coronet, garter round his knee, ſword, ſattin trunk hoſe and ſtockings, roſes in his ſhoes; the peacock at his feet. One of his two wives is in a robe of ermine, with a coronet, paned purfled ſleeves, and ſmall ruffles; a lion at her feet. The other in a black robe and ruff, high toupee, topped petticoat, ruffles; a half ſpread eagle at her feet.

Manners with quarterings; creſt, and ſupporters, two horſes ſtanding.

Two boys ‡ kneel at his feet holding ſculls, and one a roſe. At his head a daughter, in a coronet, ruff, robe, paned ſleeves and ſmall ruffles.

At the foot, on a flat ſtone:

"Francis Earl of Rutland was buried Feb. 20, 1632."

* Henry and Francis; the latter of them died March 7, 1629, and was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey.

† Joan Flower, and her two daughters, Margaret and Philip, ſervants at Belvoir Caſtle, were diſmiſſed for neglect of buſineſs, and various miſdemeanors. This excited their revenge againſt the family; they therefore made uſe of all the enchantments, ſpells, and charms, that were at that time ſuppoſed to anſwer their malicious purpoſes. The earl's two infant ſons, Henry Lord Roſſe and his brother Francis, died ſoon after their diſmiſſion; notwithſtanding which, no ſuſpicion of witchcraft aroſe till ſome years afterwards. They were, however, at length apprehended; and after various examinations before Francis Lord Willoughby of Erſby, Sir George Manners, Sir William Pelham, Sir Henry Haſtings, Knights, and Samuel Fleming, D. D. rector of Bottesford, and other his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid parts of the county, they were committed to Lincoln gaol. Joan Flower died at Ancaſter in her way thither, by wiſhing the bread and butter ſhe eat might choak her if ſhe was guilty. The two daughters were tried before Sir Henry Hobbert, chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, and Sir Edward Bromley, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, were found guilty of murder, and were executed at Lincoln, the 11th of March, 1618. However we may deplore the ignorance of the times, theſe unhappy women could not be ſaid to be innocent, as from the depoſitions of others, and their own examinations and confeſſions, there could be no doubt of their intentional guilt. In ſhort, they believed themſelves witches. Many of the evidences in the different examinations concerning the witchcraft were of Bottesford, and are in the regiſter of that time, ſome of whoſe deſcendants are yet living. Their caſe was printed 1618, 4to; and, 1621, a quarto pamphlet, intituled, "Strange and wonderful Witchcrafts: diſcovering the damnable Practices of ſeven Witches "againſt the Lives of certain noble Perſonages, and others of this Kingdom; with an approved "Tryal how to find out either Witch or any Apprentice to Witchcraft."

‡ Theſe were the children that died by ſorcery, &c.

Againſt

Againſt the ſame wall, on a pedeſtal a ſtatue of white marble, large as life, in a Roman habit, and over it is ſet the arms of *Manners* with the augmentation:

"Here lyeth the body of GEORGE Manners,
7th Earl of Rutland of that name,
Lord Roos of Hamlake, Trusbut, and Belvoir,
which George ſucceeded
his brother Francis in that earldome,
and maried Frances the daughter
of Sr Edward Carey, of Aldenham
in com. Hertford, Knight, ſiſter to Henry
Viſcount Falkland.
He departed this life at his houſe in
the Savoy in the ſuburbs of London,
20 Martii, anno 1641 (17 Car. I.), without iſſue,
and was buried in this place with his anceſtors."

Oppoſite to this, on the North ſide of the chancel, ſtand on a pedeſtal the ſtatue of their ſon JOHN 8th Earl of Rutland and his lady, in white marble as large as life. He is in a Roman habit; ſhe with her right-hand on her breaſt, bearing her robes with her left, and her hair ſtrung with jewels; a large urn betwixt them, and a ſkull at the baſe of it; over their heads two boys in ſtatuary marble ſupporting a coronet over the arms of *Manners*, &c. ſurrounded with flowers.

"Here lieth the body of JOHN Manners, 8th Earle of Rutland of that name, Lorde Roos of Hamlake, Trusbut, and Belvoir, which John was ſonne and heir of Sir George Manners, Knight, ſon of John Manners, Esq. ſecond ſonn to Thomas the firſt Earle of Rutland of that family.

He tooke to wife Frances, daughter to Edward Lord Mountague of Boughton, which Lady Frances his wife deceaſed the 19 Maii, anno Dom. 1671, and alſo lyeth buried here.

By her he had iſſue four ſonns, George, Edward, John, and Roger, three of which, George, Edward, and Roger, dyed young. John Lord Roos, ſurviving his father, ſucceeded him in his honours.

He had likewiſe by her ſeven daughters, viz. Frances, married to John Earle of Exeter; Grace, to Patricius Viſcount Chaworth; Dorothy, to Anthony Earl of Shaftsbury; Elizabeth, to James Lord Annesley; Margaret, to James Earl of Salisbury; Anne, to Sir Scrope How, Knight; and Mary, who dyed young.

The laſt Earle departing this life at Haddon* in com. Derb. the 29th of September, in the 75th year of his age, A. D. 1679, was buried here with his anceſtors the 24th of October following."

No monumental inſcription is yet placed in memory of either of the four laſt created Dukes of Rutland, who are all buried at Bottesford in this county. The entrance into the vault (the Duke's preſent burial-place) is a ſtone [illegible] door, entirely of cedar, which has been brought hither in the preſent year 1789, by the Rev. William Mounſey, curate; under whoſe immediate direction all the [illegible]

* See the Plate delineated by Mr. King, Archæolog. VI. 340.

numents of this noble family have lately been repaired *; and to whom I am indebted for many very intereſting particulars relative to this church and pariſh, and for a complete account of ſeveral other neighbouring pariſhes in the hundred of Framland.

At the foot of the pulpit:

"Here lieth the body of William Hawſon, gent. in memory whereof is erected a monument on the South wall of his death and character.

Here alſo lieth interred the body of Mrs. Mary Anne Hawſon, his widow, who departed this life on the 10th of September, 1701, in the 65th year of her age."

On a pillar againſt the South wall, near the pulpit:

"In memory of William Hawſon, gentleman; to the moſt noble John firſt Duke of Rutland, John ſecond Duke of Rutland, ſucceſſively, a faithful and approved ſervant till the time of their deceaſe; afterwards to his Grace John third Duke of Rutland ſecretary and houſe ſteward till his own. Having acquitted himſelf of the great truſt repoſed in him with fidelity and diligence, to the ſatisfaction of his noble maſters, and with a general good character, he died greatly lamented the 28th of Auguſt, 1740, in the 36th year of his faithful ſervices, and of his age 59."

On flat ſtones in the nave:

"Hic jacent reliquiæ Edvardi Bacon, A. M. hujus Eccleſiæ curati.
Obiit 3° die Junii, ætatis ſuæ 39, anno Salutis 1708.
Virtus poſt funera vivit."

* Mr. Mounſey early in the year 1782 began the repair of the monuments, which took up much of his vacant time for near three years. He was not only the director, but the operator in every reſpect; no workman ever entered the church but himſelf, not even a common labourer for the drudgery. All the carving, &c. was, from the beginning to the end, wrought with his own hands.

We have not been able to diſcover when the rectory-houſe (ſee p. 997.) was built. A part of it now pulled down was a large open hall ſupported by wooden pillars; adjoining to this was a building, part ſtone, and part wood, apparently more antient than the other, but containing nothing remarkable except a very high octagon freeſtone chimney, of good workmanſhip; ſome of which ſtones were very large and ſingle, having a true circular hole cut in the middle for the ſmoke to aſcend. Somewhere in the walls of this old building was the fragment engraved in Pl. LII.

In the whole pariſh are 188 families, and 772 inhabitants. By mentioning the families in every pariſh as well as inhabitants, one may form an average in different places of the inhabitants in a family; and the average deaths at the time will ſhew in ſome meaſure the healthineſs of the place, which may ſtill be compared with larger towns, &c. In Bottesford it has been already remarked, p. 991, that 1 in 36 die yearly. In ſmaller pariſhes round it the mortality is not ſo great; perhaps 1 in 30 or 35 die. From this we may ſuppoſe, that in cities, or large manufacturing towns, 1 in 26, 25, or even 20, may die yearly.

At the North extremity of the pariſh, the three counties of Leiceſter, Lincoln, and Nottingham, meet at a place called *Mr. Three Shire Bushes* (a thorn-buſh in each county), near which is an upright ſtone with the figure 8; at which place, during the perambulations of pariſhes, after prayers by the clergyman, were various ſports for children, but within theſe 20 years diſcontinued, as the incloſures have rendered perambulations leſs neceſſary.

On particular enquiry we find that neither of the Treſhams, p. 996, were rectors of Bottesford.; but a Mr Smith was preſented by the Crown on Dr. White's tranſlation to the biſhoprick of Peterborough; and after him ſucceeded Abel Ligonier, uncle to the great Lord Ligonier.

" Here lieth the body of Mr. James Simpſon, late butler to his Grace John Duke of Rutland, who departed this life Dec. 30, 1753, aged 53 years."

" Ruth Simpſon, wife of Mr. James Simpſon, died in November 1714, aged 65."
This ſtone is ſo defaced as not to be legible.

" Here lieth the body of Mrs. Bridget Dickinſon, ſiſter to Mary late wife of the Rev. Mr. Griffin, now rector of this church, who died Jan. 4, 1727, aged 48 years."

On a braſs on the ſame ſtone:

" Mrs. Mary Griffin, who died Dec. 12, 1769, aged 73 years.

In the North aile:

" In memory of Anthony Ravell, Eſq. He was born at Bottesford, and he lived the latter of his time 32 years in the Leeward Iſlands, and at his death he gave 100l. to the ſchool of Bottesford, to be laid out in land for ever. He died July 3, 1727, at the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher in America, in the 52d year of his age."

" In memory of Leonard Forreſt Towne, ſon of Leonard and Penelope Towne. He died March 17, 1780, aged 9 months."

In the church-yard:

" Here lieth the body of Edward Pearce, citizen and painter-ſtainer of London, who expired in the Right Honourable the Earl of Rutland's employment at Belvoir Caſtle, the 17th day of Auguſt, in the year 1658."

Sub hoc lapide ſepultum eſt corpus Johannis Clarke, obiit Jan. 20, A. D. 1725, ætatis ſuæ 60.

Robert Orſon died in 1625.

Francis White died April 18, 1726, aged 82.

Anne, wife of John Porter, died June 3, 1755, aged 42.

{ Mark Sanſom died Sept. 1, 1782, aged 86.
{ Ann his wife died July 22, 1772, aged 80.

Richard Boldin died Dec. 11, 1768, aged 73.

George Spreckley died Dec. 14, 1784, aged 48.

Mary, wife of Samuel Derbyſhire, died April 27, 1775, aged 43.

Robert Clarke died June 21, 1763, aged [illegible].

{ William Twinbury died March 11, 1759, aged 65.
{ Ann his wife died May 26, 1770, aged [illegible].

Edward Sumner died May 18, 1735, aged 76.

Bridget, wife of John Sumner, died Dec. 19, 1765, aged 69.

Henry Foreſt died June 20, 1731, aged 61.

Frances, wife of Henry Foreſt died April 30, 1726, aged 59.

John Foreſt her ſon died Oct. 7, 1774, aged [illegible].

William Bagſtaffe died Nov. 5, 1725, aged 51.

Francis Bugg died Feb. 28, 1780, aged 73.
Anne Bugg his ſiſter died June 27, 1783, aged 73.
George Sills died July 20, 1769, aged 28.
Thomas Hopkinſon died July 27, 1768, aged 63.
Mary, wife of John Jarvis, died Nov. 26, 1775, aged 73.
Robert Dudley died April 9, 1788, aged 75.
Elizabeth his wife died May 3, 1777, aged 60.
Thomas Dadley died Nov. 20, 1720, aged 61.
Mary Dadley died July 4, 1722, aged 38.
Elizabeth, wife of Joſeph Preſton, died March 12, 1723, aged 58.
William Tedington died Sept. 11, 1766, aged 64.
Elizabeth his wife died Feb. 17, 1733, aged 69.
Richard Winter died Feb. 9, 1777, aged 78.
Henry March died June 20, 1779, aged 42.
John Watts died March 28, 1788, aged 82.
Jane his wife died Aug. 31, 1786, aged 81.
John Bennett died July 11, 1743, aged 47.
William Trotter died Nov. 4, 1741, aged 82.
Mary his wife died Dec. 18, 1708, aged 43.
William Alliſter died March 23, 1779, aged 70.
Anne his wife died Jan. 7, 1776, aged 77.
Mary, wife of Thomas Bailey, died March 22, 1788, aged 52.
William Toe died April 12, 1719, aged 40.
John Summerby died April 20, 1772, aged 68.
Daniel Cragg died Nov. 26, 1772, aged 52.
Thomas Dennis died June 13, 1787, aged 57.
Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Hart, died May 28, 1719.
William Piggins died Dec. 8, 1779, aged 76.
Anne his wife died Aug. 28, 1778, aged 76.
Thomas Caleroft died June 12, 1718, aged 41.
Thomas Bailey died June 21, 1772, aged 71.
Mary his wife died April 20, 1784, aged 70.
William Bailey died April 11, 1782, aged 70.
Mary his wife died Feb. 9, 1781, aged 63.
John Bailey died June 5, 1746, aged 71.
Anthony Roſe died April 25, 1735, aged 59.
William Huthwaite died May 21, 1782, aged 59.
John Sowerd died Feb. 12, 1793, aged 57.
Mary his wife died April 22, 1777, aged 61.
Ann, wife of William Parker, died Aug. 20, 1785, aged 72.
John Bernardey died Jan. 11, 1759, aged 62.
Catharine Burton, died Jan. 19, 1792, aged 45.
John Clarke died Sept. 21, 1738, aged 49.
Thomas Hambleton died April 30, 1777, aged 30.

John

John Read died March 15, 1773, aged 81.
Ann Read his daughter died Nov. 19, 1784, aged 63.
Robert Vincent died June 6, 1775, aged 65.
William Vincent died March 21, 1750, aged 49.
Richard Barnard died Dec. 5, 1762, aged 82.
Elizabeth his wife died July 14, 1765, aged 80.
Robert Lamb died August 24, 1736, aged 80.
Alice, wife of John Porter, died April 14, 1784, aged 54.
Robert Hinds died Nov. 2, 1701, aged 27.
Anne, wife of Thomas Pearson, died May 9, 1773, aged 35.
Jane, wife of John Lord, died June 12, 1751, aged 96.
Thomas Bean died Aug. 22, 1739, aged 72.
Thomas Hitt died July 3, 1752, aged 75.
Goodwith his wife died March 30, 1739, aged 65.
Thomas Greaves died April 27, 1730, aged 65.
Ann his wife died Dec. 15, 1730, aged 61.
Parnam Wright died April 4, 1741, aged 20.
Mary, wife of John Wright, died March 15, 1752, aged 76.
William Bocking died Aug. 3, 1760, aged 57.
Mary his wife died Oct. 25, 1771, aged 64.
Richard Hough died Dec. 29, 1755, aged 66.
Elizabeth his wife died Oct. 22, 1742, aged 47.
Elizabeth their daughter died April 7, 1778, aged 57.
George Lamb died Dec. 31, 1770, aged 27.
Francis Spick died June 19, 1731, aged 40.
Mary, wife of Thomas Bennet, died April 20, 1788, aged 56.
Henry Spray died Nov. 11, 1784, aged 66.

In the body of the collegiate church of St. Mary at Warwick, on the verge of a stone inlaid with brass, with a figure in armour on a lion protumbent, is this inscription:

"Hic jacet Johannes Maners, armiger, quondam serviens nobilissimi Comitis Warwici, & Salisberie, Domini Ricardi Nevyle, & Anne de Beauchamp, unicæ ejusdem comitis prædicti, qui obiit . . . . . die mensis . . . . anno Domini MCCCCLXXXX, cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen."

At his feet,

"For the love of God, and in the day of charitie,
Pray for the soule of John Manners, now cast in clay,
Which lieth bend under this ston for, as ye may see,
Whom Jhu Crist bryngs to Heavyn, into grete blis and lyfe,
Where is everlasting Ryche and never schale be no stryfe,
Who prayeth for his soule God of his grace them send,
Heavyn blyse to be their med at their last end."

PEDIGREE OF MANNERS DUKE OF RUTLAND.

Sir Robert de Manners, of Ethale, co. Northumberland, in the reign of Henry III. from whom was lineally defcended Robert Manners, who married Eleanor, eldeft fifter and co-heir of Edmund lord Roos, daughter of Thomas lord Roos by Philippa, eldeft daughter of John lord Tiptoft and Powes, filter to John Tiptoft, earl of Worcefter, by which marriage he acquired Belvoir caftle, which feat and barony in the reign of Henry III. devolved on Robert Roos, a great baron, by marriage with Ifabel, daughter and heir of William de Albini, fourth of that name, defcended from Robert Todeni who built it.

Sir Robert.
Giles.
Robert.
Robert.
Euftace.
Robert.
Robert.

Robert. William. John. Adam.

Sir Robert, died 1355.
Sir John, born 1354.

Sir John, died 1438. Robert. John. Gilbert.

Sir Robert. John died 1492, buried at Warwick; fee p. 1011.

* Sir Robert = Eleanor Roos.

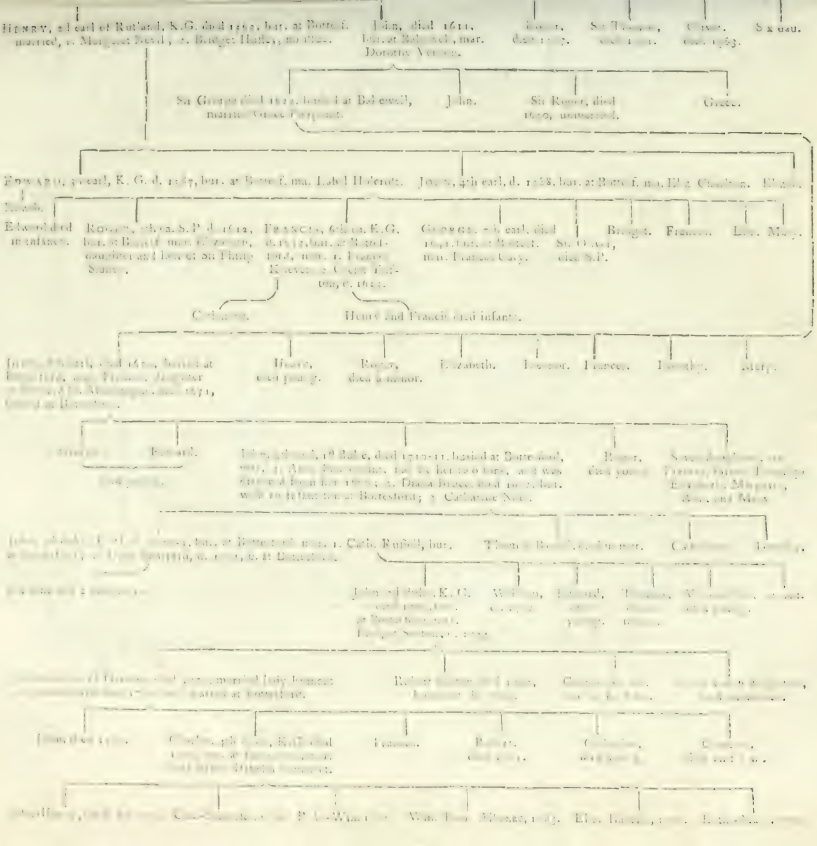
George lord Roos, 14871 knighted 1497; died at the fiege of Terouenne 1513; buried at Windfor. He was married to Anne St. Leger, niece to Edward IV.

Edward. Elizabeth. Dorothy. Cecily.

All married Fairfaxes.

Thomas, 1ft earl of Rutland, of whom fee the next page. Sir Oliver. Anth. Sir Richard. John. Anne. Eleanor. Elizab. Catharine. Marg. Cecily.

* Dugdale's Baronage, vol. II. p. 296.



Succeſſion of the Family of Belvoir Caſtle, ſince the Conqueſt:

Generations.			
	Robert de Todeni (the Norman) died in	1088,	ſucceeded by his ſon
1	William de Albini Brito	....	his ſon
2	William de Albini Metchines	1168	his ſon
3	William de Albini 3d	1236	his ſon
4	William de Albini 4th	1247	whoſe daughter married
5	Robert de Roſs	1285	ſucceeded by his ſon
6	William de Roſs	....	his ſon
7	William de Roſs	1342	his ſon
8	William de Roſs	1353	his brother
	Thomas de Roſs	....	his ſon
9	John de Roſs	1394	his brother
	Sir William de Roſs	1414	his ſon
10	John Lord Roos	....	his brother
	Thomas Lord Roos	....	his ſon
11	Thomas Lord Roos	1461	his ſon
	Edmund Lord Roos	1508	whoſe ſiſter married
12	Sir Thomas Manners, Knight,	....	ſucceeded by his ſon
13	George Manners, Lord Roos,	1514	his ſon
14	Thomas Manners, 1ſt Earl of Rutland,	1543	his ſon
	Henry 2d Earl *	1563	his ſon
	Edward 3d Earl	1587	his brother
	John 4th Earl	1588	his ſon
	Roger 5th Earl	1612	his brother
	Francis 6th Earl	1632	his brother
	George 7th Earl *	1641	his 2d couſin
17	John 8th Earl (Haddon family)	1679	his ſon
18	John 9th Earl and 1ſt Duke	1711	his ſon
19	John 2d Duke	1721	his ſon
20	John 3d Duke	1779	his grandſon
21	John Marquis of Granby	1770	his ſon
22	Charles 4th Duke	1787	his ſon
	John Henry 5th Duke		

In a period of about 700 years are 22 compleat generations; which upon an average make near 32 years from father to ſon, though often reckoned at 25.

* Here the elder branch runs out in the 7th Earl; ſo that the Haddon family are the regular deſcent; and were, before they ſucceeded to the title and eſtate, the 15th and 16th generations.

P. 435. 557. *Braunſton* is ſituated on the hills, on the South ſide of Belvoir caſtle; and is in the hundred of Framland. It was incloſed about the year 1769; and contains about 1900 acres. The produce chiefly oats and turneps.

The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland, and worth about 160l. a year.

The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor, and has every acre in the parish; ſo that the rector is the only freeholder.

On the Eaſt ſide of the church-yard is a ſmall ſpot of ground, where appear the foundations of buildings, ſaid by tradition to have been a houſe of the family of the Hartops, who anciently had the manor.

The number of families in the parish are 47; inhabitants 206; all of the Church of England.

The regiſter begins in 1561.

In the firſt twenty years are 83 baptiſms, 51 burials, and 25 weddings. In the laſt 20 years, ending in 1788, are 142 baptiſms, 93 burials, and 23 marriages.

The church conſiſts of a nave, a North and South aiſle, and chancel. Upon the tower a ſpire, very much reſembling Redmile *, but altogether too ſo large. The arches betwixt the South aiſle and nave are ſemi-circular; and betwixt the North and nave, pointed.

In the tower are three bells, with the following inſcriptions:

1. "God ſave the Church, 1623."
2. "God ſave the King."
3. "Omnia ſiant ad gloriam Dei; gloria Deo ſoli."

As far as appears from the regiſter, the names of the rectors are,

Daniel Gibſon.
——— Colliſon.
Daniel Harding.
William Gery occurs rector in 1649.
John Beardmore, 1668.
Derham Huddleſtone, 1691.
William North, 1704.
Gilbert Charlton, 1731.
Benjamin Halwell, 1739.
William Martin, the preſent rector, was inducted in 1757.

There are no inſcriptions in the body of the church; and in the chancel only a figure, upon a flat ſtone, of a prieſt in his robes, [illegible] of Oxford, 1400; and one of Mr. John Brown, M. A. late vicar of Cotgrave [illegible], who died Feb. 23, 5771, aged 7[illegible].

* [illegible]

In the church-yard:

Edward Willford, late of Stathern, died Sept. 15, 1780, aged 58.
Gervas Cove (servant to the Duke of Rutland 26 years) died Oct. 2, 1732, aged 52.
William Sills died Sept. 16, 1721, aged 73.
Elizabeth his wife died Dec. 12, 1731, aged 86.
Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Sills, died Oct. 17, 1770, aged 60.
William Draper died May 2, 1767, aged 49.
Mary, wife of William Draper, died Jan. 15, 1785, aged 62.
John Clark died Oct. 7, 1779, aged 45.
Ann, wife of John Smart, died Sept. 18, 1780, aged 75.
Dorothy, wife of John Heron, died Jan. 22, 1754, aged 51.
William Barns died March 18, 1778, aged 61.
Susanna his wife died Sept. 11, 1780, aged 64.
John Hoe died April 13, 1745, aged 73.
Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah Steele, died Aug. 22, 1739, aged 16.
Robert Steele died June 7, 1721, aged 47.
William Neal died Dec. 5, 1748, aged 57.
Rebecca his wife died March 23, 1779, aged 73.

Some other ſtones, the inſcriptions not legible.

P. 436. 460. 845. Extracts from the pariſh regiſter of *Broughton Aſtley*:

" William Cotton * was rector of Broughton in 1655, buried anno Domini 1714-5.
" William Cotton, clerk, Feb. 21ſt.
" John Twells was rector in 1715.
" John Twells, rector of Broughton Aſtley, was buried October 28, 1727, and was ſucceeded by John Liptrott.
" In 1727, John Vann was curate of this pariſh."

The Rev. Thomas Greaves is the preſent rector.

Inſcriptions in the chancel:

" Here lieth the body of the Rev. John Twells, M. A.
late rector of this pariſh, ſon of John Twells, Eſq.
who departed this life the 26th day of October, 1727, aged 38."

" Here lieth the body of Dorothy Twells, reliſt of John Twells, Eſq.
who departed this life the 5th day of December, 1745, aged 86."

* Dr. Francis White, a native of St. Neot's, who was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, [illegible] of St. Peter's Church [illegible] in Normandy); dean of Carliſle 1622, and lord almoner to the king; he obtains rect. of Broughton Aſtley in 1627; was advanced in 1628 to the biſhoprick of Norwich; tranſlated thence to Ely 1631. He died in February 1637; and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, without a monument. A man of great learning, a good preacher, and an excellent diſputant and polemical writer. Buckham, Ely, 202. See his publications, Blomefield, Norf. II. 405.

" Here

" Here lieth the body of John Twells, Eſq.
who departed this life the 6th day of September, 1721, aged 62."

" In memory of the Rev. John Liptrott, M. A.
upwards of fifty years rector of this pariſh,
where he lived beloved, and died lamented, April 1, 1778, aged 75."

On a monument in the North aile:

" To the memory of Mrs. Sarah Strong,
wife of Mr. George Strong, of Sutton in Braughton pariſh,
who departed this life May 6, 1727, in the 56th year of her age.

Alſo to the memory of Mr. George Strong,
of Sutton in Braughton pariſh,
who departed this life November 15, 1728, in the 66th year of his age."

Charitable benefactions inſcribed on the wall of the North aile:

Imprimis, Fourteen pounds a year iſſuing out of the lands of John Warner, gent. which he lately purchaſed of George Wright, Eſq. and formerly belonged to the Earls of Stamford, half whereof is received by the churchwardens, and expended by them in the repairs or ornaments of the church, or other charges belonging to their office; the other half is received by the overſeers of the poor, and applied by them towards the relief of the poor, or other expences belonging to their office.

Alſo 25l. given by Lord Keeper Wright and others; and in the year 1772, it was laid out in the repairs of the church, and it was then agreed that the ſucceeding churchwardens ſhould pay 25s. yearly, as intereſt for the ſum ſo laid out, and that it ſhould be yearly diſtributed by the miniſter and churchwardens about Candlemas, amongſt the poor that have no collection.

Inſcriptions in the church-yard:

" Here lieth the body of Richard Bamford,
who departed this life the 17th of January, 1743, aged 48."

" In memory of John Phillips,
who exchanged this life for eternity Feb. 7, 1776, in the 81ſt year of his age."

" Here lies the body of David Beale,
who died Feb. 8, 1745, aged 50."

" Here lyeth the body of William Dawes, ſon of Andrew and Mary Dawes,
who died Dec. 6, 1748, aged 28."

" Here lieth the body of Andrew Dawes, ſon of Andrew and Mary Dawes, who died June 22, 1744, aged 25."

" In memory of William Boſs, ſon of Joſeph and Elizabeth Boſs, who died July 5, 1775, in the 73d year of his age.

With deepeſt thought, ſpectators, view thy fate,
Thus mortals paſs to an immortal ſtate;
Through Death's dark vale we hope they find the way,
To the bright regions of eternal day.
Life's but a moment, Death that moment ends,
Thrice happy they who each moment wiſely ſpends,
For on that direful point Eternity depends."

" In memory of Ann Johnſon, daughter of John and Suſanna Johnſon, who died Dec. 26, 1775, in the 22d year of her age.

My dear Redeemer is above, him will I go to ſee;
And all my friends in Chriſt below ſhall ſoon come after me.
Jeruſalem, my happy home, O! how I long for thee;
Then ſhall my labours have an end, thy joys when once I ſee."

" In memory of Suſanna Johnſon, wife of John Johnſon, late of Great Wigſton, and daughter of Joſeph and Elizabeth Boſs, of Sutton, who died Dec. 13, 1783, in the 61ſt year of her age.

Affliction ſore, long time I bore,
All by the hand of God;
There is no mortal can withſtand,
The ſcourges of his rod.
O Lord! on whom I do depend,
Where mercy doth abound;
Deſiring mercy for my ſins,
To heal my deadly wound.
To thee, therefore, then did I cry,
When dangers me oppreſſ'd;
I call'd, I ſigh'd, complain'd, and groan'd,
Hoping to be releas'd.
Then Death her only balm muſt be,
Since no help could be found;
In hopes to meet Chriſt Jeſus ſweet,
When ſhe's laid in the ground."

" In memory of Sarah Cooper, relict of John Cooper, of Stoney Stanton, and daughter of Joſeph and Elizabeth Boſs, of Sutton, who died Jan. 16, 1783, in the 70th year of her age.

Lord, make us truly wiſe,
To chooſe thy people's lot;
And earthly joys deſpiſe,
Which will be ſoon forgot.
The greateſt evil we can fear,
Is to poſſeſs our portion here."

" In

" In memory of Joſeph Boſs, ſon of Joſeph and Elizabeth Boſs, of Sutton, who died October 14, 1783, in the 78th year of his age.

Vain are encomiums, praiſe is idly ſpent,
On thoſe whoſe actions grace their monument;
Think how thy ſand's, as his did once, now run,
Then ſtrive to live and die as he has done;
For life's uncertain, Death is ſure,
The Saint in Heaven deſires no more."

" Here lies the body of Richard Boſs, baker, interred April 30, 1700."

" In memory of William Hammand, who exchanged this life for eternity, Feb. 2, 1777, in the 63d year of his age.

" In memory of Mary, wife of Mr. Jonathan Tibbalds, who died Auguſt 12, 1771, in the 67th year of her age, in humble hope of a glorious immortality. She was a tender and loving wife, of a meek and quiet deportment, which in the ſight of God is of great praiſe.

Bleſſed are the dead that die in the Lord, for they reſt from their labours."

" In memory of Sarah Tibbalds, daughter of Mr. Jonathan and Mary Tibbalds, who died May 21, 1777, in the 33d year of her age.

She like a tender branch did grow,
But ſoon cut down by Death's ſharp blow;
Let all who do this read and ſee,
Think well upon eternity;
Becauſe it is a certain thing,
God will us all to judgement bring."

" In memory of Mr. Jonathan Tibbalds, who died Aug. 28, 1777, in the 71ſt year of her age.

I am the reſurrection and the life, ſaith the Lord; whoſoever liveth and believeth in me, ſhall not die for ever."

" Here lie the bodies of Zacheus Duckett, gent. born Auguſt 31, 1644, buried June 3, 1721.
Elizabeth his wife, daughter of J. Cooper, rector of Willoughby, born Jan. 28, 1647, buried Auguſt 1, 1698.
Peter his brother, Bachelor of Arts, of Pembroke College in Oxford, and Preſbyter of the Church of England, born May 1, 1649, buried . . . . . .

So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wiſdom."

" In memory of Thomas Weſton, ſon of Thomas and Mary Weſton, who died Jan. 23, 1776, in the 1ſt year of his age.

Here lieth alſo the body of Ann, daughter of Thomas and Mary Weſton. She died Feb. 24, 1780, in the 2d year of her age.

Alſo to the memory of Richard Weſton their ſon. He died March 6, 1783, in the 2d year of his age.

Here lie the bodies of three babes,
Which we receiv'd in love;
We are in faith they are gone to Chriſt,
To dwell with the Lord above."

" In memory of Mary Hill, daughter of Richard and Hannah Hill, who died Auguſt 16, 1779, aged 3 years, 14 weeks, and 5 days.

Beneath, the ſleeping infant lies,
To earth her body's ſent;
More glorious ſhe may ariſe,
But ſcarce more innocent.

When the archangel's trumpets blow,
And ſouls to bodies join;
Millions will wiſh their lives below,
Had been as ſhort as thine."

" Here lieth the remains of Mary, the wife of Thomas Hill, departed this life April 17, 1784, in the 58th year of her age.

With pain and ſickneſs waſted to the bone,
Long time to gracious Heav'n I made my moan;
Then God at length to my complaint gave ear,
And ſent kind Death to eaſe my pain and care;
Then phyſicians could no longer ſave the life,
Of a tender mother, and a loving wife.

Here lieth the remains of Thomas Hill, who departed this life October 26, 1786, in the 59th year of his age.

Reader, who gazing on this letter'd ſtone,
Our fate deploring, thoughtleſs of thy own;
On this important truth thou may'ſt rely,
To thee both Death and Judgement may be nigh.
Oh, let this ſolemn thought, whoe'er thou art,
Find place within, and regulate thy heart."

" Mary Davy, wife of William Davy, late of Scraptoft, who died July 15, 1785, in the 75th year of her age.

When God doth call, we muſt die all,
And leave our deareſt friends;
Die we muſt, and turn to duſt,
The Lord forgive our ſins."

" John

" John, ſon of Richard and Ann Tibbs,
died Jan. 23, 1772, aged 23.

I was but young, and quickly gone,
And now am laid in clay;
In hopes to meet Chriſt Jeſus ſweet,
In him is all my ſtay."

By a Court Roll, taken in 1656, of the manor of Broughton Aſtley cum membris, in which Leare, Thedingworth, Sutton, Princethorp, and Elſton, are included, it appears that an agreement was entered into, Sept. 25, 3 Car. I. for inclofing the common fields of Broughton Aſtley and Thorpe; and that Thomas Lord Grey of Groby (ſon of Henry Earl of Stamford) was then lord of the manor, and Francis White, clerk, the rector of Broughton Aſtley.

By an exemplification of letters patent under the great ſeal of Queen Anne, dated April 15, in the 5th year of her reign, it appears that Queen Elizabeth, on the 15th of April, in the 17th year of her reign, had given to Henry Grave, Eſq. the manor and advowſon of Broughton Aſtley. It appears alſo that about 150 acres of land, part of the above grant, having been held *in capite*, or by knights ſervice, application was made to King Charles I, in the fifth year of his reign, for permiſſion to hold the whole in common ſocage, on ſubjecting lands of equal quantity elſewhere to the tenure *in capite*; the ſame was granted and confirmed by Queen Anne, by letters patent of the above date, under the deſcription of "The "capital meſſuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, and three other meſſuages, "five cottages, five crofts or tofts, and three yard land, arable, meadow, paſture, "and common, with all and ſingular the appurtenances, ſituate and being in Sutton, Broughton, and Thorpe Arnold, alias Princethorpe, in the county of Leiceſter, and in the pariſh of Croft in the ſame county, or in ſome or one of them, "and now or late in the tenure, holding, occupation, or poſſeſſion of Edward "Wright, or of his aſſigns, ſurvivors, tenants, or under-tenants, all which ſaid "meſſuages, &c. did belong unto the late diſſolved Monaſtery of the Meadows at "Leiceſter." The grant is, to "Henry Earl of Stamford, and Daniel Britton, "citizen and vintner of London, and to the heirs and aſſigns of the ſaid earl *."

P. 436. 641. 850. The pariſh of *Buckminſter*, with the hamlet of *Sewſtern* †, is in the hundred of Framland, borders on Lincolnſhire, is very old incloſure, and remarkable for grazing. The whole pariſh conſiſts of betwixt 3 and 4 thouſand acres, belonging in a great meaſure to the freeholders; of whom there are about 30 in Buckminſter, and the ſame number or more in Sewſtern. The manor was in the laſt century the property of Sir Edward Hartop; the manſion-houſe is ruins, and in part converted to a farm-houſe, belonging to John Manners, Eſq. of Grantham, the principal proprietor of Buckminſter, and lord of the manor.

* From the original deed. † See pp. 539. 1[illegible]

The

The living is a vicarage in the patronage of the Duke of Devonſhire (who has no other property there), worth near 700l. a year.

The regiſter begins in 1538. In the firſt twenty years are, baptiſms 81, burials 72, marriages 33; but it is a matter of doubt whether the regiſter of Sewſtern was then included; tradition ſays not; but that they anciently buried at Woolfthorpe in Lincolnſhire. In the laſt twenty years, ending in 1788, are (Sewſtern included) 243 baptiſms, 188 burials, and 51 marriages.

In Buckminſter are 38 families, and 170 people. In Sewſtern 44 families, and 210 people. In the whole pariſh 380 people.

The benefactions to the pariſh are,

William Cheſter, of Knipton, in 1703, gave to Buckminſter 5l. yearly, for two Bibles of 7s. a piece, and the reſt in monny to the poor.

Thomas Bury, of Sewſtern, gave 6l. yearly; 15s. for a charity ſermon on St. Thomas's day, 5s. to the clerk, and the reſt to five poor widows of Sueſtern.

Mary Elſton, widow, in 1725, gave the intereſt of 5l. for the poor in bread, on the day of the Purification of the Virgin Mary.

Buckminſter church conſiſts of a nave, a North and South aile, and three chancels. The North chancel appears to have been a ſchool, and the South riſes a few ſteps, under which is a vault or burial-place long ſince diſuſed. A ſpire ſteeple betwixt the South aile and South chancel, which does not extend further out than the building, but is quite parallel with it on the South ſide. A South porch, over the door of which are three fine niches. The porch and South aile are embattled. The ſteeple has no battlements upon the tower; but is of the ſame ſhape as that of Muſton *. Againſt one of the South pillars, being one that ſupports the ſteeple, and oppoſite the reading-deſk, is a circular ſtone ſtair-caſe, curiouſly carved on the outſide in a Gothic ſtyle; it has no connexion with any thing, but ſtands like a tub againſt a wall, and may be 9 or 10 feet high. Upon it is built a wooden ſtair-caſe of a few ſteps to join another aſcending the tower; but that appears to have been added ſince, and not originally intended.

The appearance of Buckminſter church, I am informed (for I have not ſeen it), is more curious than any in that part of Leiceſterſhire; if not ſo fine and delicate as Botteſford, it is more remarkable, as the make of it is altogether peculiar. Whenever an opportunity occurs of obtaining a good drawing, it ſhall be engraved.

In the ſteeple are four bells, with theſe inſcriptions:

1. "Ex dono Richardi Hartop, armigeri, 1657."
2. "God ſave his Church, 1691."
3. "1042."

* Of which an exact repreſentation may be ſeen in Plate LVII.

4. " All you that hear my mournful ſound,
Repent before you're laid in grownd. 1778."

Joſeph Bew occurs vicar in 1635.
Robert Gale in 1639.
Samuel Dixon occurs in 1641, and was buried in 1695.
John Dixon occurs in 1705.
John Burman in 1717.
Edward Dixon in 1720, and died in 1763.
Edward Heathcote, the preſent vicar, was inducted in 1764.

Inſcriptions in the middle chancel:

Ruth, wife of William Beridge, died June 22, 1739, aged 26.
John Wilkinſon died Oct. 5, 1733, aged 24.
Elizabeth his wife died Sept. 5, 1733, aged 24.
Catharine, daughter of the Rev. Richard Williams, died June 8, 1774.
Thomas Bullivant died Nov. 27, 1742, aged 39.
Ruth, wife of Leonard Bury, of Sewſtern, died April 22, 1702, aged 57.
Leonard Bury, ſenior, of Sewſtern, died April 20, 1770, aged 85.

In the South chancel, over the vault, is ſuſpended an inſcription on wood, to the memory of Dorothy, wife of Arthur Evance, of Sewſtern, who died October 3, 1603.

In the North aile:

" Edward Storer, M. B. died October 22, 1712, aged 71."

In the church-yard:

In the South-eaſt corner are five large ſtones, lying flat and near together, much of the ſame ſhape, ridged down the middle, with croſſes on the breaſt, and without inſcriptions:

Henry Evardine died April 6, 1773, aged 75.
Mary his wife died June 6, 1778, aged 75.
Richard Linney died March 8, 1778, aged 75.
Robert Ward died Auguſt 19, 1779, aged 79.
John Auſtin died April 22, 1760, aged 73.
Samuel Warren died June 10, 1742, aged 81.
Mary his wife died June 27, 1749, aged 79.
George Bell died June 27, 1761.
Elizabeth his wife died April 18, 1758, aged 48.
Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Selby, died Jan. 20, 1767, aged 49.
Sarah, wife of Thomas Marriat, died Sept. 8, 1758, aged 55.

William

William Penford died Jan. 13, 1780, aged 92.
John Penford died April 1, 1772, aged 81.
{ Richard Robinſon died Nov. 22, 1786, aged 79.
{ Ann his wife died Feb. 11, 1780, aged 64.
John Marſhall died June 30, 1782, aged 78.
Thomas Boyfield died Sept. 29, 1768, aged 77.
Ann, wife of Rev. Mr. Hurſt, died July 28, 1778, aged 64.
Joſeph Bartram died Nov. 10, 1734, aged 72.
Jane, wife of John Bartram, died Aug. 15, 1739, aged 28.
Elizabeth, widow of John Bartram, died Oct. 20, 1717, aged 84.
John Clarke died Aug. 22, 1782, aged 66.
William Simpſon died Feb. 14, 1768, aged 63.
Samuel Smith died in October 1710, aged 63.
Rachel, relict of William Adcock, died March 17, 1775, aged 70.
Elizabeth, wife of Baptiſt Prieſtman, died Oct. 98, 1763, aged 67.
John Taylor died July 10, 1782, aged 76.
William Goodaker died Jan. 27, 1784, aged 55.
Ann, daughter of Elizabeth Stranger, died Nov. 9, 1769, aged 19.
Elizabeth, wife of Edward Wallis, died in July 1713, aged 59.
William Thorp died March 18, 1776, aged 67.
Ann, wife of Joſhua Speight, died Dec. 11, 1752, aged 79.
Thomas Watkinſon died Jan. 29, 1767, aged 70.

P. 436. 851. In Plate LV. fig. 1. is a picturesque view of *Cadeby* church, delineated by Mr. Pridden in June 1789.

P. 438. 644. 852. Inſcriptions in *Catthorpe* church-yard:

" John Powers died Feb. 9, 1783, aged 90.

Elizabeth Powers died April 6, 1751, aged 45."

" William, ſon of John and Ann Powers (huſband of Sarah Powers), died Auguſt 12, 1777, in the 22d year of his age.

My days on earth are gone and ſpent,
By a moſt diſmal accident;
Which brought my body to the grave,
But now I hope in Chriſt my ſoul to ſave."

(The above young man was accidentally ſhot in the preſence of his father, leaning againſt a wall, with the muzzle of the gun cloſe to his neck, which went off and lodged the contents in his neck. He lived a fortnight after the accident.)

" Samuel

" Samuel, ſon of John and Ann Powers,
died Auguſt 5, 1765, aged 4.

This pretty lad that here doth lie,
The Lord he ſcarcely could offend;
But yet his days they were cut ſhort,
By a moſt miſerable end."

(The laſt mentioned was ſcalded to death.)

" Mary, daughter of John and Ann Powers,
died April 16, 1779, in the 22d year of her age.

Unto a *falſe* young man's deſire,
Alas! conſent I gave;
That now has brought my broken heart,
With ſorrow to the grave."

(The above ſeem to have been a moſt unfortunate family.)

" Frances, daughter of Jonathan and Frances Phillips,
died October 3, 1753, aged 3.

Now the dear child of life is diſpoſſeſs'd,
Her ſoul is gone into eternal reſt;
With God and Chriſt methinks I often ſee,
The Saints in Heaven, where I hope to be."

Jonathan Phillips died Jan. 23, 1788, aged 84.
Frances his wife died Auguſt 16, 1777, aged 72.
Henry Denny died Jan. 18, 1780, aged 78.
William Tew died March 29, 1785, aged 85.
Ruth his wife died April 13, 1781, aged 77.
Bett Compton died Aug. 4, 1779, aged 24.
John Langham, grazier, died June 4, 1766, aged 75.
Mary, wife of Robert Langham, died May 6, 1773, aged 32.
Elizabeth their daughter died Auguſt 5, 1767, aged 13 months.
Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Ireſon, died April 29, 1762, aged 28.
Emmie, wife of John Ireſon, died March 27, 1762, aged 27.

P. 438. 644. 852. *Clawſon*, or *Long Claxton*, is in the Vale of Belvoir, about ſix miles Weſt of Belvoir Caſtle. It was incloſed in the year 1779, and contains about 3500 acres of land, chiefly the property of about fifty freeholders.

The Abbot of Croxton was formerly lord of the manor; which ſince the diſſolution has been the property of the Rutland family.

About forty years ago a ſchool was founded by Anthony Wadd for the uſe of the pariſh; the income of which was in the hands of Robert and John Garton, Eſquires, as truſtees; and now worth upwards of 40l. a year.

There is alſo, for the uſe of the poor, the intereſt of 76l. raiſed by different benefactors; of which the Duke of Rutland gave twenty guineas, ariſing from a cloſe at Nether Broughton.

Mrs. Anne Kirkby left 20s. a year for the uſe of the poor, out of lands at Long Claxton.

Thomas Doubleday gave the intereſt of 10l. for the uſe of the poor.

The living is a vicarage, dedicated to St. Remigius. It was formerly appropriated to the Priory of Belvoir; but is now in the patronage of Robert and John Garton, Eſquires, impropriators and principal proprietors in the pariſh, and worth near 100l. a year.

The vicars, as far as appear by the regiſter, are,

Thomas Wright in 1602.
Robert Kirkby, 1642.
John Wreay * in 1667.
Robert Jones was his ſucceſſor.
William Turvile, 1728.
Mathias Unwin, 1742.
Afterwards, —— Duke, —— Howell, and Mathias Unwin.
William Chamberlain, the preſent vicar, was inducted in 1776.

The ancient regiſter begins in 1558.

In a period of twenty years, near the beginning, are 331 baptiſms, 194 burials, and 43 marriages. In the laſt twenty years are 371 baptiſms, 216 burials, and 83 marriages.

The number of families is 112; inhabitants 542.

Extract from the regiſter:

" 1654. William Handley, of Claxton, Carpenter, and Judith Hicklinge, of the ſame town, &c. ſpinſter, were married at Barkeby in the county of Leiceſter,

* Correct the name thus in p. 438; where Turvile and Chamberlain are miſcalled *rectors*.

before

before Juſtice Putchin, accordinge to the act for marriage, May 17; publication of the aforeſaid intention being made according to the act in that caſe provided."

The church conſiſts of a nave and two aiſles, a heavy embattled tower (in which hang five bells) betwixt the nave and the chancel, a North and South porch embattled; alſo a North chapel, now uſed as a ſchool, in which lies a large ſtone figure of a knight in compleat armour, croſs-legged, and a dog at his feet; which the oldeſt inhabitants ſay was one *Boſcowe* *, the owner of an ancient houſe near the church, having now nothing remarkable except a moat which ſurrounds it.

In the chancel is a ſmall neat altar entirely of ſtone, in the front of which is this inſcription:

"Deo Triuno Optimo Maximo,
Altare hoc P. anno 1737,
Gulielmus Turvile, A. M.
Hujuſce Ædis Vicarius,
Idemque è Patronis."

Againſt the North ſide of the chancel, an inſcription to the memory of William Turvile, vicar, alſo rector of Harby, and chaplain to the Duke of Rutland, who died the 21ſt of January, 1740, aged 39.

And on the South ſide an inſcription to the memory of Mary his wife, who died the 19th of May, 1733, aged 38.

Both lie in a vault under the altar.

In the nave:

Edward Wright died Jan. 6, 1736, aged 23.
Hugh Stevens died Dec. 31, 1756, aged 90.
John Stevens died Nov. 2, 1745, aged 55.

In the South aiſle:

William Kenderdine died March 15, 1785, aged 70.

In the church-yard:

John Miller died April 6, 1776, aged 33.
Dorothy Henſon died May 20, 1774, aged 70.
Hannah, wife of Henry Guttridge, died June 21, 1772, aged 48.
John Palmer died Feb. 5, 1768, aged 50.

* This traditional account is confirmed by Burton, who ſays, p. 75, "In a North window the picture of an armed Knight kneeling, on whoſe furcoat is, Argent, three bird-bolts Gules; under whom is written, Dominus Willmus Boſon. And in a chapel on the North ſide, is a very ancient monument of an armed knight, lying croſs-legged, on whoſe ſhield are the three bird-bolts."

William, ſon of William Barnes, died June 26, 1711, aged 19.
Robert Hickling died Sept. 21, 1768, aged 78; Elizabeth his ſiſter died Jan. 7, 1756, aged 70.
Mr. Robert Gartrow died Dec. 22, 1747, aged 71.
John Shilcock died Aug. 15, 1769, aged 54.
Thomas Morril died Sept. 16, 1787, aged 43.
Sarah, wife of Henry Holmes, died April 23, 1763, aged 58.
John Holmes died Jan. 24, 1775, aged 41.
Robert Hickling died June 22, 1782, aged 23.
Hannah, wife of John Parker, died Aug. 23, 1777, aged 33.
Thomas Swain died March 2, 1727, aged 61.
James Hanby died Dec. 9, 1754, aged 64; and Mary his wife died Sept. 11, 1753, aged 58.
Sarah Flower died March 28, 1738, aged 56.
William Hall died Jan. 2, 1756, aged 64.
Sarah, daughter of John Marriot, died Nov. 4, 1731, aged 22.
Charles Moulton Hoe died Jan. 24, 1758, aged 26.
Richard White died Feb. 13, 1727, aged 34.
John, ſon of Thomas Rouſe, died April 9, 1770, aged 18.
Thomas, ſon of John Marriot, died Sept. 7, 1747, aged 31.
William Kendal died May 30, 1745, aged 42.
Robert Guy died July 18, 1787, aged 77; and Margaret his wife died May 15, 1789, aged 88.
Margaret, wife of John Rimington, died Oct. 21, 1762, aged 23.
Thomas Rimington died Jan. 21, 1749, aged 35.
Anna Unwin, junior, died Jan. 4, 1764, aged 27.
Matthew Unwin, clerk, died Nov. 27, 1775, aged 64; and Anna his wife died Oct. 11, 1769, aged 64.
Chriſtopher Barker died Dec. 13, 1769, aged 47.
Ann, wife of William Elſey Goodacre, died Oct. 16, 1774, aged 23.
William Hopkinſon died June 16, 1783, aged 76.
Edward Wright died April 25, 1764, aged 76; and Sarah his wife died Sept. 22, 1766, aged 75.
John Doubleday died Sept. 12, 1780, aged 63.
James Muſſon died Jan. 25, 1774, aged 78; and Mary his wife died Jan. 22, 1746, aged 62.
Edward Fawks died Oct. 17, 1751, aged 70.
Richard Guy died June 7, 1736, aged 25.
Henry Moore died Nov. 26, 1770, aged 46.
John Mackley died Feb. 25, 1762, aged 79; and Mary his wife died Feb. 28, 1734, aged 54.

P. 438. For the following valuable particulars of the Hiſtory of CLAYBROOK, I am almoſt entirely indebted to the reſearches of the Rev. AULAY MACAULAY, M. A.

CLAYBROOK is pleaſantly ſituated on the road between Hinckley and Lutterworth in Leiceſterſhire. It ſtands upon the edge of Warwickſhire, from which it is divided by the Watling Street Road, which is interſected by the Foſs Road at a place called High Croſs, about two miles below the church. Camden conjectures, that High Croſs was the ſtation of the Bennones, or Venones, in the time of the Romans. He likewiſe retails the tradition, as does Burton after him, that near the ſpot where Claybrook now ſtands, there was a very flouriſhing Roman city, which in the time of the Saxons went by the name of *Cleyceſter*. If ever there was ſuch a city, it may truly be ſaid, in the words of the Poet whom Camden quotes, *Etiam ipſæ periere ruinæ!*

There are two villages in Claybrook, the one called *Great Claybrook*, the other *Little Claybrook*. The church ſtands in the latter. The pariſh is populous and extenſive. It contains, beſides the two Claybrooks, the village of Ullesthorpe, which is divided from Claybrook by a ſerpentine brook which flows into the Soar; the lordſhip of Bitteſby, and the two chapelries of Wibtoft and Little Wigſton.

The pariſh of Claybrook is bounded on the South and South-weſt by the Watling-ſtreet Road, and by the pariſhes of Willey and Monkſkirby, in the county of Warwick; on the Weſt and North-weſt by Monkſkirby and Burbach; on the North by Aſton Flamville, Sharnford, and Froleſworth; on the Eaſt by Aſhby Parva; and on the South-eaſt by Bitteſwell and Lutterworth. The greateſt length of the pariſh is about four miles; its greateſt breadth, about two miles and a half; and it contains about 4000 acres of land: its diſtance from London is 93 miles, and from the county town 13 miles; the diſtance from Hinckley is 7 miles, and from Lutterworth 4 miles.

At the General Survey made by William the Conqueror, it appears that Fulco held under the Earl of Mellent eight carucates of land in *Clibroc*, which were then worth fifty-five ſhillings, though in the time of Edward the Confeſſor worth only ten ſhillings. There were then nine plough-lands; of which Fulco held one in demeſne, with two ſervants, nine ſocmen, and nine *villani*. There were alſo two knights, with ſix *bordarii*, poſſeſſing five plough-lands.

The diſtinction * of Great and Little Claybrook is very ancient; and may be carried with certainty as far back as the reign of Henry III. Burton traces the inheritance of the manor of the two Claybrooks to Ernaldus de Boſco, or de

* Burton could not ſay with confidence whether the Claybrooks were one or two diſtinct manors. In the act of incloſure, which paſſed in 1733, mention is made of "the manors of "Claybrook Magna and Claybrook Parva reſpectively;" but not a word of the manorial rights. Nor were they mentioned in the Conditions of Sale publiſhed by Langford in 1765, after the death of George Bird, Eſq. (ſee p. 1034); which the Auctioneer would not have neglected, had he conceived the *Birds* to have been entitled to them.

Bois,

Bois *, by whom they were given to John his second son, whose son Ernald † de Bois, in the reign of Henry III. gave them in frank marriage to Nicholas de Heverthum with Emma his sister. Nicholas de Heversham left only two daughters and heiresses; Maud, married to Sir James de la Planch, knight, and Joan to William de la Planch. This was in the reign of Edward II. From the above persons the genealogy of the Lords of the Manor is brought down to the reign of Elizabeth, when it came by descent to Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote, in Warwickshire, who, 17 Hen. VIII. gave it to his son Thomas, by whom, Burton says, it was sold to Sir George Turpin, who dispersed it among the tenants; in whose right (says a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1789, p. 25.) it now perhaps remains, as the parishioners have not constituted any person to hold it in trust for them. But whoever may be entitled to take upon them the manerial rights, it is certain that Claybrook pays suit and service to the court at Weston in Arden ‡, a hamlet belonging to the parish of Bulkington, in Warwickshire, in which there are five hamlets besides. Dugdale takes notice, that in the records he had consulted, Weston had not only the priority in rank over the other hamlets; but that even Bulkington itself was accounted a member of it, "the reason whereof," adds he, "can be no other than that the lord of them all had his manor-house here, where the leet being kept, not only the inhabitants of the other villages met, but from

* The pedigree of De Bois is minutely given both by Burton and Dugdale; whence it appears that they were once a powerful family, and possessed very considerable property both in Warwickshire and Leicestershire in the reign of Henry III.

† There were four Ernalds of this family in lineal descent; and there is a village in this county named Thorpe Ernald, which derives its name from them.

‡ The manor of Weston in Arden passed from the family of Bois to that of Zouch, and thence, through Davenport, Bucknam, and Yelverton, to the Stoughtons; and by one of these, perhaps Sir Christopher Yelverton, the manerial rights of Claybrook were inalienably vested in the lordship of Weston, which had formerly enjoyed the privilege only of holding the court leet. A moiety of the lordship of Weston was purchased by Anthony Stoughton, Esq. about 100 years since; from whom it came to Colonel James Money, of Pisford, Northamptonshire, by marriage with a daughter of the above Mr. Stoughton, whose only son, James Money, Esq. of Fanley near Ross, in Herefordshire, is the present possessor. The other moiety was purchased of Anne Yelverton, only daughter of Sir Christopher Yelverton, Knight, by Sir Richard Samuell, who, in the year 1696, sold it to John Hayward, Esq. whose grandson, Richard Hayward, Esq. is the present owner thereof, with the mansion house, where the court has been constantly kept since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as appears by court and suit rolls now in their possession.

One difficulty, however, still remains. Burton traces the inheritance of the manor, as above, to "Sir George Turpin, by whom it was dispersed among the tenants." It appears also by Dugdale, vol. I. p. 505, that "Sir Thomas Lucy possessed it 17 Hen. VIII. and then bequeathed it to his son Thomas, with remainder to his son Edmund." Thus far appears under Charlecote; but it is further stated by Dugdale, p. 61, that Claybrooke, Ullesthorpe, and Wibtoft, were all members of the manor of Weston in Arden; which arose originally from their having one common owner, Ernald de Bois, whose residence was at Weston; where the leet being formerly and still kept, the inhabitants of the other villages have been accustomed for time immemorial to assemble.

other places both in this county and Leicestershire, which were the Lord Zouche's lands; viz. Clifton, Brownlover, Bulkington, Ryton, and Wybtoft, in the county of Warwick, with Ullesthorp, Claybrook, and Elmesthorpe, in Leicestershire, as by court rolls in Henry the Sixth's time I have seen."

The compulsory process to which the above writer alludes was not carried on against any of the Claybrook people, but against two farmers in the hamlet of Wibtoft, who were made to pay dear for their disobedience. I believe, indeed, that the inhabitants of Claybrook wish to shake off the shackles of Weston-Court; but the fine which they pay is too trifling to render it worth their while to contest the matter, while the issue remains doubtful. Mr. Dicey, the owner of Claybrook-hall, and of a considerable estate in the parish, has never acknowledged any lord of the manor of Claybrook; and whether from prudence or politeness, the Lords of Weston-Court have hitherto waved the demand of any acknowledgement either from Mr. Dicey or from the Vicar.

Little Claybrooke * is a small neat village upon the turnpike road, containing only ten houses, among which are the parsonage-house, and the mansion-house of Thomas Dicey, Esq; which goes by the name of Claybrook-Hall. The lordship of Little Claybrook contains about 430 acres; it was inclosed by articles of private agreement in 1681, and the names of the proprietors of the open fields at the time of the inclosure were as follows; William Byrd, Esquire, the Rev. Samuel Byrd Vicar of Claybrook, William Wright, George Page, and Thomas Page, yeomen, of Claybrook Parva, Frances Bradgate of Ullesthorpe, widow, guardian to her son Samuel Bradgate, Alice Bradgate of London, widow, Thomas Morris of Ullesthorpe, yeoman, Thomas Goddard of Claybrook Magna, yeoman, Henry Morris of Newnham Paddox, in Warwickshire, Thomas and Mary Stretton of Wibtoft, and Richard Baffett.

The following persons had, at the same time, one cow common apiece in this lordship, in right of their respective cottages, William Earl of Denbigh, John Sawbridge, Rice Palmer, Richard Wells, and Jonathan Blockley; all the common and waste ground was claimed by William Byrd, Esquire: and a piece of land, containing one acre, one rood, and six perches, was then held in trust for the benefit of the parish, by the following persons; Ralph Winterton the younger, of Wibtoft, William Wakefield, gentleman, of Wibtoft, John Clarke of Wigston Parva, yeoman, Thomas Goddard of Claybrook Magna, William Webster the younger, and

* "Claybroke Parva est de feodo de Winton, et Johannes Lovell tenet dictam villam de *Johanne* de Bois, & Johannes de comite de Bouhan, & comes de rege per tertiam partem 1 feodi militis." See Burton, p. 71; from an Extract of an old Roll temp. Edward I.

"There were a great many manors in Leicestershire which held of the honour of Winchester, "in consequence of an Earl of Winchester having married one of the coheiresses of an earl of "Leicester. Roger Earl of Winchester, who died in the 45th of Henry III. had a daughter named "Elizabeth, who was married to Comin Earl of Buchquan in Scotland (called Comes de Buchan "in the above-mentioned roll), by which marriage the Buchquan or Buchan family obtained large "possessions in Leicestershire." Ibid.

Thomas

Thomas Short, both of Claybrook Magna, yeomen, William Wright, Thomas Page, John Poole, Francis Perkins, Richard Garret, and George Cowdell. The yearly rent of the above piece of land at that time was eight ſhillings; the preſent rent is one pound nine ſhillings a year, which has been appropriated for upwards of 70 years towards repairing the pariſh church, as appears by the church-wardens books; but by what means it came originally to be applied to that purpoſe, I am not able to diſcover.

When the original articles of incloſure were confirmed by act of parliament in 1733, we find the number of proprietors in this lordſhip conſiderably reduced. Their names were as follow; William Earl of Denbigh (grandſon of the earl who was a proprietor at the time of the incloſure, and father of the preſent Lord Denbigh), the reverend William Byrd Vicar of the pariſh, Thomas Byrd, Eſquire, Thomas Stretton, John Sawbridge, Thomas Sawbridge, Thomas Goddard, Richard Wells, and Richard Groocock, junior. The preſent proprietors, 1789, are Lord Denbigh, the honourable Mrs. Leigh, the Reverend Donald Mackinnon vicar of Claybrook, Thomas Groocock, yeoman, Willam Gilbert, yeoman, Thomas Sawbridge, and ——— Boſs, John Andrews, and Widow Blockley.

The annual rent of the lands and houſes in the lordſhip of Claybrook Parva, including the glebe and tythes, is rated by the overſeers of the poor, in their aſſeſſments, at the ſum of five hundred and forty pounds, ten ſhillings; and the poor-rates amount to a ſhilling in the pound, *communibus annis*.

The lordſhip of *Great Claybrook* * was incloſed by articles of private agreement in 1694, at which time the following perſons were proprietors in the open fields; Baſil Earl of Denbigh, the Reverend Lionel Legat, vicar, William Byrd, Eſquire, Joſeph Proctor, of Coton in Northamptonſhire, Gent. Richard Turvile, of Lilbourn in Northamptonſhire, Gent. William Starefmore, of Frolefworth, Gent. Simon Neal of Dunton Baſſett, miller, John Goddard of Claybrook Magna, William Webſter, William Thornton, John Smart, John Thorpe, Thomas Short, Jervas Heywood, William Frone, John Wright, Richard Baſſett, Samuel Abbot, William Stretton, William Pratt, James Parker, all yeomen of Claybrook Magna, Jane Smart, of Claybrook Magna, Gabriel Sleeth of Gilmorton, and Daniel Wright of Much Aſhby.

When the incloſure was ratified by act of parliament, in 1733, the names of the proprietors were as follows: William Earl of Denbigh, the Reverend William Byrd vicar of Claybrook, Thomas Byrd, Eſquire, John Wright, the daughter and coheirs of Thomas Murral, Thomas Goddard, William Webſter, John Baſſett, the truſtees of John Smart, deceaſed, Robert Prinſepp, John Hackett, William Thornton, Jane Short, and Thomas Short, William Hands, Clerk, the coheirs of Samuel Abbot, John Andrews, William Frone, and Elizabeth Burford.

* "Claybroke Magna eſt de feodo Winton; & heredes Nicholai de Haverſham & Johannes Lovell "tenent dictam villam de Johanne de Boſco, et Johannes de heredibus de Winton, & heredes de "rege per duas partes 1 feodi militis." Rot. temp. Edw. I.

The

The preſent proprietors (1789) are, Baſil Earl of Denbigh, the Honourable Mrs. Leigh, the Reverend Donald Mackinnon, vicar, Thomas Dicey, Eſquire, Thomas Maſon, Eſquire, of Stratford upon Avon, the Reverend John Warden, the Reverend Richard Willſon, —— Prinſepp, Eſquire, of Croxall, Staffordſhire, Miſs Wright, John Haynes, gent. William Gilbert, gent. Mr. Thomas Groocock, Mr. William Martin, Mr. John Martin, —— Nethercote, —— Beamiſh, Mr. Thomas Pridmore, Mr. John Andrews, Mr. John Fawkes, Mr. William Harrold, —— Hanton, Mr. William Sawbridge, Mr. Thomas Nixon, Mr. Daniel Bull, —— Pentord, William Oram, Bryan Ilſon, Thomas Campion.

There are ten acres of land in this lordſhip, known by the name of *The Poors Platt*, which by the act of incloſure were aſſigned to be held in truſt for the benefit of the poor of Claybrook Magna, and the profits to be diſpoſed of among them as the freeholders ſhould think fit. There are likewiſe about ſixteen acres and a half in this lordſhip, held in truſt for the benefit of the whole pariſh, of which the annual rent is nine pounds, twelve ſhillings; which ſum is appropriated to the repairs of the pariſh church, as is alſo the rent of a little piece of land in the ſame lordſhip, amounting to ten ſhillings a year. Theſe two ſums, added to the rent of a ſmall cloſe in Claybrook Parva (of which mention has already been made), make the annual amount of the profits, ariſing from the church-lands, eleven pounds, eleven ſhillings. This ſum is regularly accounted for by the church-wardens, to the veſtry, in Eaſter-week; and it has enabled them frequently to paſs their accounts without being obliged to aſk for a levy, or at leaſt with ſo ſmall a balance in their favour as to have been liquidated by a very moderate aſſeſſment.

The annual rent of the lands and houſes in the lordſhip of Great Claybrook is rated, in the levy-book of the overſeers of the poor, at near a thouſand pounds; and the poors rate is from 1s. 6d. to 2s. in the pound, *communibus annis*; the county rates, and conſtables expences, being included in that aſſeſſment.

Though the two Claybrooks have ſeparate poor-rates and overſeers, they are both ſubject to the juriſdiction of one conſtable; and the land-tax in both lordſhips is collected by the ſame aſſeſſors: the annual ſum paid by them, at 4s. in the pound, amounts to 192l. 10s.

I have already obſerved, that the hiſtory of the manor or manors of the two Claybrooks cannot be traced with certainty lower than the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There was formerly in Claybrook a conſiderable family of the name of Byrd, who, I have been informed, about ſixty or ſeventy years ago, poſſeſſed the greateſt part of both the lordſhips; but whether they were lords of the manor at any time, I have not been able to diſcover; it appears indeed, from the act of incloſure, that the common and waſte ground in Little Claybrook, which the Lords of Weſton Court now claim as their own, was claimed by the Byrd family a hundred years ago: but how that claim came to be relinquiſhed by their ſucceſſors, or at what period, is uncertain. There is a lofty grove of elms cloſe to the Church of Claybrook, which marks the village of Little Claybrook at the diſtance of many miles. This grove, which has long been the favourite reſidence of rooks, and which adds a very ſuitable ſolemnity to the church-yard-ſcenery, is claimed by the

Lords of Weſton Court as their property *; and it is hoped that neither the preſent lords, nor their ſucceſſors, will ever be cruel enough to diſpoſſeſs their cawing tenants, nor ſhew themſelves ſo devoid of taſte as to ſtrip this grove of its honours.

But to return to the Byrds. I can trace this family no farther back than 1681, at which period the repreſentative of it was William Byrd †, Eſquire, who had been bred to the bar, and was a counſellor. His ſon Thomas Byrd, Eſquire, who ſucceeded to the eſtate about the beginning of the preſent century, was a very active man, both in the public affairs of the county, and as a magiſtrate; and it is ſuppoſed, that a good deal of his property in this pariſh had been acquired by means not the moſt direct and honourable ‡. His name is ſtill kept alive in the pariſh,

* See p. 1029.

† It would ſeem from the following note in the Gentleman's Magazine for March, 1789, p. 253, that he was the firſt of the family who reſided at Claybrook: "The manſion-houſe, not the "manor of Claybrook, was purchaſed by William Byrd, Eſquire, about 1670, and enjoyed by "that family till, on the death of George Byrd, Eſquire, in 1765, it was purchaſed by Mr. Dicey." In 1698 William Byrd, Eſq. was fined 5s. for non-appearance at Weſton-Court.

‡ If we may credit a pamphlet printed in February, 1714-15, neither the father nor ſon were then in much odour of ſanctity. In "A Letter from a Freeholder in Leiceſterſhire to a Friend in "London, occaſioned by Mr. Byrd's appearing as a Candidate for that County at the next Election "of Members of Parliament, and by a Declaration of the ſaid Mr. Byrd's," it is ſaid, "his father "was the firſt of the family of any note, who, from a mean pedigree and eſtate, was brought up "to the law, as a barriſter," and from ſome application, little reading, and no modeſty, became thoroughly acquainted with that part of the *Summum Jus* which is deſervedly called *Summa Injuria*. By dry and artful inſinuations he became the *reſult* of the country where he lived, and was made guardian and truſtee for many orphans and widows. How he diſcharged his duty, I need not tell you, *In ore eſt omnis populi*. The character he left behind him, the eſtate he got, the ill thriving of that eſtate, the living evidences, I mean, the widows, orphans, and deluded unſkilful perſons, he wronged, ſhall ſuffice to give you an idea of that; and ſince he is gone to his laſt account, I have choſe to ſpare him here as much as fact would let me. It is ſufficient to let you know, he left this Candidate of ours, his firſt-born, whom in his life-time (knowing his ſmall capacity) he put to a linen-draper in your good city, that he might, at leaſt, learn ſomething, and know how to furniſh the family with Holland, Cambrick, and Hempen, at the beſt hand. But Tom, a deſigning boy, thought better of a country life, and, on promiſe of good behaviour, is ſent for down, and married to the heireſs apparent of a rich Preſbyterian, whom (being deformed, ugly, and ill-bred,) he and his father ſoon diſpatched by their natural moroſity and ill-nature, denying her, according to contract, to uſe the Religion ſhe had been bred in, and ſuch-like practices, though all with an intended deſign. And here I cannot forget, that part of his wife's jointure was made of certain lands our Candidate's father was in poſſeſſion of, by aſſignment from a tenant for life, only to receive the rents, and pay his debts with. By this time, ſee the man his own maſter, his father being dead. And now let us behold him on the ſtage of life, acting his part by himſelf, and left to preſerve an ill-got eſtate, and, what is worſe, with a ſmall ſtock of management, to repair a ſhattered fortune. He ſoon married another wife, whom, by his inſtrum, he was ſoon diſpatched, and ſent her to a place of reſt, where we leave her to make room for his preſent conſort, the worthy daughter of an uncertain father; though, I own, ſhe is likely to prove a very uſeful wife, and his made it appear, that by her proper allurements ſhe can gain him many votes this next election: but I am very ſorry ſhe is no better ſkilled in her other killing qualities, than to threaten her huſband's opponents with making uſe of her fits on occaſion. You have already heard, that Mr. Byrd, on his match with this heroine of his, pre-

tended

parish, under the title of "Old Justice Bird;" and he will long be remembered in Leicestershire, as having been the chief instrument to bring [illegible] to trial [illegible] hanging

[illegible] to have [illegible] per annum, and that he [illegible], knowing the death, [illegible] on purpose to get [illegible] his daughter, and promising [illegible] by letter of Mr. Lyde's friend was paid, [illegible] clear. As to the gentleman's [illegible] Assembly of the House of Commons, [illegible] for nobody here can find it out. His whole rent-roll, as I am credibly informed, amounts at the [illegible] but to 300*l.* per annum; and if the money [illegible] forfeiture, with costs, he has borrowed [illegible] and upwards; then the world may judge, if, when he has taken the oath prescribed by the late qualification act, he will not be fitter for the pillory, than to make a senator of. But this is the very man in his own principles, *mare liquet*, &c. And was he like Esop's crow, to be fitted of other birds feathers, he would not have enough left to cover his nakedness, but appear as he is, like a cuckow in the winter. Nay, I can assure you, that his fate is at a crisis; and if he loses his election now, before the Whigs can use him again for that purpose, in all visible probability he must become a gud-bird. As to his wit and learning, all the world knows he never had any, but what, like the moon by her light, he has borrowed or stole from others. When the late Whiggish ministry made him a justice of the peace, he let us see he could expound acts of parliament to a hair's breadth, and turn them dextrously to his own ends; for his opinion, (that is) his noise and impudence, was always to serve his votaries and friends, as he calls them. And I myself, at an assembly of Justices, heard a woman, who had a controversy depending, challenge him with a promise of that nature made to her husband, in consideration of a vote the poor man had been persuaded by him to give for his interest. Even all that his own friends can say is, "That he is the most improved man they ever knew, and that he has overcome a natural incapacity to wit and learning very much:" The true English of which is, "He has commenced wife on purpose to serve them." And, if you will believe them, has for this purpose received the gift of their own inspiration. *O mirum Jane!* But it will soon appear, that this is but one continued act of his folly, and more an argument of his ignorance than prudence; for, if he fails of this project, his fortune, character, nay, and his person too, will, upon casting up his accounts, be found much the worse for it: and if by perjury he must qualify himself, his soul will be found a partner in the sufferings. If I should call him a buffoon, a fool, a pack-horse to the faction, I should not miscall him; and that would be sufficient to give the discerning part of the world an idea of what sense and judgement he can be master of. But I will give you, *in puris naturalibus*, a declaration he has made on this occasion, in which, no doubt, he has exerted his utmost oratory and rhetorick; yet, for all that, he still appears in his own colours, (viz.) a *purus Naturalis*. It follows in these words: "Whereas there has been several false reports spread abroad, with design to injure my reputation, and affrighten my friends from giving me a single vote at the next election; I hereby affirm, that they are all forged by my enemies. That relating to my not being qualified, I defie any one to prove. That my Lord Duke of Rutland's friends and tenants will not generally give me a single vote, is also forged. That his Grace the Duke of Rutland is not Lord-Lieutenant, and custos rotulorum, is also raised to terrify my friends, as if I should not be in a capacity to serve my country as a Justice of the peace; but that I am, and several other gentlemen, who will be found ready to serve their country in that station, will very quickly appear, by their being sworn into that post in this hundred of Guthlaxton, wherein I live. There will be three gentlemen that will act to serve their country, that have not of late had the honour to do so, besides myself. I affirm all above-mentioned to be true.

THOMAS BIRD."

bouring clergyman of the name of Paul, who was executed for high-treaſon in the reign of George the Firſt; and a ſhort ſketch of that unfortunate man's life, with a view of his conduct and behaviour at the cloſe of it, may not be unacceptable.

The

Very elegant truly! But here I muſt aſk Dr Garth's pardon, whilſt I uſe his words to his brother Wing:

"Aſſes and owls unſeen themſelves betray,
"When one pretends to hoot, the others bray."

Would any man, but this, be deluded to betray his ſenſes at this rate? would any man, but himſelf, be complimented, flattered, and drawn into a deſire of conſpicuity, only to make himſelf the more notorious fool? In compaſſion to the man, I ſpeak; and if he has not eyes to ſee, let him have ears to hear; though I am afraid he will want ſenſe to underſtand; that he, as a perſon tied down by no principles of honour, honeſty, religion, law, or government, as a man, no oaths can bind; a perſon reſolute to execute, too blind to foreſee, or, if he could, too weak to judge of their aims and ends; is thought the fitteſt perſon the party could chooſe, to do the work they have in hand. But let him know, that if, after all the money he has had of them for this purpoſe, he ſhould fail of being their tool this way, his very friends will forſake and ſcorn him, his enemies will the more deride him, he will become the property of fawning ſycophants, and the laughing-ſtock of deriding paraſites. This I ſpeak the more warmly of him, becauſe I know, that neither his character, parts, or eſtate, can carry him through the world without the help of other people. But to deſcend to the Declaration; had I, when a ſchool-boy, ſaid, "there has been ſeveral falſe reports," inſtead of being ſworn into the poſt of a Juſtice, I had been tyed to the whipping-poſt, for abuſing the grammar. Again, "there will be three gentlemen that will act," is ſuch a tautology, nobody but Mr. Byrd would be guilty of, and afterwards dare to aſk a man of ſenſe to aſſiſt him in being a Senator of England. And, if he is choſen, we may with ſhame ſay with Virgil,

"O Cives, Cives, quæ vos dementia cepit?"

I purpoſely paſs over the other faults; and aſſure you, I have mended ſeveral falſe ſpellings of the originals, that I may the ſooner come to the ſcope and deſign of this notable Declaration; by which you may ſee, if he has any meaning at all, it is by inuendos, to terrify the country, and let them know, that they who do not vote for him ſhall not ſhare any part of his juſtice, when he is ſworn into the new poſt he talks of; and they that know this very uſeful perſon ſo well as I, may eaſily diſcern his lying aſſertion, that he is in a capacity to ſerve his country, is but foreſtalling that little ſtock of juſtice his laſt commiſſion left him. Poor man! I pity him and his country; for it is ſelf-evident, that it is out of his power to ſerve any body honourably, candidly, and ingenuouſly. But what is more wondered at, is, that he ſhould ſo freely uſe the name of that honourable perſon, the Duke of Rutland, and make him a ſtep to his ambition, by proſtituting, in his own fawning language, that noble gentleman's name and commiſſion to his vile ends and deſigns. Sure, a man of quality and diſtinction, who, by himſelf and his anceſtors, has had a great intereſt in the affairs of this nation, and been honourably concerned in all its fortunes, changes, and revolutions, ever ſince the Normans firſt conquered it, could not, if rightly informed, and at the ſame time looked with honour upon his line of anceſtry, become ſo familiar with this up-ſtart candidate, and tamely let his name, and the honourable employment he is thought worthy to be entruſted with, be made ſubſervient to ſo mean an uſurper. I ſhall only obſerve to you further, that our Candidate is well ſkilled in terms of art, as appears by his calling a commiſſion of the peace "a poſt:" and I cannot but pity our country, whilſt it is like to have ſo meer a poſt as this for its diſpenſer of juſtice; though, as the phraſe is, of two evils chooſe

the

The reverend William Paul * was born at Little Ashby, a village within two miles of Claybrook, in 1678. His father, Mr. John Paul, had a freehold estate in the parish of Ashby, of about seventy pounds a year, and was a man of very reputable character. His mother was daughter to Mr. Barfoot, of Street Fields, in Warwickshire. They had five children, of whom William was the eldest. He was indebted for the first rudiments of his learning to the reverend Mr. Thomas Seagrave, rector of a neighbouring village, called Leir. About the year 1697 he was removed to Rugby school in Warwickshire, where he remained for near two years, under the care of Mr. Holyoak, the master. From thence he went to Cambridge, and was admitted a sizar of St. John's College in 1698. He was afterwards made a scholar of that society, and took his Batchelor of Arts degree in 1701. Soon after which he went into orders, and in 1705 became M. A. His first appointment was the curacy of Carlton Curlieu, near Market Harborough in Leicestershire; and he was at the same time chaplain to Sir Geoffry Palmer. From thence he went to Tamworth in Staffordshire, where he was curate, and usher of the free-school. After having spent some time there, he removed to Nun Eaton in Warwickshire, where he continued, as curate to Mr. Foxcraft, till 1709, when the bishop of Oxford presented him to the vicarage of Orton on the Hill, in Leicestershire, where he was instituted May 5.

He went, with a Mr. Gascoigne and others, to meet the Rebels when they were at Preston, in Lancashire; and I have been informed, that, on the Sunday before he went off, he preached a sermon in his own church from the following text: "Thus saith the Lord God, remove the diadem, and take off the crown; exalt him

the least: and, on second thoughts, we had as good compound, by leaving him any post here, to keep him out of the House of Commons; for should he be there, I consider, when he is taught, like a Parrot, to say Yea and No, he may do the nation more mischief by these two monosyllables than all his elaborate noise and nonsense is capable of doing in this country. According to your desire of news, I have sent you the account above, and shewn you our new presumptive Candidate, as well as my insufficient hand could draw him: but I am always easy when I write to you, because I know you good enough to forgive all my inabilities. I shall conclude in assuring you, that Sir Jeoffery Palmer, and Sir Thomas Cave, our other Candidates, are men of unblemished reputation, both well descended, of ample fortunes, and such as will never see the landed interest go to wreck, if their voices can prevent it. They are gentlemen of thought, reason, and understanding; both their integrities have already been tried in Parliament; and the honour and resolution of each of them is conspicuous to all the world. How blind then we should be, and worst an odium we should cast on ourselves, to leave either of these worthy gentlemen, and choose to be represented by an owl, I leave you and all the world to judge.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

T. W."

* Some particulars of this extraordinary person have been already given in p. 517; which are unavoidably repeated in this enlarged account of him, taken from a pamphlet of the time, intituled, "Matter of Fact: being a short, but true Account of the Birth, Education, and Ordination of William Paul, Clergyman, who was executed for High Treason, July the 13th, 1716. "Containing several original Letters concerning his Trial and Condemnation; with his Petition "to His Majesty King George, and the Lord Chief Justice, for his Life. By one that knew him before, and at the Time of his Commitment in Newgate. With an Appendix."

1 "that

"that is low, and abaſe him that is high: I will overturn, overturn, overturn, and "it ſhall be no more, until he come whoſe right it is, and I will give it him." Ezekiel xxi. 26. 27.

On his way to Preſton, he was ſeized by Major Bradſhaw, and one Matthews, a Clergyman; but was ſet at liberty again by Colonel Noel, a juſtice of the peace in that county. After this he went to Preſton, where, it is ſaid, that he read prayers to the Rebels three days together in the pariſh church, and prayed for the Pretender by the name of "King James the Third." Juſt before King George's troops inveſted that town, he made his eſcape; and only calling in Leiceſterſhire by the way, he came to London, and diſguiſed himſelf in coloured cloaths, a laced hat, a long wig, and a ſword by his ſide. In this diſguiſe he was accidentally met, and recognized by the above-mentioned Thomas Byrd, Eſquire, who took him priſoner, and carried him before Lord Townſhend, by whom, after a ſhort examination, in which he would confeſs nothing, he was committed to the cuſtody of a meſſenger, and about a fortnight after was ſent to Newgate. On the 15th of June, 1716, he was brought to trial before the Judges in Weſtminſter-Hall, having been arraigned on the 31ſt of May, and pleaded Not guilty; but when he appeared at the bar to take his trial, before the jury were ſworn, he retracted his former plea, and pleaded Guilty. In mitigation of his crime, he alledged, that he had never taken the oaths to King George, and that, when he was among the Rebels, he diſapproved of many of their proceedings, and had taken the firſt opportunity to get away, which he actually did before the action at Preſton. However, he would not inſiſt on that, but threw himſelf on the King's mercy, ſincerely repenting of his fault, and begged the interceſſion of the Court in his favour. After this, his plea being recorded, he received ſentence of death as in caſes of high treaſon; in purſuance of which ſentence, he was on the 13th of July following drawn on a ſledge from Newgate to Tyburn. He went to the place of execution in the canonical habit of the Church of England; a circumſtance which greatly affected the ſpectators, and excited their ſympathetic feelings exceedingly in his favour. When he was removed into the cart, he began to read a ſpeech, vindicating the principles for which he was about to ſuffer, and containing ſevere reflections upon the Revolution; but he had not proceeded far, before he was interrupted by ſome of the by-ſtanders, who told him, that was not a place to preach up rebellion and ſedition; upon which he ſtopped, and delivered his ſpeech to the Sheriffs, which was afterwards publiſhed, and which is here extracted from an authentic Diary of the Times *.

"Good People!

"I am juſt going to make my appearance in the other world, where I muſt give an account of all the actions of my paſt life. And though I have endeavoured to make my peace with God, by ſincerely repenting of all my ſins; yet, foraſmuch as ſeveral of them are of a public nature, I take it to be my duty to declare here, in the face of the world, my hearty abhorrence and deteſtation of them. And

* The Hiſtorical Regiſter for the year 1717.

firſt

firſt I aſk pardon of God and the King, for having violated my Loyalty, by taking moſt abominable oaths in defence of Uſurpation, againſt my lawful Sovereign King James the Third.

" And as I aſk pardon of all perſons whom I have injured or offended, ſo I do eſpecially deſire forgiveneſs of all thoſe whom I have ſcandalized by pleading guilty. I am ſenſible that it is a baſe and diſhonourable action; that it is inconſiſtent with my duty to the King, and an entire ſurrender of my loyalty; human frailty, and too great a deſire of life, together with the perſuaſions of ſeveral who pretended to be my friends, were the occaſion of it.

" I truſt God, of his infinite mercy, upon my ſincere repentance, has forgiven me; and I hope all good Chriſtians will. You ſee, my countrymen, by my habit, that I die a ſon, though a very unworthy one, of the Church of England. But I would not have you think that I am a member of the Schiſmatical Church, whoſe Biſhops ſet themſelves up in oppoſition to thoſe Orthodox Fathers who were unlawfully and invalidly deprived by the Prince of Orange. I declare that I renounce that communion, and that I die a dutiful and faithful member of the Nonjuring Church, which has kept itſelf free from Rebellion and Schiſm, and has preſerved and maintained true orthodox principles, both as to Church and State. And I deſire the Clergy, and all members of the Revolution Church, to conſider what bottom they ſtand upon, when their ſucceſſion is grounded upon an unlawful and invalid deprivation of Catholic Biſhops; the only foundation of which deprivation is a pretended Act of Parliament.

" Having aſked forgiveneſs for myſelf, I come now to forgive others. I pardon thoſe who, under the notion of friendſhip, perſuaded me to plead guilty. I heartily forgive all my moſt inveterate enemies, eſpecially the Elector of Hanover, my Lord Townſhend, and all others who have been inſtrumental in promoting my death! Father, forgive them! Lord Jeſus, have mercy upon them! and lay not this ſin to their charge!

" The next thing I have to do, Chriſtian friends, is to exhort you all to return to your duty. Remember that King James the Third is your only rightful Sovereign by the laws of the land and the conſtitution of the kingdom; and therefore, if you would perform the duty of juſtice to him which is due to all mankind, you are obliged in conſcience to do all you can to reſtore him to his Crown; for it is his right, and no man in the world beſides himſelf can lawfully claim a title to it; and as it is your duty to ſerve him, ſo it is your intereſt, for till he is reſtored the nation can never be happy. You ſee what miſeries and calamities have befallen theſe kingdoms by the Revolution; and I believe you are now convinced by woeful experience, that ſwerving from God's laws, and thereby putting yourſelves out of his protection, is not the way to ſecure you from thoſe evils and misfortunes which you are afraid of in this world. Before the Revolution, you thought your religion, liberties, and properties, in danger; and I pray you to conſider how you have preſerved them by rebelling. Are they not infinitely more precarious than ever? Who can ſay he is certain of his life or eſtate, when he conſiders the proceedings of the preſent Adminiſtration? And as for your Religion, is it not certain, that the Revolution,

nation, inſtead of keeping-out Popery, has let-in Atheiſm? Do not Hereſies abound every day? and are not the teachers of falſe doctrines patronized by the great men in the Government? This ſhews the kindneſs and affection they have for the Church: and, to give you another inſtance of their reſpect and reverence for it, you are now going to ſee a Prieſt of the Church of England murdered for doing his duty; for it is not me they ſtrike at ſo particularly, but it is through me that they would wound the prieſthood, bring a diſgrace upon the Gown, and a ſcandal upon my ſacred function; but they would do well to remember that he who deſpiſes Chriſt's Prieſts, deſpiſes Chriſt; and who deſpiſes him, deſpiſes him that ſent him.

"And now, beloved, if you have any regard to your country, which lies bleeding under theſe dreadful extremities, bring the King to his juſt and undoubted right; that is the only way to be freed from theſe misfortunes, and to ſecure all thoſe rights and privileges which are in danger at preſent. King James has promiſed to protect and defend the Church of England; he has given his royal word to conſent to ſuch laws which you yourſelves ſhall think neceſſary to be made for its preſervation; and his Majeſty is a Prince of that juſtice, virtue, and honour, that you have no manner of reaſon to doubt the performance of his royal promiſe. He ſtudies nothing ſo much as how to make you all eaſy and happy; and whenever he comes to his kingdom, I doubt not but you will be ſo.

"I ſhall be heartily glad, good people, if what I have ſaid has any effect upon you, ſo as to be inſtrumental in making you perform your duty. It is out of my power now to do any thing more to ſerve the King, than by employing ſome of the few minutes I have to live in this world, in praying to Almighty God, to ſhower down his bleſſings ſpiritual and temporal upon his head, to protect him and reſtore him, to be favourable to his undertaking, to proſper him here, and to reward him hereafter. I beſeech the ſame Infinite Goodneſs to peſerve and defend the Church of England, and to reſtore it to all its juſt rights and privileges. And laſtly, I pray God, have mercy upon me, pardon my ſins, and receive my ſoul into his everlaſting kingdom, that with the Patriarchs, Prophets, Apoſtles, and Martyrs, I may praiſe and magnify him for ever and ever. Amen.

"As to my body, brethren, I have taken no manner of care of it; for I value not the barbarous part of the ſentence of being cut down and quartered. When I am once gone, I ſhall be out of the reach of my enemies; and I wiſh I had quarters enough to ſend to every pariſh of the kingdom, to teſtify that a Clergyman of the Church of England was martyred for being loyal to his King *.

WILLIAM PAUL; *July* 13, 1716."

I have heard that "Parſon Paul," as he is commonly called, was betrayed by Mr. Byrd into the hands of his enemies under the maſk of friendſhip; but of this I have no evidence further than vague report. Whether the report be founded in truth or not; the active part which that gentleman took in bringing Mr. Paul to

* On the 23d of July, 1716, was publiſhed a pamphlet, intituled, "The Thanks of an honeſt "Clergyman for Mr. Paul's Speech at Tyburn, July the 13th, 1716."

trial

trial hath powerfully contributed to affix a laſting ſtigma to the name of "old "juſtice Byrd," in this neighbourhood. To bring a traytor to juſtice, however, was certainly his duty, both as a magiſtrate and a good citizen; but Mr. Byrd appears to have rendered himſelf ſo unpopular in other reſpects, that his neighbours in Leiceſterſhire were far from being diſpoſed to put a favourable conſtruction upon any part of his conduct. There is a great propenſity in the bulk of mankind, to "ſnatch the balance and the rod" from the hands of divine juſtice; and accordingly it is a common ſaying in this neighbourhood, "that the Byrd family* have "never proſpered ſince Parſon Paul was hanged." A conſiderable part of their eſtate in this pariſh, together with the manſion-houſe, was ſold by George Byrd, ſon of the above-mentioned Thomas, to Cluer Dicey, Eſquire, whoſe ſon is the preſent proprietor. The reſt of their property was purchaſed by Lord Leigh, and others. There is no branch of the family now remaining in Leiceſterſhire, nor elſewhere, as far as I have been able to learn.

The village of *Ulleſthorpe*†, which, Burton tells us, was formerly called Oleſthorp‡, ſtands upon a riſing ground to the eaſt of Claybrook, at almoſt half a mile diſtance, and it contains conſiderably more than a third part of the population of the whole pariſh. This manor was anciently held under the Lord Moubrey by the Clintons. In the reign of Edward I. William de la Zouch, William de Bereford, and Simon Purefey, held lands here. In 7 Henry VI. George Burneby was Lord of the Manor.

The manor of Ulleſthorpe, I am informed, is now, 1789, the property of the Rev. Mr. Wigley, of Worceſterſhire, father of the Recorder of Leiceſter. It

* The following extracts from Cleybrook regiſter relate to this family:

"Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Byrd, gent. was buried the 6th of May, 1706.

"December 8, 1710. Baptized an infant of Thomas Byrd, Eſq. and Catharine his wife; the name William.

"April 22, 1710. Buried Frances, relict of William Byrd, Eſq.

"January 19, 1711. Baptized an infant of Thomas Byrd, gent. and Catherine his wife; the name Catherine.

"January 17, 1711. Buried Catherine, a child of Thomas Byrd, gent.

"Baptized, Feb. 17, 1712, an infant of Thomas Byrd, gent. and Catherine his wife; the name John.

"Jan. 5, 1713. Baptized an infant of Thomas Byrd and Catherine his wife; the name Mary.

"Auguſt 1, 1715. Baptized an infant of Thomas Byrd, Eſq. and Catherine his wife; the name George.

"Dec. 2, 1735. Buried the wife of Thomas Byrd, Eſq.

"Buried, April 11, 1743, the Rev. Mr. John Byrd.

"Buried, May 30, the Rev. William Byrd, vicar.

"March 8, 1755. Buried Thomas Byrd, Eſquire.

"Sept. 9, 1761. Buried William Byrd, Eſq."

† There are near twenty villages in Leiceſterſhire, which begin or end with "Thorpe."

‡ In Domeſday it is called *Uleſtorp*. The value in the Confeſſor's time was 10s; at the time of the Survey 30s. Walter then held under Goiſtred de Wirce eight plough lands, two of which were held in demeſne, four *ſervi*, nine *villani*, and four *bordarii*, who had two ploughs.

would ſeem, however, that the court-leet of Kilby, in Leiceſterſhire, and that of Weſton in Arden, in Warwickſhire, have ſome claims upon the manor of Ulleſthorpe, as the tenants are annually ſummoned to pay ſuit and ſervice to them, the lordſhip being divided into two diſtricts, one of which is required to do homage to Kilby, and the other to Weſton: but Mr. Wigley is called the Lord of the Manor; and he claims and exerciſes the right of letting the waſte lands, and of giving a deputation to kill game.

Mr. Wigley's property in Ulleſthorpe, which is pretty conſiderable, formerly belonged to a family of the name of Bradgate, and came into the poſſeſſion of the preſent family by marriage. It appears from a Terrier of the glebe lands belonging to the Vicarage of Claybrook, dated 1638, that there was a conſiderable proprietor then in the pariſh of the name of Faunt; and I ſuſpect that it was by marriage with a branch of that family, that the Bradgates came into poſſeſſion of the eſtate which now belongs to Mr. Wigley. The ground I have for this conjecture is the following inſcription, upon a grave-ſtone in the chancel of Claybrook church:

" Here lyeth the body of
Mary the wife of Thomas
Bradgate, Eſquire, daughter of
George Faunt, Eſquire. Obiit Jan.
7th, 1705, ætat. ſuæ 62."

There was an old and reſpectable family of the name of Faunt at Foſton in Leiceſterſhire; but I have not been able to learn whether they bore any affinity to the Faunts of Ulleſthorpe. The above-mentioned Thomas Bradgate, Eſquire, had two daughters, Anne and Frances. Anne married the Rev. Henry Wigley, Rector of Eccleſton in Cheſhire, and formerly fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; ſhe died in September 1731, and was buried in the chancel of Claybrook Church. Henry Wigley was ſucceeded in the eſtate by his ſon Edward, who was a Phyſician, and practiſed many years at Leiceſter: he had retired from buſineſs ſome years before his death, and lived at the manſion-houſe in Ulleſthorpe, which is now occupied by a farmer, and is faſt haſtening to decay *. Dr.

* In this houſe there ſtill remain the following old portraits, many of them very good:

1. King Edward VI.

2. A Nobleman, on board, half length, with cap and feather; a chain round his neck, with an agnus at the end of it; a laced jacket with long ſleeves; his hands folded.

3. A man with a band on; a book in his hand, on which is written " Jerſey;" and this motto, " Impavidus vitâ fata ſequor."

4. A lady, on board; the hair hanging down looſe, ornamented at top with a row of drops, reſembling pearls; large ear-rings; a necklace; her neck expoſed, and looſe flowing robes.

5. A lady on canvas, half length.

6. A lady, half length; her hair flowing down in large buſhy curls; her lips thick, noſe rather flat; a large bunch of ear-rings on each ſide, tied with ribbands; a necklace; a ſcarlet robe flowing over her ſhoulders; her left arm raiſed up to her breaſt, and adorned with a bracelet and two rings.

6 7. A

Dr. Wigley died in 1751; and was buried in St. Margaret's Church at Leicester, where his firſt wife had been buried, in memory of whom there is a monument with the following inſcription:

"Hic jacet Anna,
Uxor Edwardi Wigley, M. D.
Quæ cum indole eximiâ,
Et fide erga Deum inſigni,
Virtutum omnium feraci,
In nuptum exornâſſet vitam:
Ne quid tam charæ ſuperis animæ deeſſet,
Omnem conjugii vicem,
Pietate & ſtudio in ſuos,
Paucis heu! annis,
(Pro ſorte humana)
Explevit.
Obiit jmo Maii, A. D. 1731.
Devenit Maritus, A. D. 1751."

Dr. Wigley's memory is ſtill revered in the pariſh; for during his reſidence in it he went about continually doing good, and exerting his medical ſkill *gratis* among the poor. The preſent proprietor is the ſon of that Gentleman.

I obſerved that Mr. Bradgate had another daughter named Frances: ſhe became the wife of Roger Smith Eſquire, of Frolefworth, a village within two miles of Claybrook, eldeſt brother of John Smith, Eſq. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, and grandſon of Sir Roger Smith, Knight. This Lady died in the year 1729, aged 74; and there is a monument erected to her memory in the pariſh church of Frolefworth, which informs us that ſhe and her huſband lived together 57 years; and that ſhe had many children, of whom Roger, Mary, Olivia, Grace, and Frances, ſurvived her. Her character is given in the following words: "She was very excellent in all her relative duties; if ſhe be conſidered as a miſtreſs, friend, wife, mother, and a Chriſtian, her hopes were full of immortality."

The houſes in which Roger Smith her huſband, and his brother the Lord Chief Baron, reſided at Frolefworth, ſtill remain in their original ſtate, and are now occupied by farmers. The houſe in which Roger Smith lived, which I take to have been the family manſion, bears marks of great antiquity. The Lord Chief Baron's houſe has nothing remarkable about it, excepting its plain and humble appearance, which would beſpeak it to have been always the reſidence of a farmer.

7. A middle-aged corpulent woman, having a necklace.

8. A pair of portraits; one, of a little girl, full length, in a ſitting poſture, with ear-rings and necklace; a ſtring of beads ſuſpended from her neck; the drapery very rich. A ſpaniel is repreſented with his fore foot on her knee. The other is the portrait of a boy, with a neckcloth hanging down at full length, and long ruffles on his hand; the drapery exactly like the laſt.

9. Portraits of a biſhop and two clergymen.

10. A lady, very like ſome pictures I have ſeen of Anne Bulleyne.

11. A ſhepherdeſs, with a beaver in one hand, and a crook in the other.

12. A lady, with a feather on her head; her robes trimmed with Ermine; and the head of a man, with his eyes cloſed, recumbent on her lap.

13. A lady, with her head in an averted poſture; very black hair; "the ſleepy eye which ſpeaks "the melting ſoul;" and two patches, one under the left eye, another between the noſe and lip.

14. A lady, with five patches.

15. An old lady, with grey hair.

16. A gentleman, with a long black wig, a large ne kelief, hanging down at full length, and a Roman noſe.

17. A venerable-looking old gentleman; dated thus, "Ann. Dom. 1693, ætat. 67."

Lord Chief Baron Smith, who was ſome time alſo a Baron of the Exchequer in England, was much attached to his native village Froleſworth, where he has raiſed a monument to his fame, more durable than braſs, and which will tranſmit his name to the remoteſt poſterity, with the godlike character of having "cauſed the widow's "heart to ſing for joy."

Amongſt many other acts of charity and beneficence, he founded and endowed an hoſpital in Froleſworth, for the ſupport and maintenance of 14 poor widows of the communion of the Church of England. The objects of this excellent charity have, each of them, 12 pounds a year, paid quarterly; they live in ſeparate houſes, forming a ſmall neat ſquare. Four of the houſes were built by the above-mentioned Dr. Edward Wigley, and Thomas Boothby, Eſquire, executors and relations to the Lord Chief Baron; and the remaining ten were built in the year 1761 by Mr. Boothby, the ſurviving executor. The paſſenger's eye is attracted by the following couplet, which is inſcribed upon the wall of one of the houſes:

"Who built this Alms-houſe neat, but void of ſtate,
"Where Age and Want ſit ſmiling at the gate?"

And then follows the name of the benevolent Founder, to which is annexed a ſhort ſketch of the nature and deſign of the endowment *. I underſtand that the vacancies in the alms-houſes are filled up by Mrs. Horſman, a Lady who reſides at Bath, and who is at preſent in poſſeſſion of the eſtate which formerly belonged to the Smith

* The Lord Chief Baron, by a codicil annexed to his will, bequeathed the reſidue of his perſonal property for the endowment of the above Hoſpital; and I am informed the value of that property is now ſo conſiderably improved, that it is expected the Truſtees will ſoon be enabled to add a few more houſes. The Lord Chief Baron was the 3d ſon of Roger Smith, Eſquire, of Froleſworth, by Anna, daughter of Thomas Cotton, of Laughton, in Leiceſterſhire: He was born the 6th of January 1656, and departed this life on the 24th of June, 1726, aged 70.

The Lord Chief Baron's eldeſt brother Roger, the huſband of Frances Bradgate, had a ſon named Roger, who was Rector of Huſband's Boſworth, in Leiceſterſhire. The Smiths of Froleſworth were deſcended from Eraſmus Smith, Eſq. of Huſband's Boſworth, in Leiceſterſhire, who died in 1618. His ſon Sir Roger Smith, otherwiſe Heriz, of Edmundthorpe, was the Lord Chief Baron's grandfather, and great grandfather to the rector of Boſworth, who died in 1736; (ſee p. 937). Of another branch of the family we have this hiſtory from Mr. Granger:

"Eraſmus Smith, Eſq. a ſon of Sir Roger by a ſecond wife, was largely portioned for a younger ſon, his mother having brought a very conſiderable fortune into the family. He, in the former part of his life, engaged deeply in the Turkey trade, and became an alderman of London. Afterwards, upon the ſettlement with Ireland, in the reign of King William, he, by purchaſe, acquired a great and improveable property in that kingdom. When the benefiecent and judicious inſtitutions of charity and public utility were ſet on foot there, he gave, for theſe purpoſes, lands of great value. This donation alone would render him memorable as a benefactor. Having bought the manor of Weald, in Eſſex, with a good old ſeat upon it, he, when advanced in years, married Mary, daughter of Hugh Hare, Lord Colrane, by whom, beſides daughters, he had three ſons; of whom the two elder dying without iſſue, his eſtate devolved to Hugh his third ſon, who left two daughters his coheirs; namely, Dorothy, who married John Barry, fourth ſon of James Earl of Barrymore; and Lucy, who eſpouſed James Lord Strange, eldeſt ſon of Edward Earl of Derby. Theſe ladies, in purſuance of their father's will, have borne the name and arms of Smith and Heriz, in conjunction with their own. Hugh, ſon of Eraſmus Smith, Eſq. married a paternal aunt of the late Lord Dacre." See Granger, vol. III. p 404 (where a mezzotinto print of Mr. Smith is mentioned); and Morant, vol. I. p. 119.

family

family in Frolesworth. This estate, if I am rightly informed, she derived from her sister, who was married to a descendant of the above-mentioned Roger Smith, Esq.

The following are the names of the present (1789) proprietors of lands and houses in the lordship of Ullesthorpe, transcribed from the list of the land-tax assessors: Lord Scarsdale, the Rev. Edward Wilson, Henry Wigley, Esquire, Thomas Dicey, Esquire, John Goodacre, Esquire, Richard Warner, Gentleman, Mr. William Perkins, the trustees of land held for the benefit of Frolesworth hospital, William Bishop, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Burley, —— Hodskinson, Joseph Simons, John Gold, William Sawbridge, —— Beamish, William Moor, John Hurst, Joseph Williamson, William Murbey, William Martin, John Blockley, Mary Flavell, Richard Lord, —— Bloar, —— Haines, Richard Proctor, John Scotten, John Smith, William Priest, John Simons, Joshua Foxon, John Barker, —— Ball, Thomas Wells, —— Crotte, —— Sprigs, Thomas Sawbridge, Joseph Hurst, Mrs. Murray, Caleb Smith, William Simons, Robert Jeliffe, John Sharp, John Atkins, John Fawks, —— Garner, Henry Dowell, William Burrows.

The annual amount of the land-tax paid by Ullesthorpe, at 4s. in the pound, is 83l. 4s. 9d. from which it appears that they are considerably under-rated. The annual rent of the lands and houses, as rated in the levy-book of the overseers of the poor, amounts to near nine hundred and sixty pounds. The sums raised for the relief of the poor, during the last ten years, amount to 952l. 18s. 1¼d. The average sum raised for the three first years of that period, was 58l. 10s. 9d. at the rate of 14d. in the pound. The average sum of the poor-rates for the three last years amounts to 124l. 6s. or 2s. and 7d. annually in the pound rent, from whence it appears that the poor rates have increased more than double within the last ten years.

The county rates and constables expences are defrayed by a separate levy assessed by the constable, and an annual 4d. or 5d. levy is generally found adequate to those purposes.

The brook which divides the lordships of Ullesthorpe and Little Claybrook crosses the turnpike road to Hinckley about midway between those two villages; a bridge has lately been erected on that spot, for which, with other conveniencies, the neighbourhood is indebted to the mail-coach.

On the south side of this bridge, there lies a meadow, containing about fourteen acres, and which goes by the name of Baldwin's Green *. This meadow, and the adjoining

* Ten acres of Baldwin's Green belong to the lordship of Ullesthorpe, and the remainder to Little Claybrook. There is a tradition in the parish, that eight acres of this piece of ground were originally the property of two old ladies of the name of Baldwin, and given by them to the use of the freeholders and landholders of Ullesthorpe and Claybrook for ever, to turn their cattle upon the pasture on May-day; and such, I have been informed, was the custom many years ago: but as every freeholder and occupier had an unlimited right of common on the Green, they generally drove the greatest part of their flock of horses and neat cattle upon it on the day of opening, in consequence of which, it was of very little use to any person, and if it happened to be a wet spring, the meadow was soon trampled into a mire, and was good for nothing during the remainder of the year. The landowners and occupiers of Ullesthorpe, having been convinced by experience of the small benefit that accrued to the village from stocking the Green according to

adjoining fields on the north and south of the road, extend along the bottom of a rising ground, upon which the village of Ullesthorpe stands; and from some parts

to the original intent of the donors, came to a resolution, that only a certain limited number of cow-commons should be kept upon it. They are now annually disposed of on Candlemas-day, at a public meeting, in the following manner: In the first place, every day-labourer, or other person in the village, who can purchase a cow, is allowed to turn the said cow upon the green from old May day to Martinmas, paying to the overseers of the poor eleven shillings: and of this class there are seldom more than three or four: after the poor people have declared their intentions, the remaining commons are put up to the best bidder, amongst the other inhabitants of the village. These commons generally let from 25s. to 30s. each, and the money is paid down immediately to the overseers. The annual rent arising from 9 commons, the limited number, generally amounts to about 10l. a third of which is usually given in cash among such of the poor people as do not receive parochial assistance; and the remainder is given in cloaths, linen, or in any other way that is most adviseable, according to present circumstances, among such of the poor as are burthensome to the parish; the winter grass, that is, from Martinmas to Candlemas, is likewise disposed of to the best bidder; the sum given is generally about 20s. or 25s. and is laid out in repairing the fences, or in other improvements of the land, under the direction of the constable for the time being.

The proprietors of Little Claybrook have, for a long time, let that part of the Green which belongs to them to a single tenant, and appropriate the rent (which generally amounts to about 5l.) to the poor-rates; and the overseers account for it in their levy-books.

The only authentic record that I have met with respecting the History of Baldwin's Green, is the following extract from the Articles of the Inclosure of Ullesthorpe, dated February 7, 1725.

"And whereas in and by these presents (amongst the aforesaid lands and premises) is conveyed unto the said John Smart, William Binley, and Thomas Morley, their heirs and assigns, all that plot, or part of late inclosed ground, with the appurtenances, lying in the said field called Mill-field, in or upon the said plots or furlongs, called Farm-piece and Slade-gutter, containing in the whole and admeasured to be 4 acres and 3 perches, adjoining to that part of the said lands allotted and laid out to and for the said Thomas Byrd, John Perkins, and Thomas Garnat, on or towards the East, to a certain piece or parcel of ground called Baldwin's Green on or towards the South, to the road leading from Ullesthorpe to Claybrook on or towards the North, and to the lordship of Claybrook Parva on or towards the West. Now it is hereby further mutually covenanted, declared, concluded, and agreed, by and between all and every the said parties to these presents, for themselves, their heirs and assigns, and every of them, that the said last-mentioned plot or parcel of ground, containing 4 acres and 3 perches, with the appurtenances, is and are to conveyed unto the said John Smart, William Binley, and Thomas Morley, their heirs and assigns, upon this *special trust* and confidence nevertheless in them reposed, and to the end, intent, and purpose, that they and the survivors and survivor of them, and the heirs and assigns of such survivor, shall and will, from time to time, and at all times for ever hereafter, permit and suffer the *major part* of the freeholders and landholders (now and for the time being) inhabiting or occupying lands and hereditaments in Ullesthorpe aforesaid, and they shall have *full power, liberty, and authority, to receive and take the rents, issues, and profits,* not only of the said plot and premises last mentioned, but also of the *said piece or parcel of ground called Baldwin's Green,* so far as doth or of right ought to belong to the freeholders, landholders, and inhabitants of Ullesthorpe aforesaid, or any of them; and the same, from time to time, to pay, apply, and dispose, for and towards the use, benefit, and maintenance, relief, or education, of all or any of the poor of the town of Ullesthorpe aforesaid, their or any of their children,

parts of which, the view of the church and village of Claybrook, with its lofty grove, exhibits a beautiful rural landſcape. Towards the Northern part of the eminence, a wide proſpect opens to the view, extending to Hinckley and the Foreſt-hills; and towards the Southern extremity of the village (where Mr. Wigley's houſe ſtands), the diſpoſition of the grounds, though perhaps it might be improper to call it romantic, yet may be ſaid to approach nearer to that ſtyle of landſcape, than what is uſually met with in Leiceſterſhire. The writer of this has often retired to this ſequeſtered ſpot, in former and happier days, repeating theſe lines of the Mantuan Bard:

" Hic gelidi fontes, hic mollia prata, Lycori,
" Hic nemus, hic ipſo tecum conſumerer ævo."

But the vernal ſeaſon of life is paſt with him, and the following repreſentation of the ſcene better accords with his preſent feelings:

" At frigida Tempe
" Mugituſque boum, molleſque ſub arbore ſomni,
" Non abſunt."

Were the whole ridge which ſkirts the Weſt ſide of Ullesthorpe, and the interjacent meadows which are watered by a ſerpentine brook, together with the back ground of the proſpect towards Claybrook, all in the hands of one perſon of taſte and judgement, it might be made a delightful place. Nature hath rendered the diſpoſition of hill and dale extremely pleaſing to the ſight; hanging woods and meandering ſtreams might eaſily be called forth by the aſſiſtance of Art; nor would there be wanting in ſome points of view the proſpect of towers, ſpires, and chearful villages.

Bittesby. This lordſhip, which Burton tells us was anciently called *Bittelesby*, and which, in the endowment of the vicarage in 1260, is ſpelt *Budesby*, contains only one houſe. The whole lordſhip is almoſt entirely occupied by one perſon; and the greateſt part of the land has long ſince been converted into paſtures for cattle and ſheep; and, to uſe Burton's words, " it is a moſt fertile and fruitful ſoil." Bittesby is remarkable for having been the manor of John Talbot, the firſt and famous Earl of Shrewsbury, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much in France in the reign of Henry VI. It came to him by marriage with an heireſs of Thomas Nevil Lord Furnival; and continued in the poſſeſſion of that noble family * till, by the marriage of Alathea, daughter and coheireſs of Gilbert ſeventh Earl, it came to Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk; whoſe nephew Henry Earl of Norwich ſold it to Charles Earl of Shrewſbury ſoon after the year 1676. It now belongs to a Roman Catholic gentleman of the name of Townly.

children, now, and for the time being, in ſuch ſort, manner, and proportions, as ſhall be from time to time by the major part of ſuch freeholders and landholders as aforeſaid thought fit and convenient; or otherwiſe to permit and ſuffer ſuch poor, or any of them, to hold, occupy, and enjoy the ſaid premiſes, or any part or parcel thereof, when and as often as the major part of the ſaid freeholders and landholders ſhall, in their diſcretion, think fit and appoint."

* George Earl of Shrewſbury died ſeiſed of it, 18 Nov. 35 Eliz. See the Inquiſition after his death; Cole's Inquiſitions, vol. V. p. 294.

Withcot

Wibtoft is a ſmall village upon the Warwickſhire ſide of the Watling Street Road, in the hundred of Knightlowe, and is at the diſtance of a mile to the Weſt of Claybrook church. It contains about twelve houſes; and has a chapel dedicated to the Aſſumption of Our Lady, where ſervice is performed once a fortnight.

Sixty years or more before the Conqueſt, this village was bequeathed by Ulfric Spot (a potent man in thoſe days, and founder of Burton Abbey in Staffordſhire) to one Athelric for life, and afterward to the monaſtery of Burton. In Edward the Confeſſor's time it was the freehold of *Sexi*. At the time of the Survey made by order of the Conqueror, *Weſtone*, *Wibetot*, and *Welei* belonged to Fulco, who held them under the Earl of Mellent; ſoon after to the families ſucceſſively of De Bois and Zouch. Lands here were granted by Ralph Arraby to the Abbey of Leiceſter; and a meſſuage with 120 acres of land were purchaſed of Gilbert de Houby by the Prioreſs of Nuneaton. But the manor is ſuppoſed by Dugdale to have continued with the Zouches, "till Edward Lord Zouch, in our fathers' memory *, paſſed it away, as he did the ſubſtance of his ancient inheritance."

It has been already ſaid, p. 1030, that the abovementioned family of De Bois once poſſeſſed the manor of Claybrook, and that there were four Ernalds of this family in lineal deſcent. The firſt Ernald de Boſco lived in the reign of King Stephen, and was Seneſchal to Robert Earl of Leiceſter; he founded the abbey of Bittleſden in Buckinghamſhire. The third of that name was living in 1241, 26 Henry III. The fourth Ernald had two ſons, John and William, who died without iſſue; and a daughter named Iſabell, who was married to John Lovell, whoſe daughter Matilda was married to William de la Zouch, of Harringworth in Northamptonſhire, by which marriage the manor of Wibtoft, as well as other manors in Warwickſhire and Leiceſterſhire, belonging to the family of De Bois, came into the poſſeſſion of the Zouches, of whom I now proceed to give ſome account. Alan de la Zouch, from whom Aſhby de la Zouch in Leiceſterſhire derives its name, lived in the reign of Henry III. and obtained large poſſeſſions in this county by marrying one of the heireſſes of Roger de Quincy, Earl of Wincheſter. From Eudo, a younger ſon of this Alan, deſcended the Zouches of Harringworth; the inheritance of which, Eudo obtained in right of his wife Melicent de Cantelupe. Their ſon, William de la Zouch, married Matilda, daughter and heireſs of the abovementioned John Lovell and of Iſabell his wife, the ſiſter and heireſs of William de Boſco. The manor of Wibtoft continued in the poſſeſſion of the Zouches till the reign of Queen Elizabeth. I am not acquainted with the hiſtory of the manor ſince that time.

The manerial rights are claimed by the lords of Weſton in Arden, to whom Wibtoft pays ſuit and ſervice; as has been already noticed in p. 1031.

The lordſhip of Wibtoft is incloſed; but I am not able to diſcover at what period of time the incloſure took place, nor am I in poſſeſſion of any documents that can enable me to throw much light upon the hiſtory of the property in Wibtoft.

* This will go back to about the beginning of the ſeventeenth century.

There

There was an old family of the name of Winterton in this place; of whom the following account is transcribed *verbatim* from a grave-stone that lies in the middle aile of Claybrook church:

" Under this stone lyeth interred
Ralph Winterton, of Wibtoft,
gentleman; July 20, 1585.
And Mary his wife; Sept. 9, 1617.
And Ralph Winterton, gent.
August the 26, 1630.
And Ann his wife; November 17, 1618.
And William Winterton, gentleman;
July 25, 1663.
And Mary his wife; Sept. 11, 1658.
And Ralph Winterton, gentleman;
October 7, 1706.
And Ann his wife;
February 26, 1710 †."

A great part of the lordship of Wibtoft, about fourscore years ago, was the property of respectable yeomen, who occupied their own farms. At this time not one proprietor resides in the place; but the whole lordship is occupied by tenants.

The following are the names of the present proprietors: Lord Denbigh, the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, Thomas Dicey, Esq. Miss Fielding, Mrs. Platts of Nottingham, ——— Alderton, gent. ——— Woodland, gent. Mr. William Gilbert, Richard Perks, John Webb, William Croft, ——— Parker.

The land-tax, which is paid by Wibtoft at 4s. in the pound, amounts to the yearly sum of 76l. 4s. 6d. The annual rent of the lands and houses which are charged with the payment of poor rates is 533l.; and I am informed that the poor's rate is from 8d. to a shilling in the pound, *communibus annis*. The repairs of the chapel, the county rates, and the constable's expences, are defrayed by a levy which the constable assesses, and the amount of this rate is 5d. or 6d. in the pound, *communibus annis*.

Little Wigston lies about half a mile beyond High Cross, on the right hand side of the road to Hinckley, and has a chapel, dedicated to the Assumption of Our Lady, where divine service is performed every other Sunday.

At the time of the Survey, Aluric the presbyter held two ploughlands of the king *in elemosyna* at Little Wigston, which were then said to belong to *Sceneford*. He held one of them himself, and five *bordarii* held the other. There were four acres of meadow land; the whole worth 20s.

The village belonged afterwards to the abbot and convent of Reading in Berkshire, as appears from the following extract of a roll made in the time of King Ed-

† John, the son of Ralph Winterton (who died in 1706) died in 1754; and he had a brother named Ralph, who was vicar of Enderby in Leicestershire, who died in November, 1750, aged 63, and was buried in Claybrook, close by the reading-desk. William, the son of John Winterton, died in 1767; and his eldest son William has within these few years sold the property in Wibtoft, upon which his forefathers had lived with great credit for many generations. There was a Ralph Winterton at Cambridge in the last century, who was Regius Professor of Medicine in that University, and published an edition of the minor Greek poets, with learned notes upon Hesiod. It is not impossible that he might have been of the same family with the Wintertons of Wibtoft.

ward I. "Wigſton eſt de feodo de Reading, & abbas de Reading tenet totam vil-"lam de rege in capite, & habet regalia, & non dat ſcutagium." It appears by an extract from the Harleian MSS. that it was given to that abbey by Peter de Belgrave, and the grant confirmed by Robert de Coverley, for the annual conſideration of 30s. The arms of the abbey of Reading, Azure, three eſcallops Or, were in the chapel in Burton's time.

The preſent proprietors of Little Wigſton are Jonathan Grundy *, Eſq. the Rev. Bartholomew Muſſon, Mr. Binley, Mr. Dickinſon, Meſſrs. Clarke, Wildman, Walker, Martin, Spires, and Bilſon; not one of whom reſides in the place.

Upon a flat ſtone in the church is the following inſcription:

"William Muſſon, gent. died Sept. 15, 1749, aged 73.

Thomas Muſſon, gent. brother of the ſaid William, died April 22, 1738."

The valuation of the lordſhip, as ſettled in the ſpring of 1786, amounts to 362l. 18s. 10d. a year; a ſixpenny levy raiſes the ſum of 9l. 1s. 3¾d. The payments upon an average of the four laſt years amount to 57l. 7s. 2d. at 3s. 4d. in the pound, including poor, conſtables, highways, and chapel rates; which ſeveral offices are annually ſerved by the ſame perſon. The land-tax at 4s. in the pound amounts to the yearly ſum of 32l.

Little Wigſton is a copyhold of the manor of Rowington † in Warwickſhire. It pays an annual quit-rent of 7l. 3s. 4d. and each tenant pays a common fine of 1s. a year. There are a few cottages belonging to this lordſhip in Smockington hollow, on the right hand ſide of the road to Hinckley. The village of Little Wigſton, in which the chapel ſtands, is about a quarter of a mile to the Eaſt of Smockington, and lies ſo very low, as to be ſcarcely diſcernible till one is cloſe at it; it contains four ſubſtantial farm-houſes, and about the ſame number of labourers' cottages, and exhibits the appearance of a neat rural ſquare.

The ſouthern part of this lordſhip is conſiderably elevated, and opens ſome good proſpects into Warwickſhire, and over a conſiderable part of the county of Leiceſter; in ſome points of view to the diſtance of twenty-five miles. Being in general rather a flat country, it cannot be ſaid to abound in picturesque beauty; and yet, upon the whole, the proſpect is pleaſing, not only from the rich and cultivated appearance of the country, but from the variety of objects; ſuch as gentlemen's ſeats, towers, and ſpires, which ſtrike the eye in almoſt every direction. From the elevated parts of this lordſhip may be ſeen the ſeat of Sir Roger Newdigate at Arbury, Mr. Oakover's at Oldbury, Mr. Cradock Hartopp's at Merival, and Leiceſter Grange in Warwickſhire; and in Leiceſterſhire, Lord Wentworth's ſeat at Kirby, Sir Woolſtan Dixie's at Market Boſworth, Mr. Dodd's at Tooley, Mr.

* The father of this gentleman was long a reſident in this village. He ſerved the office of high ſheriff for the county; and was a very able and active magiſtrate. He died Nov. 8, 1778; and was buried, with his father, at Burbuch. See p. 263.

† Rowington formerly belonged to the abbey of Reading.

Smith's

Smith's at Normanton, Mr. Hartopp's at Scraptoft, and Mr. Ashby's at Quenby; together with near thirty parish churches, which on a clear day are eaſily diſtinguiſhed.

Two of the chief ingredients of picturesque beauty, I mean water, and the interchange of hill and dale, are ſeldom to be met with in Leiceſterſhire; it is certainly a flat and heavy country, but the proſpects which it exhibits impreſs the mind with thoſe ideas of induſtry, comfort, and plenty, which naturally connect themſelves with the view of rich paſtures, abounding with flocks and herds, and of well cultivated land, interſperſed with populous villages and ſubſtantial farm-houſes.

About mid-way between Wiſtoſt and Little Wigſton, ſtands the pillar called *High Cross*; on which, at the time of its erection, were depicted the arms of the Earl of Denbigh, Lord Brook, Lord Willoughby, Lord Leigh, the Earl of Coventry, Lord Compton, and Lord Conway. It conſiſts of four Doric columns, regarding the four roads, ſurmounted by a globe and ſun-dial, erected by ſubſcription in 1712; on two ſides, between the four Tuſcan pillars that compoſe a ſort of pedeſtal, are theſe inſcriptions, compoſed by Mr. George Greenway, ſchoolmaſter at Coventry:

On the Weſt ſide,

"Vicinarum provinciarum VERVICENSIS
Scilicet & LEICESTRENSIS ornamenta,
Proceres patriciique,
Auſpiciis illuſtriſſimi BASILII
Comitis de DENBIGH,
Hanc Columnam ſtatuendam
Curaverunt, in gratam pariter
Et perpetuam memoriam JANI tandem
A Sereniſſima ANNA clauſi.
A. D. MDCCXII."

On the North ſide,

"Si veterum Romanorum veſtigia
Quæras, hic cernas, Viator. Hic enim
Celeberrimæ illorum viæ militares,
Seſe mutuo ſecantes, ad extremos uſque
BRITANNIÆ limites procurrunt. Hic
Stativa ſua habuerunt VENNONES *, & ad
Primum abhinc Lapidem Caſtra ſua;
Ad STRATAM & ad FOSSAM Tumulum
CLAUDIUS quidem Cohortis Præfectus
Habuiſſe videtur."

The pariſh church of Claybrook is in the dioceſe of Lincoln, and in the deanry of Guthlaxton. It is ſaid to be dedicated to St. Peter; on the Sunday following

* "Dr. Stukeley, who traveled along Watling-ſtreet with a deſign to make obſervations on it, affirms, that Venonæ ſtands at the interſection of the Foſſe with Watling-ſtreet at High Cross, and that many Roman bricks, coins, &c. are found here, and foundations all the way to Cleyceſter. He adds that this is probably the centre and higheſt ground in this part of England, ſince the rivers all run from it every way. From this elevated ſpot 57 pariſh churches may be ſeen with the aſſiſtance of a glaſs. Mr. Lee, of Leiceſter, had a Roman urn found here in digging a vault for the late Lord Denbigh, with eleven more covered with Roman bricks. In the garden before the inn was a barrow, lately removed, and under it on the plain ſurface a human body." Gough's Camden, II. 199. A little to the Weſt of High Croſs it ends a tumulus, which bears the name of Cloudiley Buſh, concerning which Dugdale ſays it is hard to gueſs, whether it had its name at firſt from one Claudius, a Roman ſoldier, whoſe place of ſepulture it was; or from the Britiſh word Claude, ſignifying a ditch, becauſe it is ſo near the Foſſe.

which feſtival, the wake is annually celebrated. It is a handſome ſtone edifice, containing three aiſles; the breadth of which, or the diſtance between the North and South doors, is fifty-eight feet ſeven inches; and the length, including the chancel, eighty-ſix feet ſeven inches. The body, or middle aiſle, riſes about ten feet higher than the two ſide aiſles, and is thirty-four feet high, and twenty-four feet broad; this aiſle has pillars on each ſide, very handſomely fluted, terminating in pointed arches, of which there are four on each ſide, in parallel directions, ſurmounted by an equal number of Gothic-ſhaped windows. The middle aiſle is alſo terminated to the eaſtward by a lofty pointed arch, which leads into the chancel. The two ſide aiſles have each four windows; two in front, and one at each end. There are two porches at the North and South entrances into the church; the North porch is built of brick, and was erected about ſeventy-three years ago; the South porch is chiefly built of ſtone, and appears to be as ancient as the church itſelf. The body of the church, and the two ſide aiſles, are covered with lead. The church is chiefly conſtructed of ſuch ſort of ſtones as are are found at Stanton and Sapcote in this county. The chancel and tower are built of free-ſtone. I have not been able to diſcover at what period of time either the church or the chancel was built. I ſuppoſe the tower to have been built in 1614, from its having that date inſcribed upon the wall in two different places. The roof of the middle aiſle bears marks of conſiderable antiquity; it is of rafter, and there is a great variety of groteſque figures carved out in the wood, beſides ornaments of a ſimilar kind in ſtone upon the walls of this aiſle. The church was covered afreſh with lead, and otherwiſe underwent a thorough repair, in 1767; for which purpoſe 135l. was levied upon the pariſhioners, and 165l. collected by a brief.

A South-eaſt view of the church, taken by Mr. Pridden in June 1789, is engraved in Plate LV.

A neat gallery was built at the Weſt end of the church about three years ago; and it is adorned with an organ, which was purchaſed by a ſubſcription among the pariſhioners. The organiſt (a poor blind man, a native of the pariſh) died about a year and a half ago, and his place has not yet been ſupplied by another. The erection of this gallery, and the introduction of an organ into the church, were violently oppoſed by the pariſh churchwarden, who (*mirabile dictu*) was encouraged by a proctor in one of the courts to fly in the face of his own conſtituents, and to inſtitute a proceſs, with the view of making a whole pariſh bend to the humour of one unreaſonable man. The indignant feelings of the pariſhioners were roufed when they were made acquainted with the churchwarden's intention, and a public veſtry was immediately called for the purpoſe of taking his conduct into conſideration. The meeting was uncommonly full; and the two following reſolutions were unanimouſly agreed to, and ſigned by upwards of forty heads of families:

"Claybrook, Oct. 12, 1785.

1. "We whoſe names are written underneath, being aſſembled at a veſtry held this day in the pariſh church, agreeable to public notice given laſt Sunday, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the offer which was made at the laſt meeting of

veſtry, by two gentlemen of this pariſh, to build a gallery at their own expence, and to place an organ in the ſaid gallery, do now concur in the reſolution which was then unanimouſly paſſed, approving of the ſaid offer; and we likewiſe declare that the propoſal which has been made by the ſaid gentlemen, of applying for a faculty to build a new gallery, meets with our hearty conſent and approbation; and conſidering it both as a matter of ornament and utility to the church, we are deſirous that this our reſolution be tranſmitted by the ſaid gentlemen to their proctor in the archdeaconry court of Leiceſter as ſoon as poſſible."

"Claybrook, October 12, 1785.

2. "We whoſe names are written underneath, inhabitants of the pariſh of Claybrook, aſſembled in veſtry, agreeable to public notice given laſt Sunday in the pariſh church, for taking into conſideration certain matters which have ariſen in conſequence of the reſolution of the laſt veſtry, held May 25, 1785, having underſtood that one of the churchwardens of this pariſh has retained a proctor in the archdeaconry court of Leiceſter, to oppoſe the erection of a new gallery, which two gentlemen of this pariſh have offered to erect at their own expence; and to which offer we have already conſented by two reſolutions in veſtry:

"We do now reſolve that we will not ſupport the ſaid churchwarden, nor defray any expence which he may incur in oppoſing the erection of the ſaid gallery, which we are convinced will be both ornamental and uſeful to the church; and we are deſirous that this our reſolution be tranſmitted by the ſaid gentlemen to their proctor in the archdeaconry court of Leiceſter."

Notwithſtanding the above reſolutions, the churchwarden ſtrenuouſly perſiſted in his oppoſition to the unanimous ſenſe of the pariſh declared in public veſtry, and his proctor no leſs ſtrenuouſly encouraged him to perſevere; nay, the learned gentleman ſhewed his zeal in behalf of his client by taking a journey from Lichfield to Claybrook, to furniſh himſelf with *loci canonici*, or, to ſpeak in plain Engliſh, with *topics* for the diſplay of his eloquence in the archdeaconry court; for this purpoſe he minutely ſurveyed the intended ſite of the new gallery; and I well remember that ſome of the moſt formidable objections muſtered up by him were, that, by the erection of a gallery, the rays of light would be intercepted in their progreſs through a few panes of glaſs, and that the occupiers of the front ſeats in the new gallery would have it in their power to diſturb the devotions of thoſe who ſat below, by ſpitting upon them, and by other acts of rudeneſs. Theſe, and many other objections of equal importance, were anſwered with ſuitable gravity by the learned proctor on the other ſide; and it is hard to ſay when the contest would have terminated, had not the churchwarden died, *pendente lite*, and left the defendants at liberty to erect the gallery.

The ſeating of the church is very irregular, partly conſiſting of pews, and partly of plain benches in the old faſhion, running at right angles from either ſide of the aiſles.

The chancel is a very handſome edifice; it is forty-two feet ſeven inches long, eighteen feet ſeven inches broad, and twenty-ſeven feet and a half high. It has three

three Gothic-ſhaped windows on each ſide, facing one another, whoſe dimenſions are fifteen feet ſeven inches high, and ſeven feet ten inches wide. At the Eaſt end of the chancel there was formerly a very magnificent window, which was barbarouſly taken away by the avarice of a quondam vicar, who grudged the expence of keeping it in repair, and walled up the whole ſpace with brick work. The height of this window was twenty-three feet, and its breadth was thirteen feet eight inches. The inſcription over the communion table is ſimple and ſuitable: "Do this in remembrance of me." There are ſeveral niches in the abutments on the outſide of the chancel, which, doubtleſs, in the times of Popery were receptacles for images. They are five feet three inches high, and one foot and a half wide. They exhibit marks of conſiderable antiquity, and they are ſurrounded with various groteſque ornaments in ſtone.

The following inſtance of longevity is recorded upon a grave-ſtone which lies in the chancel:

"Here lyeth the body of
Sarah, firſt the wife of Richard Webſter,
late of Burbage in this county, gent.
afterwards the wife of Mr. Edward Phips.
She died June 19, 1728, aged 100."

Upon another ſtone in the chancel is the following inſcription, which is ſaid to have been written by the late Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, vicar of Bitteſwell:

"Within the limits of this ſacred encloſure
is depoſited the mortal part of the
Reverend Burton Crompton, M. A.
who, having faithfully ſerved the cure of this pariſh
twelve years, departed this life
January 11, 1767, aged 46.

In the ſame ſpot are interred
the remains of Mary Crompton, his widow,
daughter of Simon Stokes, of Hinckley in this county, gent.
She endured the painful ſeparation three months,
and then followed him whom ſhe had loved when living,
and whom ſhe lamented when dead.
She died April 12, 1767, aged 37.
They now reſt together in the ſame grave,
to be re-united in an eternal ſtate of happineſs
at the great day of reſurrection.
Their afflicted friends
have inſcribed this monumental ſtone
in teſtimony of their own loſs,
and to preſerve the remembrance of two perſons
whom they juſtly valued."

At

At the West end of the church is a well-built tower, which is furniſhed with a clock, and contains four bells. The largeſt bell has no date marked upon it, but there are ſome characters inſcribed upon it, which, I confeſs, I have not antiquarian ſagacity ſufficient to decypher. The other three are dated as follows, 1618, 1626, 1672; the two former have the following inſcriptions: "Rex Judeorum, I. H. S. Nazarenus, Fili Dei, miſerere mei;" and the latter, "All glory be to God on high." The height of the tower, from the top of the parapet wall to the ground, is about ſixty-five feet eight inches, and there is a pinnacle on each angle of the tower about ſix feet and a half high.

On the outſide of the tower the date 1614 is legible in two places, and the names John Cope and Nicholas Higginſon.

On an atchievement in the church:

Arms, Azure, a lion rampant Or, a chief of the ſame, impaling, Argent, a ſquirrel ſejant proper.

Inſcriptions upon the walls of Claybrook church:

Upon a neat marble monument in the middle aile is the following epitaph, which was written by Miſs Hannah More:

"Sacred
to the memory
of
Cluer Dicey,
who died the 3d of October, 1775,
aged 60.

O thou, or friend, or ſtranger, who ſhalt tread,
Theſe ſolemn manſions of the ſilent dead;
Think, when this record to enquiring eyes,
No more ſhall tell the ſpot where Dicey lies;
When this frail marble, faithleſs to its truſt,
Mouldering itſelf, reſigns its moulder'd duſt;
When Time ſhall fail, and Nature feel decay,
And earth, and ſun, and ſkies, diſſolve away;
The ſoul this conſummation ſhall ſurvive,
Defy the wreck, and but begin to live.
Oh, pauſe! reflect, repent, reſolve, amend!
Life has no length; eternity no end."

Over the South door is the following record of a charitable donation:

"Michael Poole, gent. late of Ullesthorpe, by his will bequeathed the intereſt of 50l. to be laid out in coals in the ſummer ſeaſon, and diſpoſed of in the winter,

as his executors or the poſſeſſors of his eſtate ſhall think fit, to the poor of the town of Ulleſthorpe for ever.'

The following liſt of benefactions is tranſcribed from the wall of the North aile:

William Stretton, late of Lower Claybrook, hath given by his will to the poor of the ſaid town 5l. to be put out to intereſt by the miniſter and churchwardens; and the intereſt to be applied, from time to time, for the uſe of the poor aforeſaid, in ſuch manner as the miniſter and churchwardens ſhall think fit and expedient.

Richard Webſter, late of Burbage, hath given the ſum of 20s. yearly to the poor of Lower Claybrook.

William Muſſon, of Little Wigſton, gent. gave by will to the churchwardens of this pariſh 10l. to be by them put out on intereſt; the yearly produce to be by them laid out in bread, and diſtributed amongſt the poor on Chriſtmas day.

Anne Short, gentlewoman, who died Dec. 24, 1778, bequeathed 100l. to the pariſh churchwarden and the overſeers of the poor of Great Claybrook upon truſt, and directed the intereſt thereof to be diſtributed by the ſaid churchwarden and overſeers for the time being, yearly on St. Thomas's day, among the poor belonging to the ſaid hamlet of Great Claybrook, whether receiving pariſh collection or not.

Marke Smith, born in this town, and late of Mile-end in the pariſh of Stepney in the county of Middleſex, gent. gave 12l. per annum for ever, to be diſpoſed of after this manner to the poor: to fix of the moſt neceſſitous ancient men, or widows, in Upper Claybrook 40s.; to ſix ſuch perſons at Lower Claybrook 30s.; to ſix ſuch perſons in Ulleſthorpe 30s.; to the pariſh of Claybrook 3l. for the putting of three children to ſchool, that they may learn to write, and read the word of God; and 4l. for the putting forth one of the ſaid children to apprentice, out of which 5s. is to be laid out in a Bible for him, when he ſhall leave the ſchool and is ſet to apprentice. The miniſter, churchwardens, and overſeers of the poor, are to diſtribute the ſaid money, and to ſee to the putting of the ſaid children to ſchool and apprentice, when they are for the ſame fitted, and to buy them Bibles.

I have not been able to collect any particulars of the life of Marke Smith, further than what is given above, nor of the period in which he lived. His pious legacy to the pariſh of Claybrook ariſes from the rent of a houſe in the city of Coventry; and from the preamble of a leaſe, which was granted a few years ago, it appears that the miniſter and pariſh officers of Claybrook act under the authority of a decree in chancery, which was made in the 21ſt year of the reign of Charles the Second. The original rent of the houſe was 12l. the exact ſum bequeathed by Marke Smith. In the time of "Old Juſtice Byrd," who was one of the truſtees of the charity, a fine of 100l. was paid by the occupier of the houſe for a renewal of his leaſe at the old rent; for which ſum his Worſhip never condeſcended to account to his brother truſtees. I have been informed by one of the pariſhioners, who had the account from one of the truſtees, that while they were all aſſembled at a public houſe, debating about the diſpoſal of the money, which lay before them upon

upon a table, and the truſtees widely differing in their opinions, Juſtice Byrd ſwept the money into his hat, and told them he would take care of it till they had made up their minds upon the ſubject. In 1752 the rent of the houſe was advanced from 12l. to 20l. a year; and the reſidue was applied by the truſtees to the augmentation of the ſchool-maſter's ſalary, on condition of his teaching a few more poor children belonging to the pariſh, to read and write. In 1780 a new leaſe was granted for twenty-four years at the advanced rent of 30l. a year, which left an annual ſurplus of 18l. in the hands of the truſtees, over and above the original legacy; and which is appropriated to the education of poor children, of whom there are about twenty-three generally kept at ſchool.

The following regulations with reſpect to the ſchool took place in 1784, and are tranſcribed from the book in which the churchwardens accompts are kept:

"Claybrook, Dec. 21, 1784.

"At a veſtry of the miniſter, churchwardens, and overſeers of the poor of this pariſh, held this day in the pariſh church of Claybrook, for taking into conſideration the preſent ſtate of the ſchool of this pariſh; public notice having been given of the ſame, it was then and there agreed,

1ſt, That Mr. Cooper, the maſter of the ſaid ſchool, ſhall cauſe all the boys to attend church on holidays and prayer-days, and ſhall ſee that they behave during divine ſervice orderly and reverently.

"2dly, That the ſaid maſter ſhall order all the charity-boys to attend church every Sunday morning and evening; that he ſhall order them to attend in the ſchool-room before ſervice begins; and from thence walk in proceſſion two and two; the maſter attending them, and taking notice of their behaviour during Divine ſervice.

"3dly, That the ſaid charity-boys be examined by the truſtees quarterly; viz. in the month of March, June, September, and December, public notice being given of the day appointed for examination on the preceding Sunday; and the maſter is ordered to keep an exact account of the number of days that the boys abſent themſelves from ſchool, that enquiry may be made into the cauſes of ſuch neglect; and that thoſe boys, who ſhall be found to have made a practice of keeping away from ſchool without a juſt and reaſonable excuſe, ſhall be excluded, and others appointed in their room.

"4thly, It is agreed that 20s. of the rent ariſing from the houſe at Coventry which ſupports the ſaid ſchool, be applied yearly towards the purchaſe of books, &c. for the uſe of the charity-boys."

Epitaphs and inſcriptions upon grave-ſtones in Claybrook church-yard:

"Here lieth the body of John Brown; he departed this life Auguſt the 31ſt, 1716, in the 77th year of his age.

As I am now ſo you muſt be,
Therefore prepare to follow me."

" To the memory
of
William Andrews,
who died the 10th of October, 1784, aged 73.

Here lies a man who lived content,
With humble means by toil acquir'd;
Whose eve of life in peace was ſpent,
Far from the buſy world retir'd.
Tho' ſickneſs, pain, and quick decline,
Oppreſs'd, yet oft the ſmile ſerene
Would gild his face with ray divine,
And ſpeak the peace he felt within.
Supported by the ſhield of faith,
Death came at length a welcome gueſt,
Calmly he then reſign'd his breath,
In hope of everlaſting reſt *."

" Here lieth the body of William Morris, who departed this life January the 8th, anno Dom. 1732, aged 68 years.

Reader!
What faults you've ſeen in me
Take care to ſhun;
And look at home,
There's ſomething to be done."

" To the memory of Sarah, wife of James Ancell, who died Auguſt 30, 1737, in the 31ſt year of her age."

" In memory of Thomas Plummer Ancell, who died Feb. 23, 1734, in the 2d year of his age."

" Here lies interred the body of Elizabeth Ray, who departed this life the 13th day of April, 1763, aged 61 years.

Afflictions ſore, long time I bore,
Phyſicians were in vain;
Till God was pleaſed, to give me eaſe,
And free me from all pain."

" Here lieth interred the body of Thomas Nickels, who departed this life the 31ſt day of Auguſt, 1763, in the 39th year of his age.

The ſhorter was my time,
The longer is my reſt;
God took me in my prime,
Becauſe he thought it beſt."

* This epitaph was inſerted in the Gentleman's Magazine for January 1787, with the following mention of the perſon who is the ſubject of it; that although he paſſed through life, " to fortune and to fame unknown," he was what the poet calls " the nobleſt work of God;"—" an honeſt man."

" Sacred

" Sacred to the memory of William Short,
who changed time for eternity March the 19th, 1776, aged 49.

Reader!
If thou deſireſt to emulate his ſocial and moral virtues,
be, as he was, a ſincere Chriſtian.

Hear what the voice of Heaven proclaims, They die in Jeſus, and are bleſs'd;
For all the pious dead; How kind their ſlumbers are,
Sweet is the ſavour of their names, From ſufferings and from ſins releas'd,
And ſoft their ſleeping bed. And free'd from every ſnare!"

" Sacred to the memory of Ann, the wife of William Short, who departed this life the 24th of December, 1778, aged 46.

How lov'd, how honour'd once, avails thee not,
To whom related, or by whom begot;
A heap of duſt alone remains of thee,
'Tis all thou art, and all the proud ſhall be."

" Here lieth interred the body of Elizabeth, the wife of Joſeph Simons, who departed this life the 19th day of November, 1772, in the 49th year of her age.

Entomb'd within this ſilent grave,
Releas'd from earthly cares and pain;
In hopes celeſtial joys to ſhare,
Which will eternally remain."

" Here lies interred the body of Joſeph, ſon of Joſeph and Mary Simons, who departed this life the 31ſt day of July, 1786, in the 4th year of his age.

Let parents dear forbear to weep,
Whilſt ſweetly in the duſt I ſleep;
This toilſome world I left behind,
A crown of glory for to find."

" Here lyeth interred the body of Frances Morris, widow, who was buried January the 4th, 1738, aged 53 years.

Mourn not for me, my glaſs is run,
It is the Lord, his will be done."

" Here lie interred the remains of Grace Stevenſon, the wife of Benjamin Stevenſon. She departed this life Feb. 25, 1750, aged 38.

O cruel Death, that would not ſpare
A tender mother and a friend ſincere;
Great is the loſs to thoſe ſhe left behind,
But ſhe we hope eternal joys may find."

" Here lie interred the remains of William Hurſt, who departed this life February the 12th, 1751, aged 23.

All you that look upon my ſtone,
Conſider how ſoon I was gone;
Repent in time, no time delay,
I in my prime was took away."

" Here lieth interred the body of Ann, the wife of John Johnſon, who departed this life the 19th day of April, 1757, aged 36 years.

Affliction ſore, long time I bore,
Phyſicians were in vain;
Till Death gave eaſe, and God did pleaſe,
To deliver me from pain."

" Here lies interred the body of John Wright, who departed this life the 4th of January, 1786, in the 46th year of his age.

When Death is ſent from God above,
To part our unity and love;
No friend, nor yet phyſicians art,
Can then prevent that fatal dart."

" In memory of Ann Wakefield, daughter of Joſeph and Ann Wakefield, of Wibtoft, who departed this life June 14, 1780, in the 24th year of her age.

All you that look upon my ſtone,
Think how ſoon that I was gone;
Repent in time, make no delay,
I in my prime was took away."

" Here lies interred the body of John Walker, who departed this life Sept. 16, 1787, aged 66 years.

An honeſt and a generous friend,
Who on the Almighty did depend;
He did this life in peace reſign,
To meet the Lord, as he is kind."

" Thomas Walker departed this life the 15th of July, 1774, in the 85th year of his age.

My fleſh ſhall ſlumber in the ground,
Till the laſt trumpet's joyful ſound;
Then burſt the chains with ſweet ſurprize,
And in our Saviour's image riſe."

" Here

" Here lieth the body of Thomas, the ſon of Thomas Walker, who died the 15th of April, 1727, aged 8 years.

He like a tender branch did grow,
But ſoon cut down by Death's ſharp blow;
Let all that do this read and ſee,
Think well upon eternity;
Becauſe it is a certain thing,
God will all people to judgement bring."

" Elizabeth Fox, daughter of Samuel and Catherine Fox, late of High Croſs, died January 17, 1785, in the 9th year of her age.

All you that come my grave to ſee,
As I am now, ſo muſt you be;
Prepare for death, make no delay,
I in my youth was ſnatch'd away."

" Sarah Andrews, the wife of William Andrews, died Dec. 3, 1786, aged 64.

Tarry ye the Lord's leiſure, and he ſhall comfort thine heart; afflictions may endure for the night, but joy cometh in the morning."

" Richard Prieſt died the 2d of Sept. 1783, aged 51.
He was a loving huſband, and a tender father.

He liv'd in love, and died in peace:
I hope his joys may never ceaſe."

" To the memory of Ann Prinſep, the wife of William Prinſep, who died Jan 24, 1786, aged 78.

In Virtue's and Religion's path ſhe trod,
She lov'd her neighbour, truly ſerv'd her God;
Yet he who reaſon gives can take away,
And God was pleaſed to darken reaſon's ray.
O, Reader, think, by this example taught,
A moment's lapſe may ſpoil the power of thought;
Then wiſely, whilſt thy intellects are clear,
Forſake thy ſins, and Heaven's commands revere."

" William Binley died April 20, 1728, aged 76.
Margaret his wife died Dec. 16, 1720, aged 66."

" William Binley died July 26, 1729, aged 44.
Elizabeth, the widow of William Binley, died Oct. 27, 1763, aged 76."

" Here

" Here lieth the body of Mr. William Binley, late of Little Wigſton in this pariſh, in whom every quality that could render dear the characters of husband, father, and friend, were united. He died Auguſt 31, 1778, aged 66, leaving a widow and 4 children."

" Here lieth, in expectation of the Laſt Day, Margaret Binley: ſhe was a tender and obliging wife, a kind and indulgent miſtreſs, a generous and ſincere friend, and a truly pious chriſtian: ſhe departed this life 24th July, 1762, aged 45."

" Mary eldeſt daughter of William and Mary Binley died 9th May, 1783, aged 18."

" Here lieth interred the body of John Poole, Gent. who departed this life February 11, 1739, in the 92d year of his age. And alſo the body of Anne his wife, who died May 6, 1740, aged 87."

" Here lies interred the body of John the ſon of Michael and Anne Poole, who died 28th April, 1725, in the 16th year of his age. And alſo the body of Michael his father, who died Auguſt 28, 1762, aged 79 years."

" Here ſleepeth the mortal part of Rebecca the wife of Samuel Baker, who died May 19, 1781, aged 35 years.

" Not loſt, but gone before."

There are grave-ſtones likewiſe in memory of the following perſons:

Richard Baſſet, who died April 9, 1768, aged 77.
Mary Baſſet died March 1, 1760, aged 66.
Nathan Proctor died June 18, 1744, 33.
Daniel Alliſop died Dec. 20, 1771, aged 75.
Rebekah the wife of William Neall, died Oct. 20, 1743, aged 64.
John Blockley died Feb. 18, 1784, aged 83.
Martha Blockley died July 17, 1775, aged 73.
Elizabeth Blockley died Jan. 19, 1771, aged 74.
John Blockley died July 27, 1754, aged 91.
Elizabeth Blockley died Jan. 13, 1748, aged 85.
Richard ſon of Thomas and Elizabeth Holliocke, buried Dec. 3, 1731, aged 4 days.
Thomas Holliocke buried Nov. 14, 1739, aged 6 weeks.
John Lord died May 26, 1784, aged 66.
Elizabeth Lord exchanged this mortal life for eternity May 7, 1782, aged 51.
Thomas the ſon of Thomas and Suſanna Taylor, died Nov. 16, 1759, aged 19.
William Blockley died Feb. 20, 1786, aged 42.
Elizabeth Blockley died Feb. 11, 1786, aged 17.

Alice

Alice the wife of Thomas Walker, died Dec. 19, 1760, aged 73.
John Power died Aug. 28, 1758, aged 10.
Ann the wife of Thomas Ball, died May 7, 1762, aged 52.
Samuel Box, of High Croſs, died March 6, 1784, aged 59.
Charles Fox died March 15, 1783, aged 6 months.
John Groocock died March 1770, aged 32.
Richard Groocock died Jan. 14, 1770, aged 71.
Elizabeth Andrews, wife of John Andrews, died Jan. 25, 1771, aged 46.
Mary the wife of Thomas Groocock, died Aug. 8, 1774, aged 41.
John Wright, Gent. of Great Claybrook, died Feb. 6, 1760, in the 82d year of his age.
William Prinſep died March 11, 1766, aged 61.
William Cowdell, Gent. died Jan. 9, 1756, aged 80.
Ann daughter of Robert and Sarah Dand, died Aug. 4, 1743, aged 4.

I now proceed to give as accurate an account of the hiſtory and preſent ſtate of the Vicarage of Claybrook as I have been able to collect.

Claybrook church was once appropriated to the nunnery of Nuneaton in Warwickſhire, as appears by the following very curious extract from the regiſtry of Lincoln, which deſcribes the ſtate of the vicarage ſo far back as the year 1260.

In rotulo antiquo de inſtitutionibus & ordinationibus vicariorum tempore Richardi Gravesend, Lincolniæ epiſcopi, qui cepit præeſſe eccleſiæ Lincolniæ anno Domini 1253, annoque ejuſdem tertio, continetur ſic.

Inſtitutiones factæ per Magiſtrum J. de Maydeneſtan anno tertio.

Claybrook.—Willielmus de *Bek*, presbyter, præſentatus per prioriſſam & conventum de Eton, quem Dominus Ernaldus de Boſco, miles, primo nominavit præſentand', prout in ordinatione domini epiſcopi continetur, ad vicariam de Claybrock, per mortem Magiſtri L. ultimi rectoris tocius eccleſiæ de Claybrock vacant', facta prius inquiſitione per S. archidiaconum Leiceſtren', per quam, &c. recepto brevi regis, quo ſignificavit dominus rex Lincolniæ epiſcopo, quod prioriſſa de Eton in cur' ejuſdem domini regis, per conſideration' ipſius cur', coram juſticiariis apud Weſtmonaſterium recuperaverat præſentation' ſuam ad eccleſiam de Claybrock verſus Johannem de Buſteby & Nicholaum de Haverſham; propter quod mandavit dominus rex Lincolniæ epiſcopo, quod, non obſtante reclamatione prædictorum B. & H. ad præſentation' prioriſſæ, &c. ad ipſam vicariam eſt admiſſus, & in eâ perpetuus vicarius inſtitutus, ad onera & pœna vicar', juxta ordinationem per dominum Lincoln' ſupra dicta eccleſia factam, & demandatum eſt archidiacono prædicto ut ipſum, &c. Ordinatio talis eſt: "Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus ad quos præſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Richardus miſeratione divinâ Lincolniæ epiſcopus, ſalutem in Domino. Ad univerſitatis veſtræ notitiam volumus pervenire, quod cum prioriſſa & conventus de Eton, Coventriæ & Lichfieldien' dioces', tenerentes eccleſiam de Clay-

Claybrock, Lincolniæ dioc', de suo esse patronatu, de qua percipere consuevit sex marcas annuæ pensionis, ipsam a domino papa Alexand', cedente vel decedente ejusdem rectore, obtinuissent sub certâ formâ, propriis usibus applicari, nobili viro domino Ernaldo de Bosco advocationem prædictæ ecclesiæ ad se pertinere in contrarium asserente: Cum inter prædictos priorissam & conventum ac nobilem virum excitata fuisset materia controversiæ, iidem, laborum & expensarum dispendia vitare volentes super jure omnimodo quod habuerit & vel habere poterit in prædicta ecclesia, nostræ dispositioni & ordinationi se sponte submiserunt in formis inferius annotatis; viz. Priorissa & conventus sub hâc formâ: 'Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsentes literæ pervenerint, priorissa & conventus de Eton salutem in Domino sempiternam. Ad universitatis vestræ notitiam volumus pervenire, quod cum dudum super jure patronatus ecclesiæ de Claybrock, Lincolniæ dioc', quo verteretur, & contentiosa dubitatio exorta fuisset inter nos ex parte una, & nobilem virum dominum Ernaldum de Bosco, militem, ex altera: Nos, prout decet, pacem cum omnibus habere volentes, & consilio sapientum adquiescere cupientes, super jure toto quod in dicta ecclesia vendicare poterimus & possumus, & super possessione qualicunque & quantocunque plane, plene, voluntarie, non alicujus timore compulsæ, in venerabilem patrem Dominum Richardum, Dei gratia Lincolniæ episcopum, consentimus & absolute ordinationi & dispositioni sue nos submittimus, volentes & expresse concedentes ut ipse de prædicta ecclesia, & de cura ecclesiæ agend', & de præsentation' ad curam, & omnibus quæ proprietatem vel possessionem contingere possunt quoquo modo, ordinet & disponat prout viderit expedire, renunciando in hâc parte impetratis & etiam impetrandis. In cujus rei testimonium, præsentibus literis sigillum nostrum duximus apponend'. Dat' in capella nostra mense Januarii, anno gratiæ MCCLX.' Et Dominus Ernaldus sub hâc formâ: 'Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenit, Ernaldus de Bosco, miles, salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra quod cum dudum super jure patronatus ecclesiæ de Claybrock Lincolniæ dioc', quo verteretur, & contentiosa dubitatio inter nos ex parte una, & priorissam & conventum de Eton ex altera fuisset exorta: Nos, amicorum nostrorum consiliis adhærentes, super toto jure quod in dicta ecclesia ratione patronatus nos, aut successores nostri, potuimus & possumus, aut poterunt qualitercunque vendicare plane, plene, & absolute, venerabilis patris Richardi, Dei gratia Lincolniæ episcopi, submittimus nos ordinationi, ut ipse de prædicta ecclesia, & de præsentatione ad ipsam, prout expedire viderit, ordinet & disponat, promittentes pro nobis atque hæredibus & successoribus nostris, & nos ac ipsos per præsens scriptum obligantes, quod contra ordinationem suam supra dicta ecclesia faciendam nullo tempore veniemus. In cujus rei testimonium præsenti scripto sigillum nostrum fecimus apponi. Datum exeunte mense Januarii, anno Domini MCCLX, & anno regni regis Henrici quadragesimo quinto. Nos itaque, tam animarum quæ in dicta parochia imminet facienda cura diligenter attenta, pensatis & ecclesiæ facultatibus, consideratis demum omnibus negotiis circumstantiis, de virorum prudentum consilio habito, & Magistri Laurentii, rectoris dictæ ecclesiæ, expresso consensu, in præsentia procuratorum prædictarum priorissæ & conventus & nobilis viri Domini Ernaldi ad recip' ordinationem nostram spiritualem potestatem habentium, taliter ordinamus, viz.

Quod

Quod dicta prioriſſa ſuusque conventus, ad uberiorem ſui ſuſtentationem, decimas garbarum & feni de Wibertoft, de Wyggeſton, de Barkeby, & de Oſſeſorp, villulis prædictæ parochiæ, una cum terris dominicis & redditibus ad eccleſiam de Claybrock ſpectan' infra villulas prædictas vel in campis eorum, tam non & annuas præſentationem quam rector eccleſiæ de Claybrock, nomine eccleſiæ ſuæ, a prior de Kirkby percipere conſueverit, cedente vel decedente qui nunc eſt rectore, imperpetuum habeant & recipiant nomine perſonatus, & ut dictum eſt perſonam nem, nomine perſonatus, in proxima vacatione dictæ eccleſiæ, aut ingreſſi & apprehendere valeant, tam per ſe quam per alios, liberam eis tribuimus facultatem. Diſponimus etiam & ordinamus quod perſona ad eam parochiæ agendam pro tempore præſentanda decimas garbarum de Magna & Parva Claybrook, de Shaſford, & de Frolleſworth, una cum terris & redditibus, ut dictum eſt, percipiat, & in præſentia laici, viz. in Magna & Parva Claybrook conſtitutis, minores decimas, & omnia alteragia terris parochiæ prædictæ ad habeat nomine vicariæ perpetuo deſervire; quæ eadem vicaria ordinaria præſentatione & collatione ipſius incumbentis, & etiam extraordinaria propter perſonam perpetuum, ut tinear & agnoſcat, libros & ornamenta, & cætera omnia prædicta eccleſiæ ſuæ capellis ſuis, cum opus fuerit, ſimiliter miniſtrando honoriſice. Volumus etiam & ordinamus, quod prædictus miles, & hæredes ac ſucceſſores ſui, quotiens vacaverit dicta vicaria, dictæ prioriſſæ & conventui ad eam pertinam, viz. ſacerdotem aut qui infra decem menſes velit & valeat eſſe ſacerdos, & dictæ eccleſiæ in officio ſacerdotali perſonaliter deſervire, per ſuas literas præſentet & præſentent nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, per prioriſſam & conventum prædictas præſentandum: huc admodum moderamine quod ſi dictus miles, aut hæredes vel ſucceſſores ſui, in præſentando per tres menſes ſue iur negligentes, extunc liceat dictis prioriſſæ & conventui idoneam perſonam, viz. qualem ſuper præſcriptimus, Lincoln' epiſcopo qui pro tempore fuerit præſentare; præſentatione dicti militis, aut hæredum vel ſucceſſorum ſuorum, nequaquam ulterius expectanda, ſalvo jure prædicto militi, & hæredibus ſuis, ac ſucceſſoribus ſuis, ad dictam vicariam cum vacaverit alias præſentandi in formâ prædictâ. Si vero alium quam preſbyterum aut diaconum ad minus, vel alias minus idoneam perſonam, preſentaverit, liceat dicto militi, ſuisque hæredibus & ſucceſſoribus, ſecundum quod laicis eſt permiſſum, uſque ad tres menſes duntaxat verſare aliam idoneam perſonam prædictus modo & forma præſentandam; quod ſi non fecerit, in eorum defidiam ſeu defectum libere poſt tres menſes præſentent prioriſſa & conventus prout ſuperius eſt expreſſum, ſalvo jure dicti militis, & hæredum ac ſucceſſorum ſuorum, in vacatione alia præſentandi. Volumus etiam & ordinando ſtatuimus, quod unuſquiſque vicarius in ſua inſtitutione præſtet ſacramentum, te nullo tempore contra hanc ordinationem noſtram directe vel indirecte ſcienter venturum; quodque prædicta prioriſſa ſuusque conventus ipſa facto eadem a jure & poſſeſſione ac omni emolumento quod vel quam habent vel habituræ ſunt in dicta eccleſia de Claybrock, ſi hanc ordinationem noſtram contraſecerint, aut etiam tentaverint violare, ad augmentum ſuæ portionis, vel ad diminutionem vicariæ utriuſque agendo; ita tamen quod ſi ordinationem hujus ab aliis contra ve-

luntatem ipſarum caſu aliquo contigerit infirmari, liceat eiſdem ad jura ſua priſtina omnino reverti, & ſalva ſint ſibi omnia quæ in ipſa vel ad ipſam eccleſiam ante hanc ordinationem aliqualiter competebant eiſdem; ſalvis etiam epiſcopalibus conſuetudinibus & Lincoln' eccleſiæ dignitate. In cujus rei teſtimonium, & ad noſtræ ordinationis a partibus approbatæ judicium, ſigillum noſtrum & ſigna prædictarum partium præſentibus ſunt appenſa. Dat' apud Vetus Templum London', quinto calendas Martis, anno gratiæ MCCLX, & pontificatus noſtri tertio.

This is a true copy, examined with the rolls abovementioned by us } WILL. GURNALL, N. P. Dep. Reg. aſſumed. } T. SYMPSON.

The following is a copy of the endowment of the vicarage, from the books at the Firſt Fruits office.

Com' Leic. Copy. — Decanatus Goodlaxton.

		l.	d.
Claybrooke.	Profic' provenien' de Vicaria ibm ubi Thomas Moris Clicus eſt vicarius tam in Xmis majoribus qm minoribz unacũ exit' mancion' cũ al' profic' cõibus annis.	xxxi	xvi
		s.	d.
	Inde in denar' ſolut' Archo Leic' pro ſynod' et procur'	xi	i
		l. s.	d.
	Rem'.	xxx x	iii
	Xma inde	lxi	ob.

It appears by an extract which Burton gives us from an old roll made in the fifth year of the reign of Henry III. (long before the date of the above extract from Lincoln regiſtry), that the tenant of the tythes paid the nuns of Eaton a compoſition of ſix marks, ſettled by the delegates. It appears from the ſame authority that the monks of Kirby received the tythes of the demeſne of James Viſeque, and paid yearly out of them eleven ſhillings to the mother church; and that the chapels of Wibtoft and of Wignideſton* were ſerved alternately by one chaplain.

The next record that I can find reſpecting the vicarage is a copy of a terrier of the glebe land, taken in 1638, and ſigned by the then vicar Gervas Aldred, and by the churchwardens. It gives an account of the vicarage land previous to the incloſure, and is as follows:

A Terrier of the glebe land, paſture, and meadow, belonging to the vicarage of Claybrooke in the county of Leiceſter, ſome part thereof lying in Claybrooke Parva, and ſome part of meadow in Claybrooke Magna, in the ſame pariſh

* Now called Little Wigſton.

and

and county aforeſaid, taken the 7th day of July, in the year of our Lord God 1638, by us whoſe names are hereunder written.

Imprimis, The ſite of the vicarage houſe, conſiſting of five bayes and a barn of five bayes, a ſtable and two other little bayes of building, a garden, an orchard, and homeſtead, containing by eſtimation two acres.

Item, One little cottage belonging to it in the occupation of Martin Knight, containing two bayes of building; the rent for it yearly is three ſhillings and four pence the year.

Item, Another cottage in Wibtoft in the county of Warwick belonging to the vicarage, in the occupation of Thomas Glover, containing three bayes of building, the rent yearly is four ſhillings per annum.

Item, A piece of meadow lyeing in the fields of Claybrooke Magna, and two hades belonging to it, and a piece of meadow butting over the mill dame againſt William Thorneton leyes within the mill home.

Item, Three yard land belonging to the glebe lyeing in the fields of Claybrooke Parva aforeſaid, in the occupation of William Winterton, William Wakfield, George Beale, paying yearly for it twenty pounds.

High Cross Field.

Item, On Upper Black Heath, five lands butting North and South, the land of William Wright Weſt, the Meere Eaſt.

Item, On Nether Black Yearth five lands and hades butting North and South, William Wright Weſt, the land of Pages Eaſt.

Item, On the furlong next Hinckley Balke ſix lands butting Eaſt and Weſt, Wright's land South, the Balke North.

Item, On Upper Breer furlong ſix lands butting North and South, Wright's land Weſt, the Meere Eaſt.

Item, On Nether Breere furlong four lands butting North and South, William Wright's land Weſt, the Meere Eaſt.

Item, On Stonny Meere furlong three leyes and hades butting North and South, the Meere Weſt, William Wright's land Eaſt.

Item, On the ſame furlong five lands and hades butting North and South, Mr. Fawnt's land Weſt, Wright South.

Item, On Stonny Hill furlong ſix lands and hades ſuting into Cowdale Slade butting North and South, Mr. Fawnt Eaſt, Wright Weſt.

Item, In Wakefield's Cloſe three lands and a hedge next unto Streete Way butting Eaſt and Weſt, Wright's land North, the Streete Way South.

Item, A piece of meadow lyeing in High Croſs Cloſe called Bull Gore, Mr. Fawnt North, the land of Pages South.

Item, On Manſemore furlong ſix lands butting Eaſt and Weſt, Mr. Fawnt North, Wright South.

Item, On the ſame furlong eight lands, Wright South, George Beale North.

Item, On Swallow Gore Balk furlong seventeen lands butting East and West, Wright's land South, the Balk North.

Item, In the New Close a hadley and footeleay butting North and South, the Town Hill furlong West, the Constable's Piece East.

Item, On the same furlong three leyes, Wright East, the Constable's Piece West.

Item, On the same furlong three leyes, Mr. Fawnt's land on both sides.

Item, On the Nether furlong two leyes butting East and West, Wright's land North, Mr. Fawnt South.

THE MIDDLE FIELD.

Item, Eight lands on the furlong at Woodway side butting North and South, the land of Wright West, the Coal Pit Way East.

Item, Three lands and a pike ley on Basil furlong butting East and West, Wright North, the Coal Pit Way South.

Item, In Little Manlemore three lands and hades butting East and West, Mr. Fawnt South, Wright North.

Item, On Great Path Lands eight lands butting North and South, William Wright East, Mr. Fawnt North.

Item, On Radmore furlong six lands butting East and West, Mr. Fawnt North, Wright South.

Item, Seven lands and hades suting into Copwell Meadow, Wright North and South.

Item, One piece of meadow lyeing in Copwell Slade called the Tyth Piece, Mr. Fawnt East, William Page West.

Item, In the same Slade a hadley and a footeley butting North and South, Mr. ——— East, Wright West.

Item, Five leyes butting North and South, Tofter on East, William Wright West.

Item, On Copwell furlong five lands buttings East and West, William Page North, Wright South.

Item, On Pitts furlong five lands butting East and West, Mr. Fawnt North, William Wright South.

Item, On the same furlong three lands and a hadland butting East and West, William Wright North and South.

Item, On Barcarts furlong eight lands butting North and South, Page East, Wright East.

Item, On Upper Street Leyes eleven lands butting East and West, Mr. Fawnt North, Wright South.

THE NETHER FIELD.

Item, On Nether Street Leyes six leyes butting East and West, Page North, Wright South.

Item,

Item, In Street Leyes Clofe fix lands butting Eaft and Weft, Mr. Fawnt North, Wright South.

Item, On the furlong four lands and a hadland butting Eaft and Weft, Page North, Wright South.

Item, On Pealing fix lands butting North and South, William Wright Weft, Page Eaft.

Item, On the fame furlong three lands butting Eaft and Weft, Henry Morris South, Page North.

Item, On Portway fix lands butting Eaft and Weft, Wale North, Wright South.

Item, On the fame furlong hard by the town fide a clofe called the Lammas Clofe, hedged round about, containing ten leyes, Wright South, the Coal Pit Way North.

Item, On Chidmore furlong fix lands butting Eaft and Weft, Mr. Fawnt South, Wright North.

Item, In the Butt Clofe fix lands and a flat piece of ground butting Eaft and Weft, Wright North and South.

Item, In the fame clofe three little leyes lying hard by the church brigg butting North and South, William Wright Weft, the Brooke Eaft.

Item, In the Brook Clofe fix lands lying upon Raven Willow Leyes butting Eaft and Weft, Wright South, Mr. Fawnt North.

Item, On the Brook Furlong fourteen lands butting Eaft and Weft, Wale South, John Morris North.

Item, Five lands on the fame furlong butting Eaft and Weft, Wright South, Wale North.

Item, On the fame furlong four lands butting Eaft and Weft, Wale North, Wright South.

GERVAS ALBOLD, Vic. Eccleſiæ de Claybrooke.
WILLIAM WHITEATON, } Church-wardens.
JOHN BAMBERRAY, }
EDWARD LITCHFIELD, } Sidefmen.
STEV. NICHOLLS, }
THOMAS }

Ext'um per Magiſtrum ROSINE, Cur', 2 Julii, 1638.

The following is a copy of a terrier of the glebe land, &c. taken May 25, 1708, by the then vicar Lionel Legat, and by the church-wardens William Short, and Richard Groocock; to which is ſubjoined a copy of the cuſtoms of the parith as comprized in the Eaſter Roll, and which had been ſubſcribed by the principal inhabitants in 1623.

A true Terrar of the glebe land, tythes, buildings, &c. belonging to the vicarage of Claybrooke in the county of Leiceſter, taken by us whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, this thirteenth day of May, anno Domini 1708, according

ing to the directions ſent by the Right Reverend Father in God the Lord Biſhop of this dioceſe, for the better preſerving the rights of the church *.

The Vicarage Houſe was erected by the learned Mr. Herbert Thorndike †, containing eight bays. At the firſt entrance into it is a porch, and then a large ſpace; on the right hand an hall and a pantry, both floored with boards; on the left hand a parlour and cloſet, both boarded. In the next bay is the ſtair-caſe on the left hand, and on the right a ſtill-houſe, through which is the paſſage into a large cellar under the hall and pantry. The ſpace leads into the kitchen, both which are paved with bricks. On the right hand of the kitchen goes a ſpace into the bake-houſe; on the right hand of which is the dairy; on the left is the brewhouſe, all floored with bricks. On the top of the ſtair-caſe, which is boarded, is a ſpace, on the right hand of which is a chamber with a cloſet, both boarded; on the left hand another chamber with a cloſet, both plaſter floors; and in the middle the vicar's ſtudy. From this ſtair-caſe goes another; at the top of it a garret, boarded floor; and forwards two other garrets, one boarded, the other plaſter: ſtill up ſtairs a balcony covered with lead. From the ſtair-caſe aforenamed, on the right hand, is a chamber, boarded floor; forward is another chamber with two cloſets, chamber plaſter and one cloſet, the other boarded. From the ſtairs on the left hand of the kitchen is a chamber, boarded floor; on the right hand of which is another chamber, floored with plaſter; and ſtill on the right another chamber with a boarded floor. The houſe is timber building; one half is rough-caſt, the other pained with brick: the roof is covered tyles, all in good order.

The Barn contains three large bays, mud walls, and covered with thatch; the ſtables three bays, mud walls, and covered with thatch; two bays of building for coals, &c. mud walls, and covered with thatch. The home-ſtall contains three acres, ſurrounded with lanes, and on the Eaſt with the green and church-yard; the garden walled round with mud walls; the court before the houſe with pales; the orchard next the green and church-yard with a mud wall and hedge, and the other parts with quick; the back court with mud walls; the yard is walled next the church-yard and next the ſtreet with mud walls; the other parts with buildings and quick; the kitchen garden on the North with the town ſtreet, on the Weſt with a fiſh-pond, on the South with a ditch and clipt hedge, on the Eaſt with the houſe and orchard.

The Glebe is three yard land containing ſeventy-one acres. The Lammas cloſe adjoining to the homeſtall of the vicarage contains three acres; on the Weſt it is bounded with the Wood-way, on the South with a cloſe called the Port-way, (the Port-way contains about eighteen acres), on the North the Lammas cloſe, on the Weſt the Wood-way and the Vicar's Cow-cloſe, on the South the Prior's pieces, and on the Eaſt the Vicar's cloſe, called Chitman's mires, and Mr. Legat's cloſe. Chitman's Mires contains about nine acres, Ulleſtorpe Field, on the South the Prior's pieces, on the Weſt the Port-way, on the North Mr. Legat's land, and

* Extracted out of the Regiſtry of the Lord Biſhop of Lincoln. † See p. 1077.

on

on the East Mr. Legat's land. The Cow-close contains seven acres and an half; Thomas Byrd, Esq. on the West, Ullesthorpe Field on the South, on the East the Vicar's Port-way, and on the North the Wood-way. Copwell Meadow contains seven acres; Thomas Byrd, Esq. on the West, Thomas Page on the North, and Thomas Byrd, Esq. on the East, and the Vicar's great close, on the South Thomas Stretton's. The Great Close contains twenty-three acres; on the North Thomas Byrd, Esq. on the East the Vicar's Horse-close and Richard Wells, on the South Mr. Godard and Thomas Stretton, on the West the vicar's Copwell Meadow. The Horse-close contains three acres and an half; on the East the Wood-way, on the South Richard Wells, on the West the Vicar's great close, on the North the Church-land.

The vicar hath in Little Claybrooke, besides his glebe, nineteen pence three farthings an acre, payable at Christmas and St. John the Baptist, at two equal payments, and no other dues, by their articles of inclosure. At Great Claybrooke the vicar hath twelve pence an acre, a mortuary, tythe pigs, and the cutting of three acres of grass in the middle of Small Meadow, and instead of the aftermath he hath twenty shillings per annum in the twelve pence per acre. He hath also a small piece of land, the Mill-way on the East, John Smart on the North and West, John Thorpe on the South. He hath also for marriage eleven pence, for burying four pence, and for churching five pence if the child be living, but if dead but four pence. He hath the great and small tythes of five yard-lands and an half at Shanford, lying dispersedly in the open fields.

The customs belonging to the parishioners of Ullesthorpe, Bittesby, Wibtoft, and Wigston Parva, are comprized in the Easter Roll, of which this is a copy:

Remembrance of the customs and manners of tything used in the parish of Claybrooke in the county of Leicester, approved and allowed by Mr. John Higginson, Clerk, vicar there now almost two and fifty years together, and by the freeholders and inhabitants whose names are subscribed; Anno Domini 1623.

Offerings. Imprimis, every householder ought to give at Easter to the vicar for their offerings five farthings, and every other communicant a penny. Item, due to the vicar at the churching of every woman after her childbearing, if the child be then living, five pence; if dead, two pence. Item, at every marriage, to the vicar eleven pence, and to the clerk three pence. Item, at every burial, to the vicar four pence, and to the clerk two pence. If there be a mortuary due, then the four pence is not payable.

Beasts. Item, if any person have in any one year, accounted from New-year's-day to New-year's-day, above six calves saine within the village, he is to pay to the said vicar one calf at three weeks old for tythes, the vicar allowing back an halfpenny for every calf wanting of ten; if there be not above six calves fallen, then the vicar is to have at Easter next after such year ended an halfpenny for every

lamb odd, and a penny for the cow whereof fuch calves fall, and for every old ailed cow an halfpenny; for barrage beafts nothing.

Sheep. Item, due to the vicar, in full fatisfaction of all tythe of sheep kept within the village at New-year's-day, and dying, or *bred fale* fold away before Candlemas, a farthing; and for every sheep kept there at Candlemas, and dying, or within found fold away before herding-time, an halfpenny; but if they be kept on till fhearing, and then fhorn, then the wool in kind after this manner; viz. on Monday next after St. Peter's day the owner ought to lay his fleeces ready wound by tens, and then firft to chooſe one fleece out of every fuch ten, and then the vicar is to chooſe one fleece out of the refidue of every fuch ten for his tythe. Item, at the fame time, and in the fame manner, lambs are tytheable; and if the odd fleeces and odd lambs together amount together to the number of five or more, the vicar is to have one out of the major odds, allowing to many halfpence as thoſe odds together do want of the number of ten; and if the odd fleeces and odd lambs amount not together to the number of feven, the owner is to pay an halfpenny for every fuch odd fleece and odd lamb in lieu of the tythe thereof. Item, where any perſon hath brought into the ſaid village any ſheep in the Spring-time, viz. between Candlemas and ſheering time, and there ſhorn them, he hath ordinarily paid to the ſaid Mr. Higginſon, during his time, an halfpenny for every fuch ſheep, in full ſatisfaction of the tythe thereof. Item, for fells or ſkins of ſheep killed or dying between ſheering-time and New-year's-day no tythe in kind or rate hath been hitherto given or paid; but for fells of ſheep killed or dying between New-year's-day and Candlemas a farthing apiece, and between Candlemas and ſheering-time an halfpenny apiece is due in lieu of the tythe of ſuch fells.

Pigs. Item, if any perſon have at one time of one ſow ſeven pigs or above, the vicar is to have one for his tythe, allowing to the ſow a farthing for every pig wanting of the number of ten; the owner is firſt to chooſe one, and then the vicar his tythe pig at three weeks old; and if there be not ſeven pigs in all, then the owner is to pay a farthing apiece at Eaſter in lieu of their tythe.

Geeſe. Item, geeſe are tytheable at Lammas, at ſuch numbers, and according to the ſame rates of allowing or giving for odds, as is before mentioned for pigs.

Hens. Item, for every hen two eggs, and for every cock three eggs, payable on Good Friday to the vicar.

Foals. Item, for every foal fallen within the village a penny is due, to be paid to the vicar at Eaſter following, in lieu of the tythe thereof.

Fewell. Item, in lieu of tythe fewell, an hearth penny is due, to be paid to the vicar at Eaſter; and then alſo a garden halfpenny for the garden.

Fruit. Item, the tenth of all fruit is due in kind, and ought to be brought home to the vicarage houſe by the pariſhioner.

Hemp. Item, the tenth of hemp and flax is likewiſe due, to be paid to the vicar in kind at the vicarage houſe after it is watered.

There is alſo due to the vicar from Thomas Bradgate, Eſq. one pound ten ſhillings, payable at the feaſt of St. Michael, in the lieu of tythe for ſeven yard lands and an half ſettled by an order of Chancery; and alſo from the miller of Clay-

Claybrook, for the [illegible] of his mills, according to the immemorial custom, thirteen pence.

[illegible] For the procurations to the archdeacon the vicar pays [illegible] but [illegible] this is an [illegible], he having nothing to do [illegible] for [illegible] dations: for Lyndale three shillings and ten pence; and to the Church [illegible] one shilling and four pence halfpenny.

Customs. [illegible] no customs claimed by the parishioners, only a wake the Sunday next after St. Peter.

The Furniture in the Chancel and Church. The furniture in the chancel is, first, a green cloth for the table, a white cloth and two napkins for the communion, a silver cup without cover or inscription, weighing fifteen ounces and an half, a pewter flagon, and two pewter pots. Two surplices, a chest, a book of Homilies, the Articles of the Canons of England, the pulpit cloth and cushion of green cloth, and rails about the Communion-table. In the church are four large bells, a clock, a bier, and no herse-cloth (cloth pall). The vicar repairs the chancel, and the parishioners the church; the West side of the church-yard is repaired by the vicar, being walls and pales; the East side by Thomas Byrd, Esq. being an hedge and pales; the South side by the parishioners, being pods and rails on a low stone wall; the North side, half by the parishioners, and half by Thomas Byrd, Esq.

The Church Land. One acre; the Vicar's Horse-close South, Thomas Byrd, Esq. North and West, and on the East the Wood-way: a little piece of land in Lower Claybrooke, on the North side of the pool: a close, containing between fifteen and fifteen acres, in the hands of Thomas Byrd, Esq. William Welsher South, Thomas Byrd, Esq. North, Mr. Goddard West, and the brook East.

The Clerk's Fees. The clerk is chosen by the vicar, whose wages are as followeth, from anno 1611; of every husbandman who keepeth a team yearly four pence; of those who have land and keep no team four pence; and eight shillings yearly for ringing the curfew; of every man that hath an half yard land yearly a gallon of barley; for every wedding three pence; for a burial two pence; of every one that keepeth bees certain eggs on Good Friday; of every cottager yearly two pence; for ringing the passing bell three pence; for digging a grave in the church half a crown, in the church-yard with a coffin one shilling, without a coffin six-pence; and for a copy of the register four pence. The sweeper of the church six shillings and eight pence. The dog-whipper a crown.

* The mill is purchased in [illegible] of three partners in Fiddlewarth, whose names were Andrew Hill, Thomas Eastwood, and Christian Higginbotham, by James Bakewell [illegible] Mr. Middlebrooke Parker, father of the present owner [illegible] Mr. John Parker.

† There appears to be a mistake here in calling the payment a procuration, as in the original endowment of the vicarage, upon the appropriation of the rectory to the Priory of Nuneaton 1262, the vicar is charged with "[illegible] procurationibus & exactionibus." Besides the pensions abovementioned, the bishop has for procurations, on account of his triennial visitation, five shillings and eight pence, as a visitation due, and three shillings and eight pence as a synodal due.

The curate hath for preaching at Wibtoft in the afternoon, and at Wigſton Parva in the afternoon, every other Sunday, twenty pounds per annum of the vicar, and his Sunday's dinner.

LIONEL LEGAT, Vicar.
WILLIAM SHORT.
RICHARD GRACOCK.

The glebe, containing about ſeventy-one acres, and which is minutely deſcribed in the above terrier of 1708, lies wholly in Claybrook Parva. At the time of the inclosure (1681), the Rev. Samuel Byrd was vicar; and by the articles of inclosure, the reſidue of the lordſhips was charged with the annual payment of nineteen pence three farthings an acre, in lieu of all tythes, and all other oblations and duties whatſoever, amounting to the ſum of thirty pounds a year.

At the time of the inclosure of Great Claybrook (1694), the Rev. Lionel Legat was Vicar of the Pariſh, and the yearly payments charged by their articles of inclosure, in lieu of ſmall and great tythes, amounted to the ſum of fifty-one pounds, reſerving, however, to the Vicar, the tythes of the mills, tythe pigs, and ſurplice fees, from the payment of which the townſhip of Little Claybrook was exempted by their articles of inclosure, I ſuppoſe, on account of the great proportion which the glebe bears to the reſt of the lordſhip.

When the above-mentioned articles were confirmed by act of parliament, a power was given to the Vicar to diſtrain for arrears of tythes (if not paid within 20 days after the alloted times), either upon the premiſes of the perſons making default in payment, or upon any part reſpectively in the name of the whole.

Upon the back of one of the printed acts of inclosure in my poſſeſſion, the conſent of the Biſhop and Vicar is certified in their own hands, as follows:

"I have peruſed this bill, and alſo the original articles for the inclosure of Little Claybrook, dated October the 10th, in the year 1681; together with the original articles for the inclosure of Great Claybrook, dated December 26, 1694. And being perſuaded that a reaſonable proviſion was and is made for the vicar of the pariſh and his ſucceſſors, and being willing that the ancient agreement ſhould be confirmed, and the poſſeſſors of the ſeveral allotments quieted in their reſpective poſſeſſions, I do give my conſent that this bill may paſs into a law, provided Mr. William Byrd, the preſent vicar, be, as I am informed he is, fully ſatisfied with the terms of this inclosure, and doth accordingly in due form give his conſent thereto.

R. LINCOLN.

Witneſs WILLIAM WHITWORTH, Not. Pub. March 11, 1733.

March 13, 1733.

I have peruſed this bill, and do conſent to have it paſs into a law.

WILLIAM BYRD, Vicar.

The Terrier of 1708 mentions the great and ſmall tythes of five yard-lands and an half in Sharnford (a neigbouring pariſh), which the vicar of Claybrook had lying

lying diſperſedly in the open fields of that lordſhip. Shamford has been incloſed ſince that time; and in lieu of thoſe tythes the vicar has now an allotment of 18 acres which was made at the incloſure. This piece of ground is very pleaſantly ſituated, ſhooting up by a gentle declivity to the pillar called High-Croſs*, and commanding one of the richeſt and moſt extenſive proſpects in the whole county.

The view towards the northern part of the country in this point is terminated by the foreſt hills, which preſent a long ridge extending from Eaſt to Weſt; and the bare and bleak aſpect which they exhibit forms a pleaſing contraſt to the rich luxuriance of the flat country between High Croſs and Leiceſter, whoſe ſpires are diſcernible by the naked eye, and many other objects beyond, to the diſtance of 25 miles.

The great tythes of Ullesthorpe are the property of the Earl of Denbigh, and of Trinity College, Cambridge. The ſmall tythes of this lordſhip belong to the living of Claybrook, and the value of them has been conſiderably advanced by the preſent vicar. Formerly there was an annual compoſition of between eight and nine pounds paid out of this lordſhip to the vicar; but within theſe few years it has been raiſed to the annual ſum of thirty-two pounds.

Dr. Hutchinſon, one of the former incumbents, was in hot water with the people of Ullesthorpe concerning the tythes for ſome years before his death. The farmers pretended a modus, which the vicar was enabled entirely to ſet aſide, by the diſcovery of a leaſe granted by one of his predeceſſors. Dr. Hutchinſon died, however, without accompliſhing his purpoſe; but he left behind him a teſtimony of his zeal in the cauſe he had undertaken, and of his regard for the rights of the church, by bequeathing 100l. with the intereſt ariſing from it, for the uſe of any of his ſucceſſors who might be obliged to have recourſe to legal remedies for the recovery of the tythes.

Mr. Jenner, the next incumbent, who died a few years after he came to the living, did not think proper to reſume the conteſt; but the preſent incumbent, who ſucceeded in 1774, ſignified his intention, ſoon after his inſtitution, of endeavouring to raiſe the value of the tythes; and in 1775 he addreſſed the proprietors and occupiers of land in a printed circular letter, the inſertion of which may not be deemed altogether unintereſting in a topographical work of this kind.

"I hereby acquaint you, that I am come to a reſolution to deſire a meeting of the proprietors and occupiers of land in the lordſhip of Ullesthorpe, in order to endeavour amicably to ſettle ſome price for the ſmall tythes of the ſaid lordſhip. I hope you will not fail to give your attendance at this meeting; and, that you may come

* Where the Roman Eagle hath been ſupplanted by a turnpike-gate, and the prætorium of a præfect hath given way to the manſion of a Leiceſterſhire grazier.

to it the better prepared, I have thought proper to acquaint you before-hand with a propofal that I fhall then make. I have thought proper to acquaint you for how much I am willing to lett my tythes of Ullefthorpe annually by the pound-rent, or by the yard-land, whichever fhall be moft approved of, for the term of 21 years, provided I enjoy the living fo long. And here let me defire you to obferve, that I am not going to make a demand at random, without having firft conferred the opinions of learned counfellors, and experienced landholders, on the fubject. My Counfellors have told me, that every thing which does not pay tythe to fomebody elfe is obliged to pay tythe to me, and that I am accordingly entitled to tythe, not only of lambs and wool, calves and foals, milk, pigs, and eggs, but alfo of the agiftment of all barren cattle of every fort; and upon acquainting them with the prefent circumftances and management of Ullefthorpe lordfhip, they have aflured me, that the fmall tythes of it, at the loweft and moft moderate eftimation, cannot be worth lefs than two fhillings a year in every pound-rent. The graziers alfo and landholders, with whom I have advifed, upon confidering the prefent management of the lordfhip, and how many acres a yard-land in it, upon an average, conflits of, tell me that my tythes are worth two guineas per yard-land, allowing as few lambs and fleeces, as little milk, as few foals, &c. to come off every yard-land in lieu of tythes, as it is poffible for that quantity of land, with the management it is now in, to yield and produce. I am firmly and folemnly convinced in my own mind, that the tythes due to me from Ullefthorpe are, between man and man, equivalent to the higheft of the above eftimates as the lordfhip is now cultivated and managed. But forafmuch as I think it would be diftreffing to feveral of the prefent proprietors and occupiers to pay fo large an outgoing, after having for many years paid none; and as I know it is poffible that the method of cultivating the lordfhip may be changed, and the value of my tythes in fome degree reduced; and as I am extremely defirous of procuring the good-will and friendfhip of my parifhioners; for thefe reafons I have determined, with my eyes open, to accept of one half of the real value of the tythes; that is to fay, one net fhilling for every pound-rent, or one net guinea for every yard-land in the lordfhip, for the term of 21 years, provided I enjoy the living fo long."

In confequence of the above addrefs, matters were amicably fettled; and the vicar confented to accept of 15 fhillings a yard-land, for which he granted them a leafe for 21 years.

The great tythes of Bittefby belong to Lord Denbigh; and the vicar of Claybrook receives, by way of compofition for the fmall tythes, twenty pounds a year.

The great tythes of Wibtoft belong to the Earl of Denbigh; and the vicar of Claybrook receives an annual compofition of between 7 and 8 pounds for the fmall tythes.

The great tythes of Little Wigfton are likewife the property of the Earl of Denbigh; and the vicar of Claybrook receives 6l. yearly for his tythes.

Clay-

Claybrook is in the gift of the Crown, and the value of the living is rated in the King's books at 30l. 10s. 5d. The chancel is kept in repair by the vicar.

A catalogue of the incumbents of Claybrook, as far back as can be collected:

Lawrence of Warwick was rector in 1223.
Magister Laurentius (probably the same) was rector in 1253. See p. 1063.
William of Bek was the first vicar in 1260. See p. 1063.
D. Presbyterus, 1303.
Roger Rivers, 1328, 8 id. Maii.
John Heynet, 1350, 16 kal. Dec.
John Lyme, 1355, kal. April.
Thomas de Leire, 1357, 1 kal. April.
Adam Darderus, 1357 8, 4 kal. Jan.
Thomas de Leire, 1361, 16 kal. Oct.
Andrew Attecrofs de Wold, 1361, Dec.
John de Bereford, 1365, 5 Dec.
William de Charwellon, 1378, Dec.
John Muryell, 1435, ult. die Dec.
William Spenfer, 1440, 18 Jan.
William Rawling, 1443, 27 Aug.
William att Heyth, 1450, 16 Sept.
Thomas Morris, 1524, 9 June.
John Higginfon, vicar in 1571, was living in 1623. See p. 1071.
Gervas Aldred occurs vicar in 1628. See p. 1064.
Andrew Sermont *, or Lermant, 1642, July.
Herbert Thorndike † built the vicarage houfe. See p. 1070.
John Maidwell ‡, M. A. about 1658.

Henry

* See p. 325.

† Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; afterwards, Sept. 5, 1661, prebendary of Weftminfter. He died in July 1672. See Wood's Athenæ, vol. I. p. 461. He aflifted Walton in the Polyglott Bible. Wood, Ath. vol. II. Faft, 48.

‡ Of Mr. Maidwell, who is mentioned in Kennet's Chronicle, the "Nonconformift's Memorial" preferves this hiftory: "He was born at Geddington in Northamptonfhire. At Cambridge he was chamber-fellow with Bifhop Gunning. He firft fettled in a good living at Sympton in Bucks. During the civil war he put in another to fupply the place, and take the profits, while he retired to London, and there employed his labours. When the war was over, he was fent down to Claybrook in Leicefterfhire; where Mr. Herbert Thorndike had been minifter, and built the beft parfonage-houfe in the country. He did not continue long there, though he was not without good fuccefs in his work, before the people of Sympton had claim to him, and invited him to return back again. The matter was referred to Dr. Arrowfmith and three more of the Aflembly. Upon hearing both fides, two of them were for his ftay at Claybrook, and two for his return to Sympton. Finding they could not agree, he determined for himfelf to return to Sympton, becaufe they were his firft people, and becaufe they were more ferious and more numerous, though the living was worth lefs by 30l. a year. He had been ftrongly in-

Henry Pierce, 1659. See p. 312.
Samuel Byrd, 1681. See p. 1071.
Lionel Leget, 1694—1708. See p. 1067.
William Byrd*, 1733.

The Reverend Charles Hutchinſon, D. D. of Sidney College, Cambridge, was appointed to the Vicarage of Claybrook in 1744, which he held with the Rectory of Willoughby, in the County of Nottingham. He was the third ſon of Julius Hutchinſon, Eſq. of Owthorpe, in Nottinghamſhire, by a daughter of William Norton, Eſq. of St. Edmond Bury, in Suffolk. Dr. Hutchinſon was twice married: his firſt wife was one of the daughters and coheirs of Norton Hanſon, Eſq. a citizen of Coventry; and his ſecond wife was a daughter of the Rev. Joſeph

in his work there, though not without diſcouragements, and continued in his public miniſtry among them till the Uniformity act ſilenced him. The religious Sir Thomas Alſton and his lady had a very great eſteem for him, and he preached often at their houſe at Odel in Bedfordſhire. He was a good ſcholar, and an excellent preacher; one of great modeſty and humility, and eminent piety. No man was more abundant in labours than he, who was never weary of his work, and ſeldom wearied in it. He had the happy art of winning ſouls to Chriſt. His daily converſe was a continual preaching of the Goſpel. His ſweet and chearful temper made him amiable to all. None that knew him could lightly ſpeak evil of him. Many that were of a different judgement from him had yet an high veneration and reſpect for him. He had learned that heavenly alchemy from his Lord and Maſter, to turn earth into heaven, and to make a ſpiritual improvement of all earthly buſineſs and occaſions he was concerned about. It was a queſtion whether he did more good, and converted more ſouls, in the pulpit or out of it, by his familiar diſcourſe. After his ejectment, he often preached in his own houſe, and in other houſes in Kettering, and lived there 30 years; in the latter part of which time he opened a meeting-houſe ſtill in being, and had a conſiderable congregation to the laſt; who about 60 years ago built a larger place, in which the excellent Mr. Benjamin Boyce was many years miniſter to a flouriſhing congregation. Mr. Maidwell was buried in the pariſh church of Kettering, where he had a grave-ſtone, which yet remains, with a Latin inſcription, now almoſt worn out; whence however it appears that he had been miniſter there, that he was a man of learning, and that he died Jan. 9, 1692, aged 83. [When and how long he was at Kettering doth not appear from Dr. Calamy; but Mr. Palmer was informed that he came there about 1650, and continued in the church 12 years.] He had been perſecuted by —— Sawyer, Eſq. and often eſcaped with difficulty, and ſometimes in diſguiſe. He was once in priſon, but it is uncertain where and for what cauſe." A letter of his, written in that impriſonment to his friends, may be ſeen in Palmer's ſecond volume, p. 226.

* William Byrd, by all accounts, was a worthy man; it was he who built the preſent parſonage houſe. He was ſo involved in debt, chiefly, as I have heard, through the machinations of his brother, "the Old Juſtice," that he was obliged to keep himſelf a cloſe priſoner in his own houſe for ſeveral years, excepting on Sundays, when he employed all the time he could command in walking about the fields. He always preached twice every Sunday, from Lady-day to Michaelmas. After ſermon in the morning, the congregation always ſung the 117th Pſalm; while they were ſinging, Mr. Byrd retired to the chancel, put on his ſurplice, returned to the deſk, and concluded the ſervice by reading the prayer for the whole ſtate of Chriſt's church militant.

Ledbroke *, formerly Rector of Aſton Flamville, and Vicar of Scrapteſt in Leiceſterſhire. Dr. Hutchinſon acted in the commiſſion of the peace for Leiceſterſhire, and maintained a moſt reſpectable character both as a clergyman and a magiſtrate. There is a marble monument erected to his memory in Claybrook chancel, upon which his character is pourtrayed in the following words:

"Near this place is depoſited all that was mortal of the Rev. Charles Hutchinſon, D. D. whoſe piety as a Divine, knowledge and impartiality as a magiſtrate, and every qualification which diſtinguiſh the Chriſtian, the gentleman, and the friend, rendered him uſeful to his country, exemplary to his pariſhoners, dear to his intimate acquaintance, and reſpectable to all who knew him. After a long and painful illneſs, borne with that patience and reſignation which the precepts and example of his bleſſed maſter taught, he was taken to eternal reſt, April the 21ſt, 1769, in the 59th year of his age; in which bleſſed ſtate his afflicted relic †, who erected this monument, hopes again to join him."

The Rev. Charles Jenner, M. A. ſucceeded Dr. Hutchinſon in the living of Claybrook; and, having obtained a diſpenſation to hold this vicarage with Cranceford St. John, co. Northampton, was inſtituted in 1769. This gentleman was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he took both his degrees; B. A. 1757; M. A. 1760. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the Univerſity by obtaining two of Mr. Seaton's prizes; the ſubjects were "the Gift of Tongues, 1767;" and "the Deſtruction of Nineveh, 1769;" a Collection of Poems in 1766, 4to. He was the author of two novels, intituled "Letters from Altament in the Capital to his Friends in the Country, 1764," 8vo; and "The Placid Man." He likewiſe publiſhed "Letters from Lothario to Penelope," 2 vols, 12mo, including, "Lucinda, a Dramatick Entertainment; a Sentimental Comedy, called, "The Man of Family, 1771," 8vo; "Town Eclogues, 1772," 4to; "Louiſa, a tale; to which is added an Elegy to the memory of Lord Lyttelton, 1774," 4to; and many other poetical pieces, ſome of which have great merit, and ſhew that he poſſeſſed elegant literary accompliſhments, refined taſte, and exquiſite ſenſibility of heart.

In one of the "Town Eclogues," intituled, "The Court Chaplain," the Author introduces himſelf in the following manner:

"Grown ſick of liberty and country air,
The morning ſaunter in the one-horſe-chair,
The ſocial pipe, the ſolitary Muſe,
The bowling meeting, and the weekly news,
The ruſtic vicar quits his lone retreat,
To try what joys the London clergy greet.

* See p. 274.

† This lady, who by her mother was nearly related to the Duke of Kent, died in January, 1788.

He

He mounts his mare, whilſt Thomas at his back
Conveys twelve ſhirts and his beſt ſuit of black;
A half-year's tythe to pay his way in town,
His ſix beſt ſermons, and his laſt new gown.
To ſome kind neighbour he gives up the care,
Of buying two young heifers at the fair,
To tend his ſtock, to keep his garden nice,
And ſell his barley at the market price,
With all the pride of hagling for two groats,
And ſhewing a clean ſample of his oats.
Joys more refin'd he means in town to ſeek,
And hires ſnug lodgings at a pound a week."

The ſituation and employments of a court chaplain are well contraſted with thoſe of the ruſtic vicar in the following lines:

" Behold him now enur'd to courtly ground,
A conſtant dangler in the ſame dull round.
Deep read in Ecton; at his fingers ends,
Preferments, values, old incumbents, friends,
With who ſtands firſt on every courtier's liſt,
Who's ſerv'd, and who with promiſes diſmiſs'd;
With expectation fees each morn appear,
Tho' diſappointment cloſes every year;
And, ſtill with croſſes ev'ry hour perplext,
Reſts well aſſur'd his turn muſt be the next.
If chance a country neighbour ſtrays to town,
He ſingles out the antique wig and gown;
Turns Ciceroni to his wond'ring friend,
And points out all the court, from end to end;
Tells who is in, and who is out of place,
And feaſts upon a ſimper from his Grace;
Explains the myſtery of the wands and keys,
And ev'ry colour'd ribband that he ſees;
More vain, alas! of this moſt uſeleſs knowledge,
Than all the learning that he brought from College.
Then, having plac'd him in the foremoſt row,
To ſee the king paſs by, and make his bow,
Announcing, as they paſs, each lord and groom,
He next conducts him to the chaplain's room;
There vainly ſhews him how court chaplains dine,
And toaſts a maid of honour, in French wine.

Mr.

Mr. Jenner was the author of a copy of verſes, intituled, "April," written at the requeſt of a lady for the Bath Eaſton prize, which they obtained. They were, I believe, the laſt productions of his Muſe, and by the kindneſs of one of his relations I am enabled to lay them before the reader:

Come, April, month of various kinds,
With ſummer's ſuns and winter's winds;
Whoſe varied clime and lengthen'd day
Blend ſhiv'ring March with blooming May;
Capricious month, which oft can ſhew
A violet in a bed of ſnow,
Mourning its waſted, ill-plac'd charms,
Like beauteous youth in age's arms;
Come, but preſerve thy ſofter grace,
And wear thy younger, ſpring-time face,
Such as, in mild Arcadian bowers,
The ſhepherds view thee crown'd with flowers;
When many a rural ſwain is ſeen,
Weaving gay chaplets on the green,
To deck the nymph whoſe laughing eye,
In dalliance mocks his tender ſigh,
Tho' pleas'd to ſee his conſtant flame;
Come ſpring, come winter, ſtill the ſame.
But hide, O hide, thy brow ſevere,
Stern remnant of paſt ſeaſons drear,
The bleak eaſt wind, the rattling hail,
That, ſweeping down th' affrighted vale,
Blight the young kingcups in their bed,
And bruiſe the early cowſlip's head;
Whilſt the lone ſwallow's eager haſte
Is check'd by many a wint'ry blaſt,
Who mourns the treacherous ſmiles of ſpring,
And drooping hangs her lifeleſs wing.
Alas! poor bird! thy fate ſince of woe,
The giant ſons of reaſon know;
Their brighteſt proſpects, as they riſe,
Are clouded o'er like April ſkies;
And hope, whoſe ſweetly tempting ray,
Firſt led them on their vent'rous way,
Leaves them dejected and forlorn,
To loſe the roſe, and graſp the thorn.
Like ſilvery ſtreams that gather round,
Deſcending all their fartheſt ground,
Proves the fad truth but too true,
That they, alas! as well as you,
Truſting too far an April ſun,
Droop, diſappointed and undone."

Mr. Jenner died May 11, 1774, aged 38. A monument was erected to his memory, in Claybrook chancel, by Lady Craven, whose Muse weeps over his urn, in the following beautiful and pathetic ſtrain:

" Here in the earth's cold boſom lies entomb'd
A man, whoſe ſenſe, by every virtue gr c'd,
Made each harmonious Muſe obey his lyre:
Nor ſhall th' eraſing hand of powerful Time
Obliterate his name, dear to each tuneful breaſt,
And dearer ſtill to ſoft humanity;
For oft the ſympathetic tear would ſtart
Unbidden from his eye; another's woe
He read, and felt it as his own.
Reader!
It is not flattery or pride that rais'd
To his remains this modeſt ſtone; nor yet
Did partial fondneſs trace theſe humble lines,
But weeping Friendſhip, taught by Truth alone
To give, if poſſible, in future days,
A faint idea to the race to come,
That here repoſeth all the mortal part
Of one, who lived to make his friends,
And all the world, regret he e'er ſhould die." E. C. 1775.

Mr. Jenner had a fine taſte for muſic; and his ſociety was much courted by the amateurs of that art. He poſſeſſed a conſiderable ſhare of wit, and (what rarely happens) without the ſmalleſt tincture of ill-nature or malignity. His diſpoſitions were humane and benevolent; his manners were ſoft and gentle, affable and condeſcending; his pulpit compoſitions were animated and perſuaſive; in ſhort, his talents and accompliſhments as a clergyman, a ſcholar, and a gentleman, rendered him the object of univerſal reſpect and eſteem; and he died moſt ſincerely lamented by his pariſhioners and the whole neighbourhood.

The Rev. Donald Mackinnon was inſtituted in 1774; and he is now vicar (1789). About two years after his inſtitution he accompanied a young gentleman on a tour through France and Italy; and was abſent for three years, during which time the parochial duty was performed by the Reverend Abraham Rudd*, who has ſince obtained a ſtall in the cathedral of Hereford, and the maſterſhip of the grammar-ſchool there. Dr. Mackinnon publiſhed a Faſt Sermon in 1779, from Iſaiah ix. 21. " For all this his anger is not turned away, but his hand is ſtretched out ſtill." He went out to the Eaſt Indies in 1781, from whence he has not yet returned.

The parochial duty has been performed during his abſence by Mr. Macaulay, to whoſe friendſhip I owe the hiſtory of a pariſh where he is univerſally eſteemed.

* In 1781 this gentleman publiſhed a ſermon, which was preached before the contributors to the General Infirmary at Hereford, from Proverbs xiv. 31.

Observations on the agriculture and productions, trade and population, of the parish of Claybrook, with biographical anecdotes, and miscellaneous remarks.

The soil in this parish is of various qualities, as may naturally be supposed in so extensive a tract, containing, as I have already observed, about 4000 acres of land; but the soils are generally rich in their respective kinds. The stiff soils, inclining to marl or rich clay, afford excellent pastures for fattening cattle, and for the dairy. The loamy, mixed, and light soils likewise answer extremely well for the purpose of dairying, for rearing young stock, and for sheep pastures; and this sort of land, when in tillage, produces very good crops of wheat, barley, oats, and turnips. Great numbers of sheep are annually bred in every part of the parish; and the produce of the dairy is very considerable, for, besides the consumption of a populous parish, near 20000 lb. of excellent cheese is annually sold to factors from London, Hertfordshire, and other parts, and at Leicester, Harborough, Northampton, and Daventry fairs.

The cultivation of the different farms throughout the parish requires from 120 to 130 draft horses, or about 26 teams, which have from 3 to 8 horses each. The greater number of them, however, are either breeding mares, or young cattle, which latter are worked in the teams till they are 5 or 6 years old, when they are sold to dealers and others, and yield considerable profit to the farmers.

Day-labourers, that are employed in husbandry, have one shilling a day and their board (with the carriage of a load of coals worth about 12s. or 14s.) during the harvest months, and for the rest of the year one shilling a day and beer.

The wages for a servant-man who is hired by the year, are from 5l. 10s. to 8l. 10s. or 9l. and dairy-maids have from 3l. 10s. to 4l.

The parish is entirely inclosed, and well wooded; there may be from 12 to 15 acres of plantations of young timber, exclusive of which, there is scarcely an acre of waste or uncultivated land in the whole parish.

There is a pretty considerable trade carried on in the woollen manufactory, particularly in the hamlet of Ullesthorpe, of which the principal branches are, the making of woollen yarn, the weaving of stockings and of stuffs. The increase of trade in this village, and consequently of population, is found to be a heavy burden upon the landed property; the poors rates having increased nearly double within the last 10 years. The different lordships (of which there are six in the parish) respectively maintain their own poor by separate rates, as if they were different parishes, totally unconnected with each other.

The register of Claybrook goes no further back than March 1705. During the first 20 years of the register, there were married in the parish of Claybrook 97 couples: and, for the space of 20 years last past, there have been married 124 couples.

[illegible] couples married in the first period, only [illegible] appear to have been married by license: of the 124 couples married in the last 20 years, 32 were married by license. During the [illegible] years [illegible] couples married [illegible] couples, at about 22 years [illegible] The [illegible] married in the three Months, 1705, to Dec. 31, 1725, amount to 402 couples, of whom 63 have been married by license.

The numbers chriſtened, during the firſt 26 years, were 582; and during the ſame ſpace of time, there were 377 burials. For the ſpace of 20 years laſt paſt, the numbers chriſtened have been 451, and the numbers buried 300 *.

The preſent population of the pariſh is pretty nearly as follows:

Claybrook Magna contains about ——	320 inhabitants.
Claybrook Parva, including the farm-houſe in the lordſhip of Butterly, about	60
Ullesthorpe contains about	412
Little Wigſton, including the farm-houſe at High-Croſs, about	60
Wibtoft contains about	86
The population of the whole pariſh	918

In the Nonconformiſts Memorial is the following account of Mr. Ferdinando Poole: "He was born at Ullesthorpe in Leiceſterſhire, of godly parents, and educated in the college of Dublin in Ireland, into which kingdom he was afterwards forced to go for ordination, where there was at that time a more moderate biſhop than his native country would afford. There he was ordained without ſubſcription to thoſe things which his conſcience was not free to comply with. The biſhop that ordained him ſtyles himſelf *Laonenſis*. He gave him deacon's orders Aug. 24, and prieſt's orders Sept. 3, 1626. Nothing is mentioned in his orders (of which the author had a copy, and his grandſon, Mr. Shaw of Derby, the original), as previous thereto, but taking the oath of allegiance and ſupremacy. Would our biſhops commonly have ordained upon thoſe terms, there would not have been ſo much diſpute about ordination. Mr. Poole was a conſtant, ſerious, plain preacher. For the greater part of his time he was in the family of that grave and pious matron Mrs. Piggot, of Thrumpton, who by her intereſt and money ſheltered him from the biſhop's courts for ſeveral years. In her family he had ſeven children born and brought up. But when the civil war broke out, not being able to continue there any longer, he removed into Huntingdonſhire, one of the aſſociated counties, where he had the living of Great Catworth, of about 130l. a year; yet ſuch was his contempt of the world, ſuch his affection to the good people of Thrumpton, and ſuch his grateful reſpect to his good friend Mrs. Piggot, that when the war was over, he voluntarily left his living, and returned to a much ſmaller allowance. Here he continued till Bartholomew-day 1662, and then was forced to eſpouſe the old courſe of Nonconformity again. He died at Aſhby de la Zouch, in the houſe of his ſon-in-law Mr. Samuel Shaw, 1676, aged upwards of 80. He was a man of great humility and

* Of thoſe chriſtened during the firſt period 4 were illegitimate, and of thoſe chriſtened during the laſt period 13 were illegitimate. During the intermediate ſpace of 37 years there were 639 chriſtened, of whom 20 were illegitimate. All the baptiſms regiſtered from March, 1705, to Dec. 31, 1788, amount to 1472; the whole number of illegitimate children being 37; and all the burials amount to 1162. The above calculation ſo far as reſpects the chriſtenings is excluſive of the diſſenters, of whom, however, there are but a few families in the pariſh.

fin-

sincerity, a true Nathaniel without guile; possessed considerable natural abilities; and was particularly eminent in prayer." The last of the family of Pegg in this hamlet was a respectable yeoman, who died about twenty years ago. See p. 1062.

There was a Dissenting minister of the name of Basset, a native of Claybrook. Mr. Macaulay has in his possession a sermon which he published in 1731, intituled, "In the simplest book that makes man religious, nothing else can;" from Luke xvi. 31; it is a learned and animated composition. He had the charge of a Dissenting congregation in Kenilworth in Warwickshire; but quarrelled with his people, and removed to a part of his line in his native parish, where he taught a school, and led a most destitute life.

A very worthy clergyman of the name of Ancell was curate of Claybrook for many years. His income was only 40*l.* a year, upon which he lived "pitying virtue," beloved and respected by his parishioners, and by all who knew him. He had always plenty of bread and cheese, bacon and ale, in his house, and his plain and homely board was ever crowned with the good fare of a hearty welcome: the inward peace of mind which he enjoyed was displayed in the placid and cheerful air of his countenance; the good man's heart glowed with love to God and man; and his memory is still precious among us. He died in 1753, and we have heard that his grave was watered by the tears of his vicar (Dr. Hutchinson), while he was performing the funeral service. This worthy man had a son, who entered into the church, became chaplain to the Earl of Denbigh, and through the interest of that noble family obtained the living of South Kilworth in this county. While he was chaplain to Lord Denbigh, he served the cure of Monk's Kirby in Warwickshire; and during that time, in February 1757, he published a Fast Sermon, from 2 Chron. vii. 14. intituled, "National virtue the condition of national happiness." This Sermon was dedicated to Earl Earl of Denbigh, Sir Francis Skipwith, Bart. and the principal inhabitants of the parish of Monk's Kirby, at whose request it was published.

In a cottage in Ullesthorpe is a portrait, painted on wood, dated thus:

"Ætatis suæ 30, anno 1605;"

with the following couplet in Latin:

"Quid facis, O Demens? cur ora fugacia pingis?
"Aut rivus, aut nullus, cras mihi vultus erit."

In this hamlet there are 38 stocking-frames, and 21 looms; of which latter 16 are for weaving lutling, and five for what is called custom-work.

In Lower Claybrook there are 15 stocking frames, and two custom-looms.

There can be no impropriety in mentioning here the name of Mr. John Buckley, of Ullesthorpe, a very ingenious mechanic, who, by the force of natural genius, without any instruction from others, has acquired the art of making musical wind instruments

inſtruments with great elegance and taſte, and of conſtructing proper apparatus for illuſtrating the various branches of experimental philoſophy.

Here alſo reſides Mr. John Atkins, the laſt ſurvivor of Lord Fielding's (now Earl of Denbigh) company in the volunteer regiment, which, under the command of the Duke of Bedford, made ſo conſpicuous a figure in the rebellion in 1745, as to deſerve and receive the particular approbation of his late Majeſty. A copy of Mr. Atkins's diſcharge, which he preſerves as a ſacred treaſure, is given below *. The later period of his life has been employed in a very different, though not leſs uſeful occupation. But he ſhall deſcribe himſelf, and the nature of his profeſſion, in the note below †.

* "To his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

"My Lord, War-office, July 19, 1746.

"His Majeſty has thought fit to order the regiment of foot under your Grace's command to be diſbanded upon their arrival at Bedford. But as the King conſiders the zeal and affection expreſſed for his perſon and government in your Grace's offer to raiſe this regiment in the late important time of national danger, and the chearfulneſs and alacrity with which it was raiſed, he cannot part with it without expreſſing his particular ſatisfaction therein. I am therefore, by his Majeſty's command, and in his name, to thank your Grace and your officers for the reaſonable and diſtinguiſhed marks you have given of your fidelity and attachment to his Majeſty on this occaſion.

"I am likewiſe commanded by his Majeſty to deſire your Grace and the reſt of your officers to thank the private men, in his name, for their ſervices, before they are diſmiſſed; in order that there may be no perſon in your regiment unacquainted with the ſenſe his Majeſty has of their loyal behaviour in his ſervice. And as it would at this time be of the greateſt public utility, to have the remaining part of the army as compleat as poſſible;

"I am further commanded to deſire your Grace and the other officers belonging to your regiment to uſe your beſt endeavours to engage as many as may be of your men who ſhall be willing and fit to enliſt themſelves in the old regiments, and thereby ſhew that the ſame zeal continues for their King and country which they have hitherto ſo laudably exerted in defence of both.

"I am, with the greateſt reſpect, my Lord Duke, your Grace's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant, H. Fox."

† "By the deſire of ſeveral of my cuſtomers, I have kept Rugby, Daventry, Coventry, Atherſtone, Eaton, Hinckley, Rowell, Boſworth, Leiceſter, Harborough, and Lutterworth fairs and markets, for theſe twelve years paſt, with my moſt excellent mixture, for deſtroying rats and mice, with great ſucceſs. It is well known, and has been proved by ſeveral thouſands of people; it deſtroys both rats and mice in any pantry, dairy, cheeſe-chamber, cellar, or any outbuildings, barn, or corn-ſtack. It is of ſuch a tempting nature to theſe vermin, that I have had them take it out of my hand. It muſt be uſed with care, as it is a poiſonous mixture. You may be aſſured of the fatal effects of this mixture to theſe vermin, as it never fails killing. Spread the mixture upon new penny-bread the bigneſs of a ſhilling, and lay it near the holes they moſt uſe; put a little bit of bread, not bigger than a hazel-nut, at each hole, the night before you lay the bait, but do not diſturb any thing in the runs; and thoſe holes where it is taken from, there lay your bait the next night; lay two or three baits at a hole, and continue to lay them ſo long as you find them taken away. This mixture will effectually deſtroy mice, in the ſame manner. Be careful to keep it from children; alſo from dogs, cats, hogs, poultry, &c. as it is a certain poiſon. As the publick have been greatly impoſed upon by preparations of this kind; in order to prevent counterfeits, be careful to obſerve that the [illegible] given with each box has the figure of a rat in it, and mine is [illegible], alſo that each direction is ſigned with his own hand. Prepared and ſold by John Atkins, of Cleckheaton, near Lutterworth, in tin boxes, at 2s. 6d. each."

This

This hamlet has also had its Wat-reformer, who published about two years ago a paper to inform the world, that "William Shepherd, of Ullesthorpe, by found "years travel and study, by the blessing of God) had obtained the knowledge "of forming (of four letters as known unto him) such a perfect alphabet, "whereby children under, by viewing their urine; and that, if he believed their distemper "curable, he would not take them in hand for ever to great a reward. Fee 5l."

A Sunday School was instituted in the parish of Claybrook in 1796, which is still liberally supported by the contributions of the parishioners; and several of the principal inhabitants of the parish, in the true spirit of Christian benevolence, are constant in their endeavours to promote the ends of this excellent institution. By making the schools in their turn and shifting the masters, upon which it is universally adopted, would be productive of very happy effects; but it is to be lamented, by those who have not made the trial, how greatly the diligence of the children is quickened, and their emulation excited, by such marks of attention from their superiors. I am sorry to add, however, that in this, as well as in many other parishes, the good effects which might be expected to result from Sunday schools are too frequently counteracted by the bad examples which the children meet with at home. It is really impossible to reflect upon the conduct of many of the parents without feelings of the deepest indignation at their depravity, inhumanity, and ingratitude; together with the greatest pity and compassion for those poor children who have the misfortune to spring from such wicked parents. It has been the writer's lot, hitherto, to live and labour among the poor, and he can speak feelingly upon this subject from his own knowledge: he hath often witnessed such scenes between husbands and wives, parents and children, as have filled him with horror and extreme consolation. Alas! how many poor children, who might otherwise have lived in comfort and died in peace, are brought up amidst a continual scene of profane swearing, oaths, lies, pilfering, drunkenness, obscenity, and storms of passion; and live and die as their parents have done! To save children of that description from temporal misery, and everlasting ruin, is one great end which Sunday schools have in view; and, therefore, surely they claim the countenance and support of every good citizen, and good Christian. I have observed in this parish, and I believe it is the case in most other parishes, that the children of the labouring poor, I mean of those who are employed in agriculture, are more regular in their attendance on the Sunday school, and appear better clothed, than the children of the manufacturing poor. There are several of the latter description who are generally in too ragged a condition to be fit to make their appearance at church; and this is owing entirely to the idleness and, strange to say, *extravagance* of their parents, who, by industry, and by regular savings, either from what the children earn, or from the produce of their own labour, might contrive to keep them whole and comfortable as to the article of clothing; but the fact is, that many of the poor, trusting to parish relief, lay out the whole of their income in the gratification of their sensual appetites: leaving their children to be clothed by the overseers, they have no other concern but to think what they shall eat, and what they shall drink; and, after they are clothed

cloathed at the expence of the parish, they never take the trouble of keeping the cloaths in proper repair. Indeed the eafe of the poor is now become a very ferious evil, and, in many places, the rates for their fupport are a burden upon the farmers almoft too grievous to be borne. The rapid increafe of thefe rates in Ullefthorpe (and the fame obfervation is doubtlefs applicable to other manufacturing towns and villages) has been forwarded in fome degree by the maiter weavers, who do not furnifh their workmen and fpinners with fufficient employment, whenever a partial ilatnefs happens to take place in the trade; in conlequence of which, many, who could eafily maintain their families if in regular and conftant employ, are obliged to apply for relief, for want of that work which they are both able and willing to do. To remedy this inconvenience, as well as others which arife from the indolence and profligacy of the poor themfelves, the inhabitants of Ullefthorpe are now erecting a large and commodious building upon Baldwin's Green, for a houfe of induftry, in which the paupers are to be wholly maintained for the profits of their work, and in which regular and conftant employment is to be found for others who would not otherwife be able to keep their families from the parifh. It is purpofed that the woollen manufacture of Ullefthorpe, in its leveral branches of weaving laftings, ftockings, &c. and making worfted yarn for thofe and other purpofes, fhall be carried on under the direction of a proper maiter. The whole of the manufactory, and the government of the houfe, will be under the infpection and controul of the acting officers, aflifted by a managing committee. The regulations for the internal management of the houfe are to be formed, I underftand, as much as poffible, upon the excellent plan of the Shrewfbury houfe of induftry.

I have already obferved that there are very few diffenters from the church of England in the parifh of Claybrooke, and they are chiefly confined to the village of Ullefthorpe; there being only one diffenting family in the two Claybrooks, one in Little Wigfton, and none in Wibtoft. That claf's of diffenters who call themfelves General Baptifts have made conliderable progrefs in Leicefterfhire within thefe few years, and have gained a few profelytes in this parifh from among the loweft and moft ignorant part of the people. I have underftood that the appellation of *General Baptifts* is given to them from their holding the doctrines of Arminius, on fome controverted points, in oppofition to the *Particular Baptifts*, who are rigid Calvinifts. But, however widely they may differ in fome points, both parties, at leaft in this neighbourhood, make very near approaches to one another in fanaticifm and nonfenfe:

> "'Tis the fame rope at different ends they twift,
> "To dullnefs Ridpath is as dear as Milt."

Both parties, as far as I have had occafion to know their principles, agree in maintaining that an *internal call* to the miniftry fuperfedes the neceffity of ftudy and learning as previous qualifications. Accordingly we fee their pulpits filled by low-bred and illiterate perfons; and it is not long lince we have feen a poor ignorant fellow in the parifh of Claybrook exhibiting fymptoms of that fort of fpiritual madnefs.

neſs. It is but juſtice, however, to add, that many of thoſe miſguided enthuſiaſts lead sober and virtuous lives; and, where the heart appears to be right, a little wrongneſs in the head may more readily be pardoned; a good life may well atone for ſome tenets of enthuſiaſm; and I muſt confeſs that ſome converts whom the Anabaptiſts have made among the poor in this neighbourhood are become, in conſequence, better members of the community than they were before, better huſbands and parents, more peaceable neighbours, and in their own perſons more ſober, chaſte, and temperate.

The writer cannot conclude this account of a pariſh, with which he has been happily connected for ſeveral years, without paying the worthy inhabitants that tribute of praiſe to which they are juſtly entitled, for their ſtrict attention to the duties of religion; and he is happy, at the ſame time, to have this opportunity of expreſſing his gratitude for the kind regards which they have ſhewn him, and his cordial wiſhes for their temporal and eternal happineſs. A. M.

P. 441. 853. Thomas Bent, gent. died ſeiſed of the manor of *Coſby*, held by the hundredth part of one knight's fee, June 10, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, leaving John his ſon and heir.

On two compartments of a handſome mural monument of white marble, on the South wall of Agmondeſham church, Bucks, under two kneeling figures of a gentleman and lady, are theſe inſcriptions:

1. "Underneath is depoſited the body of George Bent, Eſq. only ſon of William Bent, of Coſby, in the county of Leiceſter, and of Elizabeth his wife. He departed this life March the 29th, 1714, with certain hopes of a happy reſurrection through the merits of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt. To whoſe memory his affectionate mother did erect this monument."

2. "Near this place lieth the body of Elizabeth Bent *, widow and relict of William Bent, of Coſby, in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq. which ſaid Elizabeth departed this life the 9th day of June, 1730, having cauſed this monument to be erected ſeveral years before her death, as may appear by the other table."

* Mrs. Elizabeth Bent gave 700l. (by will dated June 25, 1728) to be laid out in freehold lands; the produce to be paid to the rector of Agmondeſham, who is to preach four ſermons in every year for it, and to adminiſter the ſacrament four times. Alſo 100l. the produce to be given at Chriſtmas to ſix godly widows. The money was laid out on a farm called *Stud Farm*, as appears by an inſcription on an elegant tablet of white marble on the South wall of the church.

P. 441. 854. Extracts from *Coffington* regiſter, beginning in 1544:

" Margaret, daughter of Thomas Babington, chriſtened 16 Ap. 1548.

" Zacharye Babington, the ſon of Thomas Babington, chriſtened the 14th of July, 1549.

" Jane Babington, daughter of Thomas Babington, gent. chriſtened the 10th of December, 1550.

" Ellenor Babington, wife of Mr. Thomas Babington, buried the 7th of June, 1578.

" Hughe Boothe, rector.

" Faith Babington, wife of Mr. Matthew Babington, buried the 1ſt of June, 1589.

" Adrian Babington, rector, 1606.

Katherine, the daughter of Adrian Babington, chriſtened the 21ſt of March, anno 1613."

" William Staveley, rector of Coſſington, married the ſecond daughter of Thomas Babington, of Temple Rodeley, Eſq. by whom he had iſſue five ſons, viz. Thomas, William, George, Arthur, and Babington; and ſeven daughters, viz. Catherine, Ann, Margery, Elizabeth, Martha, Mary, and Margaret; of which Margery died young. He lived 26 years at Coſſington, died the 14th of Auguſt, in the year 1652, aged 55, being ſon to Thomas Staveley, of Weſt Langton in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq."

On the monument are the arms, and a buck's head at the top, with the motto, " *Patior ut potiar*," and the Babington's arms on the right.

On the ſide of a tomb in the chancel, next to Mr. Staveley's monument:

" Here lyethe Mathew Knyghtley, Doctore in Divinitye, and ſome tyme parſon of Coſſington, who departed thys worlde the 9th day of July, in the year of oure Lorde 1561."

On a grave-ſtone:

" Katherine Roos, widow and daughter of William and Anne Staveley.
She dyed June the 3d, anno 1691, aged 61.
Ann Keate, the daughter of William and Ann Staveley,
dyed Aug. 3, 1659, aged 24.
Margaret, the daughter of William and Ann Staveley,
died Sept. 23, in the year 1669, aged 22."

On the tomb in or near the ſeat belonging to the houſe rented by William Hulſe of Thomas Babington:

" Here lyeth interred the body of Mathew Babington, ſon of Thomas Babington, Eſquire, deceſed. This Mathew had four wives, viz. Elizabeth, daughter

ter of ..... Leigh, of Egginton in the county ..... Esquire; Faith, the daughter of Rempston in the county of Nottingham, Esquire; Prisscilla, the daughter of Richard Cretwell, ...; Margaret, the daughter of Erasmus ..... the .. day of February, anno Domini 1615, being of the age of 71 years."

P. 412. Dr. Marriott, the present rector of *Cottesbach*, purchased the manor, advowson, and estate, in 1763, of Mrs. Heywood and Lady How, two daughters of Cheverton Hartopp, Esq.

Dr. Fanshawe, his predecessor in the rectory, was buried in Christ Church cathedral at Oxford; where, in the nave in the middle aile, on the first pillar from the West end, on the North side, are the following arms and inscription, viz. Or, a chevron between three fleurs de lis Sable. Crest, a dragon's head erased Or langued Gules.

" M. S.
Johannis Fanshawe, S. T. P. R.
Obiit An. Dom. 1763, æt. 66."

On a flat stone in the chancel of Cottesbach:

" Here lies the body of William Dodd, Esq. who departed this life the 28th, day of ..... A. D. 1701, in the 63d year of his age.

Here lies interred the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Dodd, late wife of the said Mr. Dodd, who departed this life the 29th day of Sept. A. D. 1701, in the 63d year of her age."

In the church is the following inscription:

" Here lies interred the body of John Harbat, the son of Richard and Mary Harbat *, of Cotesbach, who departed this life the 10th day of May, 1752, aged 28 years."

In the church-yard:

Thomas Hill died Sept. 3, 1786, aged 53.
Sarah, wife of Joseph Hill, died June 10, 1775, aged 67.
{ William Allen died Nov. 20, 1775, aged 67.
{ Anne his grand-daughter died in May 1778, aged 15.
James Norris died in 1742, aged 30.

Extracts from the register, which is complete from 1558:

" Rectores:

" Hen. Dillingham, qui hic sepultus est Dec. 9, 1625.

" Benjamin Child, per mortem Dillingham, induct. Feb. 12, 1625-6; ille etiam hic sepultus Nov. 5, 1634. Q. if

* Spelt *Herbert* in the register.

" Samuel Cotton did not ſucceed Benjamin Child; on whoſe ceſſion,

" Joſeph Lee was inducted Feb. 16, 1645, who quitting it for Nonconformity after the Reſtoration of King Charles the Second,

" John Stanley was inducted February 2, 1662. He died Auguſt 1701.

" In the vacance of the church, 1701;

" Edward Welchman, Curat. ibid.

" March 21, 1701-2, Edward Wells, M. A. was inducted into the rectory of Coteſbach by Thomas Stockman, curate of the ſame.

" July 15, 1727, was buried Dr. Ed. Wells, late rector of Cotesbach.

" Jan. 28, 1727-8, John Fanſhawe, A. M. was inducted to the rectory of Coteſbach. Witneſſes, James Wells, A. B. Henry Geaſt, A. M.

" Nov. 2, 1739, John Fanſhawe, D. D. was again inducted to the rectory of Cotesbatch; the ſaid church having been vacated by his accepting the vicarage of Staverton, co Northampton.

" John Fanſhawe, D. D. late rector of this pariſh, died the 9th, and was buried the 12th of May, 1763.

" The Rev. Robert Marriott, LL. B. was inducted into this rectory of Coteſbach June the 8th, 1768, by me, J. C. Hitchcock, rector of Bitteſwell. Witneſs, Knightley Holled, rector of Barley, Northamptonſhire.

" The Rev. Mr. Burrough, rector of Sapcote, held the living of Cotesbach from 1763 to 1768.

" 1626. In the year 1626 Benjamin Child, parſon of Cottesbach, let forth his tithes to Nicholas Benſon, then in poſſeſſion of the lordſhip of Cottesbatch for 100 markes that yeare; and would have it here regiſtered to witneſs unto poſterity.

" Anno 1645. Memorandum, that Joſeph Lee, clerk, was inducted into the rectory of Cotesbatch by Simon King, clerke, the 16th day of February, 1645.

" Memorandum, that the ſaid Joſeph Lee did read in the congregation, and give conſent unto the Articles of the Church of England, concerning faith and religion.

" Ann. Dom. 1662, February the 2d. John Stanley was inducted into the rectory of Cotesbach by Joſeph Bent, rector of Miſterton."

What follows is in the hand-writing of Dr. Wells.

" April 9, 1717. Memorandum for the benefit of poſterity:

" We whoſe names are underwritten, having been for many years ſome of the principal or greateſt renters in this pariſh of Cotesbach, and two of us (viz. John Heycock and William Hanley) being natives thereof, do hereby certify, that the rector of Cotesbach did never, within our knowledge, or as we have heard within the memory of man, or ſince the incloſure of the lordſhip of Cotesbach, pay to any pariſh aſſeſſment or levy, but only that for the poor; the cuſtom and manner to raiſe the ſaid levy for the poor being (within the memory of man, and all along afore, as far as we have ever heard) by the pound rent, the rector never being rated at above fourſcore pounds, and the tenants being either actually rated, or liable

liable to be rated, according to the number of pounds paid by each respectively for his rear. And we do believe, and (so far as we could ever understand) it was ever looked upon and believed by the inhabitants of the said parish, that, by agreement at the said inclosure, the said rectors were to be excused from the said payments, and that they have ever since been so excused; and that the lords of the manor were to pay, and ever did pay, the sum of seventy pounds, for and in lieu of all tythes, the said rectors being freed and discharged from all payments and deductions whatever on account of the said rectory, excepting only the King's taxes and the poor's levy. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, the day and year first abovementioned. The mark of John (J. H.) Heycock.

Nicholas Heycock.

William Stanley.

"Memorandum also, that this same John Heycock was baptized (as appears from the old register of this parish) Sept. 17, 1637, and so was in his eightieth year of his age when he writ his mark here. See more relating to this memorandum on the opposite page."

The following is written on one page of the register, opposite to the preceding article, and in Dr. Wells's hand:

"Memorandum. It appears from a terrier given in A. D. 1625, by Mr. Henry Dillingham, then rector, that the lordship of Corsebach was then an open field *. It appears also from the other older register of this parish, that it was also an open field in A. D. 1626, when Mr. Benjamin Child, then rector, let the tythes for an hundred marks for that year, according to a memorandum made thereof in the said other register, made A. D. 1626. It appears also from the said other, or old register, that John Heycock (the first witness to the longer memorandum on the opposite page) was baptized in September, A. D. 1637. From the several forementioned particulars laid together, it follows, that the said John Heycock was born within eleven or twelve years at furthest from the inclosure of this lordship. Also it appearing (as aforementioned) from the old register, that Mr. Benjamin Child did, A. D. 1626, let the tythes for an hundred marks, and there having been payd

* "In the month of May 1607, a great number of common persons suddenly assembled themselves in Northamptonshire, and then others of like nature assembled themselves in Warwickshire, and some in Leicestershire. They violently cut and broke down hedges, filled up ditches, and laid open all such inclosures of commons and grounds as they found inclosed, which of ancient time had been open, and employed to tillage. These tumultuous persons, in Northamptonshire, Warwick, and Leicestershire, grew very strong, being in some places, of men, women, and children, a thousand together, and at Hill Norton in Warwickshire there were three thousand, and at Cotesbach there assembled, of men, women, and children, to the number of full five thousand; their leaders persons best able all their strength to level and lay open inclosures, without exercising any manner of violence upon any man's person, goods, or cattle; and wheresoever they came they were generally received by the poor labouring men, who said them not only many cast labour with them, but also good store of spades and shovels for speedy performance of their present enterprise, who with their store of them were little to the mill, pikes, and such like tools, instead of mattocks and spades." Stow's Chronicle, p. 1189.

since

ſince the incloſure (as far forth as ever have been heard) no more than ſeventy pounds a year in lieu of the tythes; it follows that the tythes of this rectory was advanced by the incloſure no more than three pounds, ſix ſhillings, and eight pence; whence it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed, that by the agreement at the incloſure, the lords of the manor were to pay the ſaid ſeventy pounds in lieu of the tythes, and withal the rectors were to be freed and diſcharged from all payments and deductions whatever, on account of the rectory, excepting only the poor's levy, as is mentioned in the memorandum witneſſed in the oppoſite page."

P. 432. 854. Epitaphs from *Croft* church:

"Here lieth the body of Thomas Chambers, clerk, batchelor of arts, of Lincoln college in Oxford, and third ſon of the Rev. Mr. Joſeph Chambers, ſometime rector of this place; and Mary his wife. Obiit Aprilis 23, A. D. 1709, ætat. ſuæ 24."

"Here lieth the body of Samuel, the ſon of Samuel Chambers, rector of this place, and Mary his wife, who departed this life May 15, A. D. 1713, in the 12th month of his age."

"Here lieth interred the body of the Reverend Mr. Samuel Chambers, A. M. who was rector of this place; and alſo his ſon, the Reverend Mr. Joſeph Chambers, ſometime rector of this place. He married Mary, the daughter of the reverend Mr. Nathaniel Sherman, rector of Newton Regis in the county of Warwick, by whom he had iſſue two ſons, and one daughter, viz. Samuel, James, and Penelope. Obiit 20 Februarii, 1717-18, ætat. ſuæ 34."

P. 445. 550. 645. *Croxton Kyriell*, ſituated on a hill in the border of the county, on the turnpike road between Melton Mowbray and Grantham in Lincolnſhire; ſeven miles from the latter place, and nine from the former, and about three miles South-eaſt from Belvoir caſtle. It has a park and ſeat belonging to the Duke of Rutland, who has the right of the manor, and the preſentation to the vicarage.

This is an incloſed healthy place, the air good, and it is remarkably well furniſhed with ſprings of pure water; and though no inſtance occurs upon the tombs, or in the pariſh regiſter, of perſons remarkably old, or who have reached 100 years, yet the many who arrive at 70, 80, and even 90, indicate a degree of ſalubrity not very common.

The village contains about 420 inhabitants; the regiſter begins in 1621, but with baptiſms only, no burials occurring till 1670.

The baptiſms for twenty years from the beginning of the regiſter were 195, that is, about ten in a year; the burials from the year 1670 for the ſame number of years 122, rather exceeding 6. The baptiſms for the laſt twenty years were 285, average yearly 14; and the burials 165, the average 8.

The

The church, which is dedicated to St. John, is a plain, but neat building, [illegible] in proportion to its height; it contains a nave and two aiſles, with a South porch. The tower riſes from the Eaſt end of the nave, between that and the chancel, which has a door into it from the bottom of the tower, but none outward; it has ſmall pinnacles, and the whole building is in good condition.

The endowment of the vicar is from land aſſigned to him at the time of the inclofure.

The firſt vicar who occurs in the regiſter is Guſtavus Hawes *, 1674.
Ephraim Garthwaite, 1680.
John Holden, 1694.
John Vincent, 1702—1713.
John Brown, 1729. He is the laſt vicar who ſigns the regiſter, which he does in 1775. To him ſucceeded for a ſhort time,
Mr. ——— Wade (who died at Newark); and after him the preſent vicar,
Dr. Beilby, 1777.

No monument of any vicar or his family is to be found in the church, except the following, on a plain ſtone near the communion table:

"Hic jacent reliquiæ Johannis Vincent, hujus eccleſiæ vicarii.
Obiit 26 die Septembris, ætatis ſuæ 35, anno Salutis 1713."

On a ſmall ſquare ſtone fixed in the wall of the chancel:

"In memory of Ruth Crooke, who died Oct. 19, 1723, aged 19 years."

On a flat ſtone at the Weſt end of the church:

"In memory of Mrs Mary Key, who was houſekeeper to his
Grace John the third Duke of Rutland many years.
She had a moſt extenſive knowledge in her profeſſion; and
departed this life September 25, 1738, aged 62."

On another, near the door of the South porch, on a blue flat ſtone:

"Here are interred the remains of William Weſton,
ſervant to his Grace John Duke of Rutland at Croxton Parke.
He died the 20th of November, 1737, aged 61."

Adjoining to which, on a ſimilar ſtone:

"Here are interred the remains of Mrs. Mary Weſton, wife of William Weſton,
who died the 26th of November, 1741, aged 73 years."

* Afterwards rector of Redmile and of Ayleſtone. See his epitaph, p. 422.

In

In the church-yard, on a ſtone at the chancel end:

"Here was buried the body of Francis Huddleſtone, gentleman, ſervant to his Grace the firſt Duke of Rutland. He died November 29, 1705, aged 63."

Several other flat ſtones are found at the chancel end adjoining or near to the above, which appear to belong to the ſame family; thoſe which are legible are as follow:

"Mr. Francis Huddleſtone, who died Jan. 28, 1731, aged 17."

"Mr. Francis Huddleſtone, ſon of Francis and Penelope Huddleſtone, who departed this life the 30th of April, 1715, aged 30 years."

"To the memory of Mr. John Lenton Huddleſtone, ſon of Francis and Penelope, who died at Black River in Jamaica, July 15, 1755, in his 24th year."

On two broad thick ſtones:

"To the memory of two infant children of Francis and Penelope Huddleſtone."

On flat ſtones in the middle of the church-yard:

"In memory of Inn, wife of William Stevens, who died Aug. 23, 1745."

"In memory of Alice Stevens (daughter of Mr. George Henton, of Ragdale), who died Nov. 19, 1758."

On a ſmall ſtone fixed in the end of the chancel:

"Here lieth the body of William Smith, gentleman, who died the 17th of May, 1711, aged 80 years.

He gave by will 100l. to be laid out towards the maintenance of poor miniſters' widows; 100l. for the endowment of a free-ſchool; and 100l. for ever, to help poor maids' marriages in this pariſh, and Market Orton in the county of Rutland."

On upright ſtones:

Mary, wife of Edward Cant, who died March 1, 1771, aged 41.
Edward Cant died June 27, 1778, aged 55.
Thomas Scoffield died June 25, 1779, aged 55.
Thomas and Thomas, two ſons of Thomas and Mary Scoffield, the firſt aged 4 years, and the ſecond 6.
John, ſon of John and Ann Smith, died March 5, 1764, aged 9.
Jane, wife of Robert Lovett, died May 5, 1755, aged 80.
Robert Goling died Jan. 8, 1743, aged 46.

Jane, wife of William Brown, died May 12, 1781, aged 62.
Mary, wife of Thomas Warrington, died June 6, 1786, aged 71.
Ann, wife of John Hanaly, died June 15, 1771, aged 69.
Elizabeth, wife of William Gollin, died June 28, 1771, aged 36.
William Good died May 12, 1780, aged 73.
Jane, wife of William Good, died Nov. 8, 1774, aged 62.
Elizabeth Hardy, of Hickley, Daughter of Anthony and Ann Good, of Croxton, died in 1719, aged 71.
Elizaneth, wife of Edward Hickling, jun. died Aug. 26, 1781, aged 22.
Mr. Edward Stevens died Aug. 23, 1783, aged 78.
Elizabeth, wife of John Hutchin, died Nov. 15, 1776, aged 71.
John Hutchin died Dec. 1, 1744, aged 44.
John Parker died Nov. 6, 1780, aged 65.
Richard Parker died Feb. 17, 1730, aged 45.
Sarah, daughter of Matthew and Eliz. Tipping, died Jan. 10, 1781, aged 16.
Slater, son of George and Elizabeth North, died Oct. 15, 1761, aged 38.
Christopher Compton and Anne his wife. He died Jan. 12, 1762, aged 61; she died Oct. 6, 1779, aged 74.
John Goodson died Jan. 29, 1701.
John Gladwin died in December 1787, aged 82.
William Gladwin . . . . . .
John Gladwin died Oct. 10, 1759, aged 75.
Elizabeth, wife of John Gladwin, died . . . . . .
Thomas, son of John and Elizabeth Gladwin, ...
Jane, wife of John Gamble, died May 21, 1751, aged 61.
Rachel, relict of John Ashbourn, died Dec. 22, 1753, aged 68.
Joseph Ashborn died Aug. 13, 1726, aged 70.
William Streeton died May 3, 1770, aged 90.
Richard Briggs died Nov. 29, 1785, aged 77.
Prudence, wife of George Ashburn, died Sept. 27, 1781, aged 63.

There are five bells in the tower; on one of them, in Roman characters,
"SONUS ISTE . . . . . CELORUM CHRISTE."
On another, "TOMAS NORRIS. GOD SAVE THE KING."
On another, the date, "1613."
On another, "MEMOREM MEAM, DEUS, SIC LETA SONABO."

Gifts to the parish, from memorandums in the church:

Edward Hallum, citizen of London, born in this parish, gave 120l.; the interest to be applied, one fifth to the minister, one fifth to the children catechised, and four fifths to the poor, 1683.
Rachel Ashburn gave the interest of 10l. to five poor widows in 1754.
Edward Remmington, yearly, 6s. to the poor, 1759.

No manufactures or arts, &c. are found here, and the husbandry has nothing particular in it.

P. 722. A picturesque view of *Danet's Hall* near Leicester, the seat of William Boothby, Esq. was published Nov. 20, 1789, in Throsby's "Select Views in Leicestershire, from original Drawings; containing Picturesque Views of the Seats of "the Nobility and Gentry, Town Views, and Ruins; accompanied with Relations, "Descriptive and Historical;" a publication which must be highly acceptable to the admirers of Antiquity and the Fine Arts in this country. We very heartily wish Mr. Throsby the success his modest merit so well deserves.

P. 447. The church of *Dunton*, or *Downton Basset*, dedicated to All Saints, was in 1776 in the patronage of the Rev. John Cox.

Thomas Reynolds, M. A. is the present vicar, 1789.

Over the North porch of the church is inscribed:

"William Sleath, gent. E. Reynolds, churchwardens, 1760."

In the chancel:

"The roof of this chancel was repaired, 1751, by John Payne, esq.; the inside, 1778, by René Payne, esq."

On a flat stone in the chancel:

"Here lieth the body of Thomas Sleath, who died May 17, 1750, aged 61. Here also lieth interred the body of Elizabeth Sleath, who died Jan. 17, 1763, aged 63."

In the church yard:

"William Rest died Sept. 15, 1729, aged 56.

Farewell my friends, likewise my children dear,
This toilsome world, with all its pain and care.
You soon must follow, for you cannot stay;
Our Saviour calls, and then you must obey."

"George Moore died April 13, 1734, aged about 72.

Finis, wife of George Moore, died Jan. 8, 1745, aged 71.

To the memory of George Moore, and Finis his wife, this monument is erected by George Moore, their son, in acknowledgement of their parental affection to him; whose appointment of this tribute, by his last will, shewed a strong sense of duty, respect, and gratitude, to his deceased parents. The universal good character which he bore among his friends and acquaintances, who best knew him, is a strong inducement here to insert that, in the general course of his life, he was a friendly, worthy, honest man, and conscientious Christian. His abode, the latter part of his life, was at Potton in Bedfordshire, where he died, and was buried in 1759."

"Here

" Here lies the body of Thomas Waltham, gentleman, Officer of Excife in this ride, who died in this town, Dec. 11, 1763, aged about 69.

Far from his kindred and his friends his bufinefs brought him down,
A tradefman once of good repute, and liv'd in London town.
He was a worthy honeft man, and a confcientious Chriftian."

" Edward Biddle died April 23, 1764, aged 42.

Whilft here on earth belov'd was I,
Lamented much when I did die,
Afflicted fore my glafs was run;
Submit I muft, God's will be done."

" Mary, wife of John Holyland, died Oct. 13, 1771, aged 62.

Vain are encomiums, praife is idly fpent,
On them whofe actions are their monument.
Think how thy fands (as her's once did) now run,
And ftrive to live and die as fhe has done."

" Elizabeth Perkins, wife of John Perkins of Whetfton, and daughter of William Reft, died May 19, 1774, aged 63."

" In memory of Robert Tealby, aged 31, and Benjamin Elliott, aged 34, who were accidentally killed in a well, June 18, 1781.

Full in the prime, the glory of their age,
They bow'd their heads to unrelenting Death.
No guardian angel did their end prefage,
But unexpected they refign'd their breath."

" Ann, daughter of Robert and Ann Corfe, died July 3, 1781, aged 2 years, and 2 months.

Weep not, dear parents, be content,
Becaufe to you I was but lent,
And, though from you I feem to die,
I'm gone to live with Chrift on high."

" Catharine, daughter of William and Elizabeth Reynolds, died March 10, 1783, aged 12.

John, their fon, died Sept. 27, 1778, aged 3.

Farewell my friends and kindred dear,
Who have been fo kind to me,
I now muft leave you all below,
For fweet eternity.

I'm going up fo high, fhe faid;
And we with one accord
Do truft, through our Redeemer's blood,
They dwell now with the Lord."

William Boddington, died April 6, 1757, aged 50.
John Goddard died June 14, 1761, aged 79.
John Philips died May 28, 1754, aged 56.
Alice, his wife, died Sept. 19, 1744, aged 52.
John Flude died May 2, 1750, aged 31.
William Webſter, gent. late of Claybrook Magna, died Sept. 22, 1750, aged 67.
Joanna, wife of William Webſter, died Nov. 24, 1761, aged 66.
Mary, wife of Samuel Cooper, died Oct. 4, 1761, aged 35.
Mary, daughter of Samuel and Mary Cooper, died Feb. 19, 1761, aged 2 years, and 8 months.

P. 447. 650. *Eaſtwell* is a ſmall but pleaſant village, ſituated upon the hill, in the road from Belvoir caſtle to Melton Mowbray, and is about ſeven miles from the latter place, and five from the former. It is incloſed, and contains 1291 acres of land, far the greater part of which is grazed: the manor is divided, part belonging to Lord Rawdon, and part to the Earl of Harborough.

This pariſh contains 18 families, 98 inhabitants, and one freeholder.

Six of the families are Roman Catholics; among which, the principal one, the *Eyres* *, have a manſion with a chapel near the church; and in conſequence ſeveral inhabitants connected with that family have embraced their mode of religious worſhip; but they are by no means increaſing, and make but a ſmall part of a very ſmall village.

In the Weſtern extremity of this place, near the pariſh of Hoſe, and indeed the very boundary of both, is a place called *Piper's Hole*, a woody ſecreted ſpot, beautifully ſituated. Here, tradition ſays, dwelt the inhabitations of a religious inſtitution; but no remains are now ſeen of it; and a more certain report has given the place another kind of reputation; for hither it appears that the Parliamentarians, in the civil wars, carried and ſold the plunder they had taken from the Loyaliſts of this country: indeed, from its ſituation and concealment, it ſeems equally adapted for the reſidence of a religious order, and the treaſury of a den of thieves.

The pariſh regiſter begins in 1592.
Thomas Dodd miniſter 1610.
Chriſtopher Wright rector 1655—1684.
Samuel Bowles died Jan. 1699.
Samuel Carte, A. M. inſtituted Jan. 1699. He was afterwards vicar of St. Martin's in Leiceſter; ſee p. *500.
Francis Peck curate 1725. He was in that year inſtituted to the rectory of Godeby; where ſee an account of him, p. 450.
Joſeph Jaxon rector 1740.
John Knipe, A. M. the preſent rector.

The rectory is in the gift of the Crown.

* Their principal ſeat is at Alſop, in the Peak of Derbyſhire.

In

In the earliest portion of the register, for twenty years there were 74 baptisms, and 47 burials; but the last twenty years afford a remarkable exception to the common observations of this country, the burials exceeding the baptisms by six, there being 38 baptisms, and 44 burials; the great decrease also of baptisms is no less remarkable.

The church is small, having only a nave and South aisle, with a small chancel, and a tower, about forty feet only in height, containing a single bell; but the whole is in very good condition.

In the South-east angle of the church is a part separated by a railing for the burial-place of a former lord of the manor; and a stone remains in the church which laid over the grave, but there is only the figure of a cross upon it, without any inscription.

Under a Gothic arch in the North side of the chancel lies the figure of a man in stone, with his hands joined before him, and a chalice on his breast[†]; his garment is short, and his hair or cap has one large roll behind: the parish clerk, from what information is not known, calls him a *Danish priest*.

In the chancel, on a flat blue stone:

"Christopher Wright, rector of this place,
died Jan. 4, 1684."

Next to it, on a blue stone with a white inlaid border:

"Margaritta, uxor Christop. Wright,
obiit Junii 18, 1661, ætat. suæ 46."

In the South side of the middle of the church, upon a very small brass plate:

"Elizabethe Hoard lies here inter'd,
deceased this life the 6th day November, 1680."

On a small stone fixed in the tower:

"Richard Healy a goodly child lies here,
He died May 5, 1729, aged 4 years."

In the church-yard:

Elizabeth, wife of Robert Barker, died April 3, 1771, aged 53.
Robert Barker died Feb 26, 1777, aged 73.
Thomas Mason . . . . . 1774, aged 68.
[illegible] of Thomas Mason, died Feb. 7, 1766, aged 54.
[illegible] of Francis Huckerby, died Dec. 23, 1767, aged 49.
[illegible], of William and Frances Huckerby, died Dec. 22, 1760, aged 23.
Elizabeth Dumelow died Feb. 25, 1782, aged 76.

† This is said to be noticed by Mr. Peck. Q. where?

Ibstock

James Blackburn . . . . . aged 43.
William Barnes died Sept. 20, 1777, aged 61.
Francis Dixon died June 10, 1780, aged 70.
Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Dixon, died July 5, 1788, aged 76.
Mary Tatterſhall died Sept. 20, 1779, aged 70.
Thomas Exton died Oct 26, 1767, aged 66.
Richard Smith died Jan. 8, 1775, aged 68.
Elizabeth, wife of Richard Smith, died Aug. 23, 1772, aged 69.
Robert Barnes died Jan. 4, 1743, aged 67.

P. 652. The pariſh of *Eaton* is ſituated on the hills South of Belvoir caſtle.

The church ſtands high, and from it is a pleaſant proſpect over a variety of hill and dale.

The whole pariſh conſiſts of about 1800 acres, of which more than 1500 are the property of the Duke of Rutland, who is lord of the manor; and the reſt of about ten freeholders. It was incloſed in the year 1770, and much of it converted to the purpoſes of grazing.

The church conſiſts of a nave, a North and South aile, and a chancel, a South porch, embattled tower, upon which is a ſpire (very much like that of Redmile).

The arches betwixt the North and South ailes and the nave are all ſemicircular, or Saxon; the windows in the tower are the ſame.

Betwixt the chancel and the nave, on the North ſide, is a place for the Saint's bell.

The regiſter begins in 1591, but is very imperfect.

In the twenty years that appear tolerably perfect, near the beginning, are 126 baptiſms, 46 burials, and 24 marriages. In the laſt twenty years, ending in 1788, are 108 baptiſms, 72 burials, and 35 marriages.

The number of families in the pariſh are 41; and inhabitants 208; all of the Church of England, except one family, Roman Catholic.

In the ſteeple are four bells, with theſe inſcriptions:

1. "All glory be to God on high, 1618."
2. "God ſave his church, 1628."
3. "God ſave his church, 1618."
4. "Jheſus be our ſpeed, 1589."

The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the Crown; and is worth near 50l. a year. Mr. Anthony Rogers, of Eaton, and Mr. Charles Morley, of Nottingham, are the impropriators.

Mr. Cant appears vicar in 1610.
John Holden held it by ſequeſtration in 1672; afterwards
—— Hebblethwaite held it by ſequeſtration.

Benjamin

Benjamin Holwell held it by ſequeſtration about 1746.
Richard Hardy, the preſent vicar (by taking out the ſeals), about the year 1760.

There are no inſcriptions whatever in the church or chancel.

In the church-yard:

Thomas Thorold died Jan. 1, 1784, aged 61.
Richard Thorold died April 27, 1781, aged 31.
Alice daughter of Matthew Bull, died Dec. 21, 1748, aged 20.
Robert Wiſeman died Oct. 14, 1783, aged 88; and Ann his wife died April 22, 1743, aged 51.
Robert Wiſeman died Dec. 13, 1768, aged 46.
John Donovan died May 1, 1780, aged 47.
Thomas Martin died Jan. 8, 1759, aged 67.
Peter Turner died Aug. 6, 1786, aged 74; Mary his wife died Oct. 26, 1785, aged 63; Mary their daughter died Nov. 2, 1786, aged 24.
Ann, wife of William Adcock, died July 2, 1753, aged 72.
William George died April 3, 1729, aged 59.
Jonathan, ſon of William George, died Jan. 27, 1727, aged 23.
John Willſon died May 28, 1778, aged 51,
John Caunt died July 27, 1765, aged 80.
Thomas Wright died Nov. 29, 1746; and Elizabeth his wife died Oct. 20, 1726.
William Pilkington died Aug. 24, 1703, aged 75; and Sarah his widow died March 10, 1732, aged 74.
Elizabeth, wife of John Glen, died July 9, 1722, aged 57.
Sibyl Bailey died May 9, 1782, aged 42.
John, ſon of Thomas Bailey, died Oct. 27, 1788, aged 22.
Edward Exton died Jan. 31, 1781, aged 85.
Alice, daughter of Thomas Darby, died Aug. 4, 1787, aged 27.
Juſtinian Grocock died Dec. 21, 1775, aged 42.
Robert Shelton died April 18, 1781, aged 70.
James Johnſon died Oct. 27, 1718, aged 53.
Elizabeth, wife of William Holmes, died Aug. 5, 1783, aged 44.
George Blankley died Dec. 29, 1777, aged 72.

P. 448. 560. 635. 858. Mr. Dolman's eſtate at *Enderby* and Whetſtone was purchaſed ſoon after the year 1720 by Mr. Smith; and conſiſted of a manor houſe, with eight rooms on a floor, regularly built about 30 years before, garden, orchard, ſtables, &c. and of various rents, to the annual amount of 508l. among which the impropriation of Whetſtone paid 85l.; the tithe of Enderby 15l.; and the chief rents 17l. The view of frank pledge and court baron, a grove of wood, and other wood on the premiſſes, were valued at 100l.

P. 436. 641. 850. John Smith was preſented, by the abbot and convent of Oulton, to the church of *Eraſmburgh* on the reſignation of Robert Trulove, who exchanged it for the vicarage of Kynneſham, dioc. Lichfield.

P. 459.

P. 449. "Since Burton's book was printed, a moſt beautiful monument has been erected in the church of *Ingleſton* to the memory of the *Faunt* family, by his widow of the Wigley family, near Leiceſter. I think there were 18 coats of arms round the monument." P. Le Neve.

P. 450. 658. 860. 927. A North-eaſt view of *Frodeſworth* church, taken by Mr. Pridden in June 1789, is engraved in Plate LV.

The monuments in this church are thus deſcribed by Burton:

In the chancel lyeth the monument * of a knight croſs-legged, on whoſe ſhield, Gules, is a plain croſs Argent, whom they report to be Sir Roger de Amary, knight.

Upon a flat ſtone: "Hic jacet Edmundus Wolfe, quondam rector iſtius eccleſiæ," with the wolf cut thereon.

Upon another flat ſtone: "Hic jacet Johannes Wolfe quondam dominus iſtius villæ, qui obiit 1390." In an eſcutcheon, a wolf [illegible]

Upon another flat ſtone is graven the armes of Wolfe and Amary, with this inſcription: "Hic jacet Domina Katherina Wolfe, quondam uxor Johannis Wolfe, quæ obiit 1401."

Upon another flat ſtone the arms of Wolfe and Pierpoint; Argent, a femée of cinquefoils Gules, a lion rampant Sable, with this circumſcription: "Hic jacet Robertus Walſhall, armiger, & Elizabeth uxor ejus, qui Robertus obiit 1508."

Upon another flat ſtone: Stareſmore, impaled with, Argent, a lion rampant queue furſh Sable, Creſſy. "Hic jacet Willielmus Stareſmore, armig. & Elizabetha uxor ejus, qui Willielmus obiit 1509.

Johannes Stareſmore obiit 1548.

Franciſcus Stareſmore † obiit 1582."

On a tomb he has not deſcribed, there yet remains:

". . . . . Uxor Gulielmadis Brocas, armigeri, de Thedingworth, defuncti, quæ quidem Elizabetha ex hac vita diſcedens . . . . . ."

On a large flat ſtone:

"H. N. aged 70, 1722."

In the South window of the chancel: Argent, two bars Azure, in chief three hurts.

In the North window a figure in glaſs, and five ſmall figures in the Eaſt window, are very well preſerved.

The tower, which is handſome, was built in 1762.

Tobias Matthews, rector, was buried Nov. 28, 1763.

* This monument is not now to be diſtinguiſhed. There are ſeveral flat ſtones in the chancel, but time has effaced all the inſcriptions.

† This continued a conſiderable family here till the middle of the ſeventeenth century; ſee the three following pages.

The

The regiſter of Frokſworth begins in 1538; and bears the following title:

"The Regeſter of all Chriſtninge, Marriages, and Burialls, in Frowelſworthe, beginning in the Yeare of our Lord God 153[illegible], in the 30 Yeare of the moſt noble and victorious Raigne of our moſt dreade Sovraigne Lorde Kinge Henrye the Eight, by the Grace of God, Kinge of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faithe."

The following memoranda are written on one of the blank leaves preſixed to the regiſter:

"1633. William Maydwell, miniſter."

"Given by the inhabitants of Frowleſworth, for the relief of poor captives in Algier, Sally, and other parts of the Turki dominions, the ſum of 4s. 3d.; anno 1669. W. Cooke, rector."

Extracts from the regiſter:

"1539. Sabine Starſmore, the ſonne and heire of Francis Starſmore, genr. and Mary his wife, was baptized 19 Februarie, 1539.

"1540. Marye Starſmore, daughter of Francis Stareſmore and Mary his wife, was baptized, October 1540.

"Edward Stareſmore, ſonne of John Stareſmore, Eſquire, and Joan his wife, was baptized the ſame day and yeare aforeſaid.

"1540. Margerit Stareſmore, daughter of Mr. Francis Stareſmore and Mary his wife, was baptized, July 1540.

"1550. William Stareſmore, ſon of Mr. Francis Stareſmore, was baptized, January 155[illegible].

"1552. John Stareſmore, ſonne of Thomas Stareſmore, was baptized, February 1552.

"1552. George Stareſmore, the ſonne of Mr. Francis Stareſmore, Eſquire, was baptized, May 1552.

"1553. Edward Stareſmore, ſonne of Francis Stareſmore, Eſquire, and Marye his wife, baptized June 1553.

"Edward, ſonne of William Stareſmore, baptized September 1553.

"1554. William, ſonne of Thomas Stareſmore, baptized March 1554.

"Richard, ſonne of Francis Stareſmere, Esq. and Marye his wife, baptized Sept. 1554.

"Jone, daughter of William and Margerit Starſmore, was baptized, Sept. 157[illegible].

"1614. John, ſon of William and Elizabeth Stareſmore, baptized, October.

"1615. Edmund, ſon of William and Elizabeth Stareſmore, baptized, December.

"1630. William, ſon of William and Elizabeth Stareſmore, baptized, December.

"1[illegible]. George, ſon of William and Elizabeth Stareſmore, baptized, January.

"1[illegible]. William, ſon of Francis Stareſmore, tailer, and Mary his wife, was baptized, May.

" 1640. Margaret, daughter of Francis Stareſmore, tailer, and Mary his wife, was baptized. January.

" 1660. Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Stareſmore and Alſe his wife, baptized, 26 September.

" 1662. Anna, daughter of Francis Stareſmore, taylor, and Aelſe his wife, baptized, July 2.

" Eraſmus, ſon of Roger Smith, Eſq. and Anna his wife, baptized, February 4, 1662."

The names of all thoſe that ſubſcribed to the Proteſtation ſent by the Honourable Houſe of Commons; and then follows a liſt of 43 names, in which are the names of William Maydwell, the then rector, and of Francis Stareſmore and William Stareſmore.

" Richard Clebroke, being ſheppard of the flock, and parſon of the parish of Frowleſworth, was buried the laſt day of March, in the yeare of our Lord God 1551.

" Lionell Legatt, vicar of Clebrooke and Mrs. Dorothy Bradgate, of Ulſtroop, were married Auguſt 6, 1685.

" John, ſonne of William Stareſmore and Margaret his wife, was baptized, June 1580.

" Thomas Stareſmore, ſonne of George and —— his wife, was baptized, October 1585.

" William, ſonne of George Stareſmore and Katherine his wife, baptized, April 1589.

" Ales, daughter of George and Katherine Stareſmore, was baptized, July 1593.

" 1597. Francis, ſonne of Francis Stareſmore, gentleman, and Chriſtian his wife, baptized, January 1597.

" Urſulaye, daughter of Mr. Richard Stareſmore and Frances his wife, was baptized, Feb. 1597.

" Elizabeth, daughter of —— Stareſmore and Chriſtian his wife, was baptized, Dec. 1598.

" 1599. Urſulay, daughter of Mr. Richard Stareſmore and Frances his wife, was baptized, May 1599.

" 1601. Henrie, ſonne of Francis Stareſmore and Chriſtian his wife, was baptized, Auguſt 1601.

" 1602. Francis, ſonne of Mr. Edward Stareſmore and Anne his wife, was baptized, September.

" 1603. Nathaniell, ſonne of Mr. Edward Stareſmore and Anne his wife, was baptized, November.

" 1606. Emanuell, ſonne of Edward Stareſmore and Anne his wife, was baptized, December.

" 1611. William, ſonne of Francis Stareſmore, Eſq. and Frances his wife, baptized, 19 Auguſt.

" 1613.

" 1613. Katherine, daughter of Francis Staresmore, Esq. and Frances his wife, was baptized, July 1613.

" 1614. George, sonne of Francis Staresmore, Esq. and Frances his wife, was baptized, November.

" 1616. John, sonne of Francis Staresmore, Esq. and Frances his wife, baptized, April.

" 1617. Dorothy, daughter of Francis Staresmore and Frances his wife, baptized, February.

" 1619. Anna, daughter of Francis Staresmore, Esq. and Frances his wife, baptized, 15 July, 1619.

" 1621. John, sonne of Francis Staresmore, Esq. and Frances his wife, was baptized, May.

" 1632. Francis, daughter of Mr. William Staresmore and Elizabeth his wife, baptized, June.

" 1633. Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. William Staresmore and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized, August "

Upon a handsome tomb in the chancel, under an effigies in full length, is the following inscription :

" Sacred to the pretious memory of Mrs. Frances Staresmore (wife of Francis Staresmore, Esq. lord of this manor of Frolesworth), one of the daughters and coheires of William Brocas, of Theddingworth in the county of Leicester, Esq. who departed this life the second day of June, in the yeare of our Lord God 1657, was this monument erected, 1658.

" *To me to live is Christ, to dye is gaine.*"

Opposite to this monument there is another very handsome large altar tomb, with the effigies of Francis Staresmore at full length, and well carved. The following are the inscriptions upon it :

" Here lyeth the bodie of Francis Staresmore, Esq. late lord of this town, and justice of the peace, and deputie lieutenant for the countie of Leicester; who, at the time of his death, served in Parliament, being elected knight for the shire. He was the son of Sabin Staresmore, Esq. likewise lord of this manor, by Elizabeth Stanley, daughter to Walter Stanley, of West Bromwich in the countie of Stafford, Esq. He died the eight of May, anno Domini 1626, beinge aged 47.

Frances Staresmore, widow to Francis Staresmore, and one of the daughters and heires of William Brocas, of Theddingworth, Esq. to the memorie of her beloved husband erected this monument, in the yeare of our Lord 1631.

These be the issue, to wit, William, Catharine, George, John, Dorothy, Annah, John, Robert, which the said Francis Staresmore had by his beloved wife Frances Brocas, one of the daughters and heires of William Brocas, of Theddingworth, Esq.

Theſe be the iſſue, to wit, Francis, Elizabeth, and Henry, which the ſaid Francis Sharefmore had by his beloved wife Chriſtian Chippindale, one of the daughters of John Chippindale, doctor of the civil law, and juſtice of the peace, of Leiceſter, Eſq."

On a flat ſtone:

"Here lyeth the body of Anthony Noble, late rector of this pariſh, who died Dec. 1, 1738, aged 51."

On a marble monument affixed to one of the pillars in the church:

"Near to this place are interred Martha, wife of George Huddleſtone, gent. She departed this life Jan. 21, 1731, aged 40.

Affaily, ſon of the ſaid George Huddleſtone by Martha his wife, who departed this life Jan. 3, 1731.

Martha, relict of Peter Affaily, late merchant of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, mother of the ſaid Martha Huddleſtone, who departed this life October 21, 1729, aged 73."

In the church-yard:

Thomas Bagſhaw died May 16, 1746, aged 42; and Ann his wife died Feb. 17, 1788, aged 81.

Henry Bagſhaw died April 7, 1749, aged 75; Catharine his wife died Oct. 16, 1737, aged 66.

William, ſon of Edward and Sarah Bagſhaw, died March 2, 1731, aged 2.

Edward, ſon of Henry and Catharine Bagſhaw, died in May 1745, aged 44; and Sarah his wife died Nov. 26, 1748, aged 43.

Mary, wife of Lewis Harriſon, died in May 1743, aged 36.

Mary, wife of Joſeph Eyles, died Aug. 6, 1777, aged 54.

William Marvin died May 29, 1780, aged 44.

John, the ſon of William and Mary Marvin, died Jan. 4, 1777, aged 16.

Charles their ſon died March 16, 1766, aged 2.

George Johnſon died Nov. 25, 1788, aged 71.

William Howkins died April 22, 1770, aged 62; Mary his wife died Dec 24, 1768, aged 69.

Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary Howkins, died Oct. 24, 1764, aged 32.

William Page died Dec. 14, 1768, aged 54; Sarah his wife died Sept. 26, 1779, aged 75; and William their ſon died July 2, 1778, aged 41.

Mary, wife of Richard Beal, died Oct. 31, 1770, aged 46.

John Tilley died Aug. 20, 1775, aged 79; Mary his wife died April 27, 1767, aged 77; John their ſon died July 8, 1751, aged 21; and Mary their daughter died June 21, 1761, aged 33.

William

William Sharp died Nov. 26, 1771, aged 59.
Thomas Morley died Feb. 19, 1705, aged 79; and Ann his wife died Feb. 20, 1727, aged 23.
Martha Ledbrook died Oct. 20, 1773, aged 51.
Thomas Stevens died March 3, 1786, aged 40.
Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Bridget Harrison, died Feb. 22, 1743, aged 3 years and 6 months.

P. *451. Thomas Welchman was rector of *Gilmerton* in 1710.

P. 450. 860. John Dickson, rector of *Glenfield*, married Jane, daughter of Thomas Butler, of Orwell, Cambridgeshire, gent. and had Charles Dickson, of London, goldsmith, and six more sons.
Nicholas Falkingham, rector of Glenfield, married Cicely, third daughter of Nevil Butler, of Orwell, brother of Jane Dickson *.

P. 452. 659. 860. *Goadby Marwood* is the adjoining parish to Eastwell, and is situated on the hill about six miles from Melton Mowbray.
Beaumont of Cole Orton died seised of the manor of Godeby 29 H. VIII.
At present the manor, and presentation to the rectory, are the right of Edward Manners, Esq. who resides at a handsome mansion in this place, purchased from the family of the *Hyldes*.
Goadby is an inclosed and pleasant village.
The mansion has a park, and a very beautiful piece of water called *Ballimere*, which contains pike of a very extraordinary size.
The produce of this place varies from that of the vale, and the soil is lighter and finer.
The number of families is 32, of inhabitants 132, of freeholders 3.
On examining the register, there appears from 1560, the first legible part of it, for twenty years, 67 baptisms, and 56 burials; for the last twenty, 81 baptisms, and 52 burials.

The first rector who occurs is,
Mr. Richardson, buried Sept. 17, 1681.
Timothy Chamberlain signs in 1682.
Edmund Carter, 1700.
Francis Peck, 1713.
Henry Lake, 1744.
Benjamin Pritchard, 1757.
Edmund Cartwright, prebendary of Lincoln, is the present rector.

The church is a neat and strong building, having a nave and two aisles, with a handsome chancel and tower.

* See the pedigree of Butler. P. L. N.

The tower contains three bells; on one of them is the date "1625," and this inſcription:

"J. H. S. Nazarenus, Rex Judeorum.
Fili Dei: miſerere mei."

In the year 1703 ſome donations to this pariſh were conſolidated, and land lying in Harby bought for the uſe of the poor.

On a flat ſtone in the South porch:

"H. S. E.
Franciſcus Peck, A. M. hujus eccleſiæ rector,
& prebendarius de Lincoln. Exceſſit è vita nono
Julii, anno Salutis humanæ 1753.
Illi Mors gravis incubat,
Qui notus nimis omnibus
Ignotus moriatur ſibi *."

Three very handſome monuments are fixed in the North wall of the chancel, to the memory of a father and two ſons of the family formerly lords of this village, and three neat blue ſtones with inlaid borders of white lie over their remains in the chancel, inſcribed with their names only. The middle part of theſe monuments are black ſepulchral marble, round that is a narrow border of dove colour, and further outward a fine variegated red; above are urns of pure white:

On the firſt:

"Near this place lyeth the body of
Maſter Peter Wyche, who died Jan. 16, 1757,
aged 15 years, 10 months.
In his diſpoſition he was truly amiable, always attentive to inſtruction, and, for his years, had made a conſiderable progreſs in learning; his illneſs, though acute, and of long continuance, he bore with reſignation as a Chriſtian ought to do; never known to deſpair, or to repine at his afflictions; through the merits of his Saviour he ever relied on the mercies of the Almighty; and being now delivered out of the miſeries of this life, reſts in hope of being received into that where none are to be found."

On the ſecond:

"Near this place lieth the body of
Peter Wyche, Eſq. who died Nov. 1, 1763,
in the 55th year of his age.
Reader!
imitate his virtues, and forget his faults.

* See ſome memoirs of Mr. Peck, with his portrait, p. 450.

His

His virtues were such as rendered him
useful to society, beneficial to mankind,
and happy to himself.
His faults, whether public or private,
were such as fully proved
the frailty of human nature
to be the source of human errors.
As he lived, so he died,
an example worthy of imitation."

On the third:

"Sacred
to the memory of
John Wyche, Esq.
lieutenant in the second troop of horse guards,
and youngest son of Peter Wyche, Esq.
He was a youth of an open and generous temper,
of an amiable disposition and improving judgement;
he gave the fairest hopes of accomplishing the designs
of a good and religious education, and becoming
an ornament to his profession and country.
He had scarcely shewed the plan of a just character to the world,
when Death, who makes no distinction between young and old,
cut him off in the prime of life,
to be mourned for by his friends who loved him,
regretted by his soldiers who respected him,
and lamented by all who knew him.
Let this example of mortality be useful and instructive.
He died of a violent fever on December the 14th, 1761,
aged 24 years."

On a black marble in the South side of the church, and at the East end, separated by iron rails:

"To the memory of Samuel Lowe, Esq.
who died the 25th of July, 1731, aged 37."

Upon a stone in the South side, near the above place:

"Here lyeth the body of Nathaniel Stone,
who died September 27, 1709, aged 73."

Next to it, on a blue stone, inlaid with white:

"Edward Harrison died August 23, 1731, aged 40 years."

On

On a ſmall upright ſtone, next the tower, within the church:

"Richard Healy died March ... 1741, aged 40 years."

On a flat ſtone in the church-yard:

"William Bell ....."

On upright ſtones:

Ivel Shuttlewood died April 13, 1764, aged 75.
Simon, ſon of Simon Bagworth, died Feb. 16, 1786, aged 16.
Anne, wife of John Brudenel, died Aug. 24, 1769, aged 49.
Anne Goodwin died October 17, 1775.
John Goodwin died July 27, 1767, aged 60.
Hannah Shuttlewood died July 17, 1773, aged 47.
John Coates died Oct. 10, 1784, aged 70; Sarah his wife died Feb. 10, 1748, aged 26; Ann his wife died Dec. 27, 1781, aged 66.
Thomas Coates died Feb. 9, 1775, aged 32.
Matthew Coates died Jan. 11, 1766, aged 82; Mary, wife of Matthew Coates, died Dec. 22, 1758, aged 39.
Mary Robinſon died Nov. 21, 1761, aged 32.
Alice Kirk died March 3, 1778, aged 50.
Joan, wife of Ambroſe Wailley, died Feb. 28, 1716, aged 58.
William Whaley ..... 1721.
William Waite died Auguſt 21, 1764, aged 64.
Matthew Waite died Oct. ... 1751, aged 27.

P. 453. 457. The manor of *Gopſal*, or *Goppeſhull*, in the time of Richard I. belonged to Richard de Grendon, of Grendon in Warwickſhire, who bore, Argent, two chevrons Gules. In 19 Richard II. Robert Langham poſſeſſed it, who bore, Argent, three bears heads eraſed Sable, muſled Or. Robert de Grendon, ſon of Sir Ralf de Grendon, ſeiſed of this manor, died without iſſue, 23 Ed. III. Q. If the daughter and heir of Grendon was married to Langham, or it was a purchaſe by him 47 Ed. III.*? George Langham, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, ſold it to Sir George Haſtings, knight, afterwards Earl of Huntingdon; whoſe grandſon, Henry Earl of Huntingdon, ſold it to Sir Thomas Merry, knight, one of the clerks of the Green-cloth †. This eſtate afterwards belonged to the family of Jennens, the laſt of whom ‡ was a gentleman of great taſte and literature,

* See the pedigree of Langham of Goppeſhull, Vincent's War. in the Office of Arms, fol. 191. C. 24. fol. 65. P. L. N. † Burton, p. 119.

‡ Charles Jennens, Eſq. who was a conſcientious Nonconformiſt, and poſſeſſed a conſiderable fortune, was ſo remarkable in his youth for the number of his ſervants, the ſplendor of his equipages, and the profuſion of his table, that from this exceſs of pomp he acquired the title of "Solyman the Magnificent." He is ſaid to have compoſed the words for ſome of Handel's Oratorios,

literature, and being a friend to the immortal Handel, is said to have assisted him in selecting the words for the Messiah, &c. He resided here many years in much splendour and hospitality, re-built the present house, which is large and richly furnished with pictures, &c. It has also an elegant private chapel within; but Tooleycrofs is the public chapel and burial place; in which are some monuments of the Langhams abovementioned. The mother church is Orton on the Hill. Ashton Curzon, Esq. of Hagley, near Rudgeley, married the niece of Mr. Jeaneus*, who, dying without issue, left Goppelhull to Penn, son of Ashton Curzon †, Esq. the present possessor."

P. 453. 661. Augustine Nicolls died seised of the manor and rectory of *Hillaton*, Feb. 8, 1638, i. p. ‡

William Nicolls, Esq.=Joice.

Francis Nicolls. Augustine Nicolls died Feb. 8, 1638,=Alice. William.

P. 453. 557. 840. 860. Simon Norwich, Esq. died seised of the manors of *Harborough* and *Great Bowden*, tenements called Norwiches and Bringhurst manors, 23 April, 30 Eliz. §

Charles Norwich was his son and heir, 23 years old ‖.

A beautiful view of the chapel of St. Dionysius in the town of Harborough may be seen in Plate LVIII; and a description of it in p. 454.

Oratorios, and particularly those for the "Messiah," an easy task, as it is only a selection from Scripture verses. Not long before his death he imprudently thrust his head into a nest of hornets, by projecting an edition of Shakspeare, which he began by publishing "King Lear," "Hamlet," "Othello, and "Macbeth," each separately, in 1772 and 1773, 8vo. He would have proceeded further, but death prevented him, Nov. 20, 1773. The tragedy of "Julius Cæsar," which was in his life-time put to the press, was published in 1774. He had a numerous library, and large collection of pictures, both in Great Ormond Street, London, and at Gopsal. Those which were soon after his death disposed of by public auction, are described in Dodsley's "London and "its Environs," and in the "Connoisseur." 8vo; as is the house at Gopsal in "Young's Tour." An admirable portrait of him, though drawn perhaps with somewhat too severe a pencil, is given in the "Anecdotes of Mr Bowyer," p. 442.

* "The family of *Jeaneus* is one among the many who have acquired ample fortunes in Birmingham, where they were equally famed for industry and generosity. The lead on which the neat and elegant church of St. Bartholomew was built in 1749 was the gift of John Jeaneus, Esq. then owner of Gopsal, and of a considerable estate in and near Birmingham; and Mrs. Jeaneus gave 1000l. towards the building." Anecdotes, &c. p. 646.

† I quote great part of this article with much pleasure from "An Excursion from Ashby de "la Zouch to Tamworth," in the ninth number of "The Topographer," a periodical work which is likely to be of permanent fame; and from which I shall have several opportunities of borrowing information in the course of these researches.

‡ See Cole's Inquisitions, vol. VI. p. 39. § See Inquisition, dated 3 Apr. 31 Eliz.

‖ See Cole, vol. V. p. 318.

P. 481. 862. *Harby* is ſituated 4¼ miles South-weſt of Belvoir caſtle, and about eight North-weſt of Melton Mowbray. It is at this time an open field-pariſh, but preparations are making for its immediate incloſure. The method of tillage is, firſt year fallow; ſecond barley and wheat; third beans and peaſe. At Barkſton and Plungar, which are both alſo open fields, the ſame mode of tillage is obſerved.

There are about 1800 acres in the pariſh. The Duke of Rutland is the principal proprietor there, and patron of the living, which is worth about 200l. a year.

Harby, like many other villages in the vale of Belvoir, is deſtitute of woods and ſtreams; no high road leads through or beſide it. A heavy clay ſpreads over every acre in the pariſh, and the uniform operations of huſbandry give a ſameneſs to the country, which a ſtranger might view with diſguſt; but cultivation has made it fruitful, and its inhabitants feel no envy at the variety of other ſoils, where the ſterility of one part may balance the luxuriance of another. Induſtry here makes the proſpect, and the produce alone is the beauty of the ſoil.

The families of Harby are 60, the inhabitants 322, among whom are many ſmall freeholders. There is no manſion or ancient building in the village; but the preſent rector has lately built a neat and convenient houſe, the probable reſidence of his ſucceſſors.

The regiſter of this pariſh began in 1561; from which time it continued, but with ſeveral interruptions, ſo that it is difficult to obtain an average number of burials and baptiſms for ten years together.

The firſt twenty years which can be taken with any tolerable accuracy give 146 baptiſms, about 7 yearly; and 99 burials, about 5 years.

The late regiſter has been kept with more regularity; the baptiſms for twenty years from 1769 are 240, and the burials 116; yet no juſt compariſon of the number of inhabitants, or the increaſe or decreaſe, can be made from this ſtatement, there being evident marks of inattention in all the former part of it.

The rectors names which occur in the regiſter, are,

George Benett, 1570.
John White, 1613.
Thomas Daffy, 1647.
William Stevens, 1659.
Anthony Harwood, D. D. 1662.
John Major, 1739.
Samuel Kerchevall, 1741.
——— Cant, M. A. 1756.
Dr. Storer, prebendary of Canterbury, is the preſent rector.

Mr. Major nevertheleſs muſt have been rector long before his ſignature is found in the regiſter, as he reſided in the pariſh thirty-five years.

The church is ſmall, but in good preſervation, it has a nave and two narrow aiſles, with a large chancel, and a low tower.

In

In the tower are four bells; one of them dated "1614," with Saxon characters,

"Jeſus be our ſpeed."

Mr. William Cheſter (who left a ſimilar donation at Barſton) gave to this pariſh 1l. yearly to the poor; and Mr. Major, the abovementioned rector, left the intereſt of 10l. for the ſame purpoſe.

In the chancel are two ſtones to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Major; the latter is a grey one, cut round with a deep channel, by way of border, and inſcribed,

"Mary, wife of John Major, rector of this pariſh, died May 21, 1717."

The other is a blue plain ſtone, with the following ſimple, but high encomium:

"To the memory
of Mr. John Major, who led
an exemplary, friendly, and hoſpitable life
among his pariſhioners
for 35 years.
He died June 4, 1739, aged 67 years."

Only one monumental inſcription is found in the body of the church, which is,

"To the memory of Mr. Joſeph Moore,
who died November 20, 1739, aged 75 years."

Upon flat ſtones in the church-yard:

Mr. John Hubbard* died June 6, 1758, aged 61; and Sarah his wife died Aug. 13, 1737, aged 37.

William, ſon of William and Mary Morley, died in 1737.

William Morley, ſenior, died .....

On upright ſtones:

Thomas Francis died July 18, 1747, aged 80; and Margaret his wife died Nov. 18, 1751, aged 82.

William Francis died Oct. 26, 1780, aged 76; and Alice his wife died Oct. 12, 1780, aged 80.

William Clayton died Feb. 17, 1753, aged 21.

Thomas Clayton died Jan. 21, 1784, aged 66.

Richard Dixon died Nov. 13, 1760, aged 72; and Mary his wife died Oct. 10, 1746, aged 56.

* This ſingular perſonage was diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of "The Wit and the Wag of "the Vale." Many ſtrange ſtories are related of him. Among others, it is well authenticated that, in a paroxyſm of pain, he actually cut off one of his own great toes with a carpenter's hammer and chiſſel.

Thomas Whittle ..... 1738, aged 30; and Mary his wife ..... 1738.
John Matchett died in 1740, aged 36.
William Smith died Oct. 14, 1751, aged 37.
John Harby died June 19, 1751, aged 52.
Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Mary Kirke, died June 20, 1729, aged 35.
Ann, wife of John Manchester, died Dec. 16, 1773, aged 53.
William Adcock ..... 1781, aged 72; and Ann his wife died Dec. 2, 1776, aged 56.

Many others are ſtanding in the church-yard, but their inſcriptions are not legible. The following ſingularity of expreſſion occurs on a ſmall ſtone near the chancel:

"Sacred to the memory of Mary Smith. It pleaſed
God to ſeparate the ſoul from the body, on the 30th of May, 1783.
She was aged 69 years."

About the middle of the 17th century, and more particularly from the year 1635, there appears a deficiency in the regiſter, from the great number of Quakers then in this pariſh; this ſeems alſo to have been a prevailing ſect in all this part of the country at that time; but at preſent none are found in this place, and very few, if indeed any, throughout the Vale of Belvoir.

P. 482. 927. The pariſh of *Hareſtone*, South-eaſt of Belvoir caſtle, borders upon Lincolnſhire, and conſiſts of about 1000 acres of land. The greateſt proprietor is William Welby, of Denton, Eſq. The Duke of Rutland, who is the lord of the manor, is the next; there are beſides two ſmall freeholders.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Michael, and in the gift of the Lord Chancellor; which will be worth, when the pariſh is incloſed (and an act paſſed for that purpoſe in 1789), about 100l. a year. The church is ſmall, about which is nothing remarkable. It has only one aile, a chancel, and an embattled tower, in which hang three ſmall bells with the following inſcriptions:

1. "God ſave our Quene, 1602."
2. } "Thomas Norris made me, 1622.
3. }

The rectors that appear by the regiſter are,

James Swift, 1651.
Ephraim Garthwaite, 1681.
J. Ellis, 1722.
Richard Stoup, inducted about 1761.
Edward Wills Carr, the preſent rector, 1789.

The regiſter begins in 1584; and in the firſt twenty years, near the beginning, are 48 baptiſms, 16 burials, and 15 marriages; and in the laſt twenty years, ending

in 1788, are 50 baptiſms, 31 marriages, and 20 marriages; but, the regiſters being imperfect, this account is not much to be depended upon.

Where the regiſter appears moſt perfect, from 1730 to 1751, a period of twenty years, there are 87 baptiſms, 59 burials, and 20 marriages.

In the whole pariſh are 31 families, and 124 inhabitants, all of the Church of England, except two families, Anabaptiſts.

Within the church are no inſcriptions whatever.

In the church-yard:

Jeremy Parkinſon died Oct. 21, 1735, aged 49.
Charles Eaſt died May 11, 1706, aged 62.
William Green died Oct. 16, 1721, aged 24.
John Croſs died March 15, 1706.
Richard Holt died Dec. 8, 1787, aged 93.
John Miller died Nov. 26, 1736, aged 61.
Eleanor Walker died Feb 14, 1749, aged 65.
Barbara Bailey died March 4, 1729, aged 43.
William Parker died April 8, 1727, aged 79.
Elizabeth, wife of George Sumner, died Aug. 3, 1733, aged 62.
Oliver Whalley died Jan. 10, 1724, aged 48; and Barbara his wife died Dec. 18, 1742, aged 75.
William Stephenſon died March 29, 1709, aged 87.
John Parker died March 21, 1746, aged 55; and Mary his widow died Nov. 4, 1785, aged 83.

Extracts from the regiſter:

"Francis Swift and Elizabeth Orme were three ſeveral Sundays publiſhed in the pariſh church of Harſton, and afterwards on the 29th of April, 1654, their marriage (according to the late Act of the Houſe of Commons * in that caſe made) was ſolemnized and conſummated by and before Mr. Thomas Miller, alderman of Grantham, and juſtice of the peace there.

"William Haywell and Alice his wife were married at Hareſton by the miniſter April 12, 1760 †, I ſay April 12, 1760 †, being before married by the juſtice."

P. 482. 862. John Aylmer, Biſhop of London, died ſeiſed of the manor of *Hatherne*, June 5, 36 Eliz. ‡

* This happening during the uſurpation of Oliver Cromwell, it is curious to obſerve that it has been firſt written "Act of Parliament," and afterwards croſſed out for an "Act of the Houſe of Commons."

† Q. 1660?

‡ Cole's Collections, vol. IV. p. 259.

P. 57c.

P. 370. Add to the epitaphs in *Hinckley* church yard:

" To the memory of Thomas Eſtlin, who died Auguſt 31, 1770, aged 54.

Elizabeth his wife died May 5, 1789, aged 65.

Thomas ſon of the Rev. John Prior Eſtlin, of Briſtol, and grandſon of the ſaid Thomas and Elizabeth Eſtlin, died Nov. 4, 1778, aged 2 years.

The memory of the juſt is bleſſed."

P. 485. 661. The pariſh of *Hoſe*, *Hooſe*, or *Howes*, in the vale of Belvoir, has Harby to the North, and Long Claxton to the South: it conſiſts of more than 2000 acres of land, of which, about one half is old incloſure, and the other, open field. The open field is divided into three; the firſt, year fallow; the ſecond, barley and wheat; and the third, beans and peaſe.

The Duke of Rutland is impropriator and principal proprietor; the reſt is the property of 27 freeholders.

On the North ſide of the town is a large old houſe called *The Grange*, which formerly belonged to the family of Daſhwood, now a farm-houſe the property of the Duke of Rutland.

The church is a neat Gothic building, and conſiſts of a nave, two aiſles, a chancel, and a tower with turrets at the corners. All the building, except the chancel and porch, is embatteled.

In the tower are three bells with the following inſcriptions:

1. " God ſave his church."
2. " Sĉi Necolae."
3. ————

The regiſter begins in 1582. In the firſt 20 years are 113 baptiſms, 60 burials, and 44 marriages; and, in the 20 years ending in 1788, there are 208 baptiſms, 120 burials, and 52 marriages.

The number of families are 48, and of inhabitants 256.

Benefactions to the pariſh:

Mr. Robert Hickling gave the intereſt of 20l. to the poor on St. Thomas's day.
John Parnam gave, in 1762, the intereſt of 20l. on Chriſtmas-eve.
Sir George Daſhwood, knight, left the intereſt of 5l. yearly.
The family of the Scabrooks bequeathed the intereſt of 20l. yearly.

The church is a vicarage, dedicated to St. Michael, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland; the value of it is ſmall. The vicars, as far as appear by the regiſters, are,

R. James, 1647.

Robert

Robert Port, 1665.
Richard Simpſon, 1671.
William Dand, 1718.
——— Bradfield died about 1755.
Henry Hough, the preſent vicar.

On the wall on the North ſide of the chancel:

"To the memory of Joſeph Shilcock, who died Aug. 17, 1786, aged 40."

On the floor ſtones:

Thomas Campiond died Jan. 31, 1710, aged 38.
Elixabeth Dilke died Dec. 16, 1761, aged 80.
William Shilcock, died Oct. 13, 1783, aged 63.
Elizabeth, daughter of William Shilcock, died Sept. 12, 1775, aged 25.

In the nave:

Robert Hickling died April 29, 1729, aged 71.
Robert Hickling died Oct. 11, 1729, aged 32.
Another of the Hicklings died in the year 1723, aged 93.
Ann Hickling died April 14, 1731, aged 28.

In the church-yard:

Elizabeth Julian died Dec. 24, 1771, aged 80.
Ann, wife of Robert Julian, died Jan. 20, 1777, aged 60.
John Stokes died April 14, 1774, aged 51.
Elizabeth, wife of John Stokes, died March 14, 1759, aged 32.
Elizabeth, wife of Henry Stokes, died April 24, 1782, aged 40.
Thomas March died Sept. 9, 1756, aged 49.
Thomas March died May 31, 1759, aged 27.
Ann Sparrow died Nov. 16, 1727, aged 63.
William Mann died April 24, 1779, aged 62; and Elizabeth, his wife, died Feb 18, 1763, aged 48.
Richard Orſon died Dec. 28, 1754, aged 68.
Ann Orſon died March 2, 1742, aged 65.
William Chamberlain died April 26, 1744, aged 53.
Richard Fellend died May 21, 1746, aged 60.
John Parnam died Aug. 30, 1762, aged 71.
Francis Godfrey died Aug. 21, 1760, aged 78; and Elizabeth, his wife, died Oct. 6, 1748, aged 47.
Francis Godfrey died Sept. 12, 1779, aged 49.
John Clift died April 11, 1731, aged 92.
Thomas Rouſe died Jan. 22, 1708, aged 42.

Mary,

Mary, wife of John Rowſe, died Jan. 5, 1737, aged 26.
Samuel Mantle died May 21, 1773, aged 31.
Henry Mantle died Sept. 21, 1781, aged 56.
Mary, wife of Edward Gale, died Oct. 20, 1767, aged 35.
Elizabeth, wife to Albanac Worſdal, died Jan. 12, 1751, aged 21.
Hannah, wife of Matthew Marſhall, died Oct. 31, 1767, aged 30.
John Williams died Jan. 29, 1759, aged 32.
John Garrat died Sept. 23, 1751, aged 61.
Sarah, wife of Richard Kelham, died May 18, 1748, aged 33.
Henry Muſſon died July 9, 1779, aged 77; and Mary, his wife, died Jan. 5, 1769, aged 60.

In the regiſters:

"Katharine Olive, buried Aug. 24, 1588.
Mary Olive, ſiſter of the aforeſaid Katharine, was buried the ſame day; they were both killed in their bedds by the fall of a mudde wall."

"Look to your conſcience what conſcience you have,
For conſcience will damne, and conſcience will ſave. 1667."

P. 486. 558. 866. After the attainder of Hugh Le Deſpenſer of *Hugleſcote*, a village in the pariſh of *Ibſtock**, was made void, the lands came back to William Viſcount Beaumont, who after died without iſſue; and Beaumont's lands came to John Lord Lovel, in marriage with Johanne, ſiſter and heir to the ſaid William; whoſe ſon Francis Viſcount Lovell being attainted of treaſon, the lands came back to the King.

The manor of Ibſtock, with Overton, in the 13th of King Charles the Firſt, was parcel of the poſſeſſions of William Stafford, of Blatherwick, in Northamptonſhire, who died the 4th of July, 1637, leaving Edward his ſon and heir, 24 years old, Charles his ſecond ſon, and William his third ſon †.

Edward died under age, May 8, 1738; and left Charles, his ſon, under age.

P. 459. John Willey, M. A. rector of *Kegworth*, died Sept. 19, 1789.

Thomas Parkinſon, B. D. ſenior fellow and tutor of Chriſt College, Cambridge, was preſented to the rectory in October 1789.

P. 464. A fine levied on the manor of *North Kilworth*, 42 H. III. between Saier de Harecourt, querent, and Richard de Harecourt, impedient, of the manors of Newton and Kilworth, was granted to Saier, and the heirs of the body of his wife ‡.

* See Burton, p. 139. † See Cole's Collections, vol. V. p. 197.
‡ See more in Newton Harcourt.

North

North Kilworth has ſometimes been diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Kenelworth-Rabus*, from a former owner thereof.

See an Act of Parliament concerning that family, 27 H. VIII. cited in the Inquiſition after the death of William Belgrave.

William Belgrave.

William Belgrave=Sidonia. Margaret mar. to .....

Robert Belgrave, of North Kilworth, gent. died Feb. 5, 4 E. VI.* =Iſabella. ſeiſed of this manor, and lands in South Kilworth.

Chriſtofera. William Belgrave, ſon and heir, 9 years old 4 E. VI.

This church conſiſts of a nave, an aile on the North ſide, and a chancel; it is very neatly pewed, and the pulpit partakes of more elegance than uſually graces a country church. Here are the remains of a rood loft.

Over the chancel door on the North ſide:

" C. B. A. M.
R.
1743."

Thomas Wood, curate under Dr. Buckeridge, tranſcribed the old regiſter from the year 1553.

John Boote occurs rector in 1611.

Samuel Cotton ſigns the regiſters as rector in 1641.

Thomas Jenkyn ſigns them in 1651.

Thomas Pleyer inducted April 30, 1666, on Jenkyn's reſignation.

William Baſſett, Aug. 24, 1666; died rector in 1701.

Cornelius Belgrave, rector, died May 6, 1757.

Jeremiah Belgrave, M. A. ſucceeded his father June 18, 1757, and is the preſent rector and impropriator.

Within the church:

" Hic jacet Gulielmus Baſſet, hujus eccleſiæ olim Rector,
obiit vigeſimo primo die Martii,
anno Salutis 1701, ætatis ſuæ 60.

Vivere quæſivit ſphæra virtutis amœna,
Lætitius cœli fretum ſopor altus habet quem.

* See Inquiſition for his death, Sept. 19, 4 E. VI.

Anglicè,

He ſtrove to link himſelf to Virtue's chain,
And ſleeps in hopes with joy to wake again."

" Here lieth the body of Mary Baſſet,
wife of W. Baſſett, formerly rector of this pariſh.
W. deceaſed July 25, 1703, in the 65th year of his age."

" In memory of William Freeman,
ſon of William and Anne Freeman,
of Daventry in the county of Northampton.
He was born the 9th day of June, 1755,
and died the 9th day of Sept. 1732."
" Here lieth interred the body of Richard Turvill, gent.
who departed this life the 30th day of March, 1736, in the 52d year of his age."

" Here reſt, in hopes of a joyful reſurrection,
Richard Turvile, gent. died April 12, 1777, aged 67.
Annabella his wife died Sept. 18, 1780, aged 70.
Annabella-Catharine their daughter died May 20, 1778, aged 33."

If aught on earth too ardently we prize,
The much-lov'd bloſſoms vaniſh from our eyes;
All, all is due that we can fondly pay,
To the dear friends whom Fate has ſnatch'd away.
Prepar'd by Virtue for his bleſt remove,
Thus ſure to find what's only found above,
Friendſhip ſincere, and Peace, and conſtant Love.
Farewell, pure ſpirits; vain the praiſe we give,
The praiſe you fought from lips angelic flows.
Farewell; the Virtuous, which deſerve to live,
Deſerve an ampler bliſs than life beſtows.

——— *Filiarum, Uxorum, Matrum amantiſſima, vale.*"

" Broughton Bellgrave, ſon of W. Bellgrave, Eſq. and Elizabeth his wife, died May 20, 1720, aged 1 month.

Thomas, ſon of W. Bellgrave, Eſq. and Elizabeth his wife, died May 2, 1721, aged 3 weeks.

Robert Bellgrave, ſon of W. Bellgrave, Eſq. and Elizabeth his wife, died June 24, 1722, aged 1 month."

" Mary, daughter of W. Bellgrave, Eſq. and Elizabeth his wife, died Auguſt 13, 1729, aged 18 weeks.

Thomas,

Thomas, ſon of W. Bellgrave, Eſq. and Elizabeth his wife died Oct. 8, 1728, aged 29 weeks.

John, ſon of W. Bellgrave, Eſq. and Elizabeth his wife, died June 18, 1724, aged 9 weeks and 4 days.

W. Bellgrave, Eſq. died Oct. 15, 1739, aged 40.

W. Bellgrave, gent. died June 28, 1781, aged 62."

To South Kilworth church was formerly a North aile; the arches and ruins of which yet appear.

In the church-yard:

Sarah Scott, wife of R. Scott, died March 9, 1769, aged 76.
William Scott died Sept. 21, 1785, aged 66.
John Carter died Dec. 3, 1749, aged 57.
Mary Carter died May 4, 1764, aged 66.
Robert Higginbotham died May 15, 1776, aged 78.
Richard Higginbotham died July 5, 1727, aged 31.
Mary Buſwell, daughter of Thomas and Anne Buſwell, died Feb. 28, 1787, aged 60.

P. 465. See the Inquiſition after the death of J. Gobert, Eſq. ſeiſed of lands in *South Kilworth*, who died in 1624. His ſecond daughter and coheir married to Sir Thomas Barington, of Eſſex*.

Within the church:

"Here lies the body of Mr. William Evans, who departed this life Auguſt 1ſt, 1754, aged 73 years.

Mrs. Francis Evans, wife of Mr. William Evans, who departed this life March 17, 1763, aged 67 years."

John Gobert, of Coventry, Eſq. by his laſt will and teſtament, 10 March, 1623, gave 600l. to be laid out in purchaſing lands and tenements for ever, to the uſes and purpoſes in the ſaid will expreſſed, viz. for the maintenance of 10 poore *ſcollers* at Oxford and Cambridge 16l. yearly, to each 8l. apiece yearly; 20s. yearly to the poor of South Kilworth; and 40s. to the poor of Somerby in Leiceſterſhire; and 4l. yearly to Hatfield Broadoak in Eſſex; and the reſidue of the profits thereof to be for ever diſtributed to poor preaching miniſters, and to the widows and children of poor miniſters deceaſed; the diſpoſing of all which charitable acts he willed to be performed by his wife during her life, and after her deceaſe by the eldeſt ſon of his dear daughter Barrington deceaſed, and her right heirs for ever. To the performance whereof Lucy Gobert, relict and executrix of the teſtator,

* Cole's Inquiſitions, vol. V. p. 95.

laid out 600l. in purchaſing a rent charge of 30l. per annum, for diſcharging the ſaid acts of charity, with which ſhe performed the ſame during her life; ſince which time, in anno 1661, Sir John Barrington, eldeſt ſon and heir of the teſtator's daughter Barrington, hath with the ſaid 600l. and ſome parts of the profits thereof purchaſed the manor of Keereſin Aythorp Rooting, in Eſſex, and procured the ſame to be ſettled for the ſatisfaction of the ſaid charitable uſes in A. D. 1663.

In the church-yard:

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. James Ancell, late rector of this pariſh, who departed this life the 5th day of May, 1775, aged 46."

"In hoc poſtremo humanitatis domicilio requieſcit Joſephus Stone,
In expectatione diei ſupremi.
Qualis erat dies ille verè indicabit."

"Here lies William Warden,
ſervant to William Hanbury, of Kelmarſh, Eſq.
during the whole courſe of 38 years,
of whom his maſter can truly pronounce,
what our Saviour Chriſt ſaid, Matt. xxv. v. 23.
"Well done, thou good and faithful ſervant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."
Died April 11, 1765, aged 55."

Thomas Brown died April 9, 1784, aged 71.
Mary Brown died June 28, 1768, aged 44.
William Hill died July 12, 1773, aged 47.
William Hill her ſon died March 9, 1772, aged 21. And three other children of William and Anne Hill, who died in their minority.
Mary, wife of George Howard, died Feb. 7, 1776, aged 94.
Richard Hipwell died July 14, 1729, aged 54.
Alice Hipwell died July 19, 1737, aged 60.
Edward Curtis died Feb. 27, 1673, aged 78.
Joane, wife of Edward Curtis, died Jan. 17, 1669.
Edward Mondye died Jan. 29, 1787, aged 42.
John Brown died Auguſt 14, 1729, aged 60.
Elizabeth Brown died Feb. 27, 1739, aged 76.
Elizabeth, wife of William Pratt, died April 22, 1777, aged 79.
Anne Brown died March 3, 1744, aged 63.
William Brown died Jan. 3, 1750, aged 67.
Mary, wife of William Brown, died June 3, 1774, aged 76.
John Higgs died Feb. 18, 1777, aged 79.
Mary, wife of John Higgs, died May 21, 1751, aged 80.
Anne Higgs died March 5, 1729, aged 29.

William

William White died March 3, 1747-8, aged 60.
Mary White died March 4, 1762, aged 72.

P. 465. 552. 558. 868. Sir Erasmus de La Funtaine was lord of the manor of *Kirkby Bellers* in 1672. His sister and heir, Anne, was married to Sir Thomas Meres, knight, of Lincolnshire; they were both buried here. Sir John Meres, knight, their son, was lord of the manor 1715. Sir Erasmus married Elizabeth, first daughter of Sir Edward Noel, Viscount Camden, and died March 15, 1672, at his lodgings within Holborn; and was buried here April 6*.

P. 466. 664. See Cole's Collections, vol. V. p. 3, for an inquisition after the death of Thomas Hawes, lord of the manor of *Kirkby Malory*, and of Fleckney manor and rectory, and for his will, dated Dec. 29, 35 Henry VIII. He died ult. April, 36 Henry VIII. and left Elizabeth his wife, and four daughters and coheirs, viz. Dorothy, married to William Croft; Joane, married to Hugh Hasilrigge; Lucy, wife of Thomas Cotton; Barbara, wife of ——— Fowler, by whom she had Anne.

Richard Dylke held the moiety of the manor and advowson Feb. 13, 36 Eliz. when he died, and left George Dilke, his son and heir, joint purchaser, 30 years old †.

Correct the Pedigree in Burton, p. 153, thus:

Ricardus Malory, 5 Hen. III.
|
Robert Malory.
|
Rafe Malory ‡.
|
Thomas Malory.

Antikell § Malory = Alice, daughter and heir of John Drybie, of L . . . Linc. relict of Ralf, Lord Basset of Sapcote.

Margery m. to Sir Robert Moton, of Pekleton, kt. | Beatrix m. to Sir John Bagot, kt. of Blithfield, co. Stafford. | Thomas Malory, miles. | Will. Mallory.

Elizabeth Mallory. Q. Did she not die without issue, and her aunts become her heirs?

P. 463.

* See Cole's MS. endorsed "Coats at Furnivals," fol. 648.

† See Cole's Inquisitions, vol. V. p. 74. See Warr.

‡ Comus Foresh. Rot. 8 E. I. See Cole's Discourse on that Forest; and 12 E. I. Placita coram Rege, Hillar. 12.

§ Antikel Malory, governor of Leicester under Robert Blanchmaines Earle. Dugdale Bar. vol. II. p. 87.

Inter Rob. de Clifford, Q. Anketon Maulore & Sarram uxor. def. rationalibus effoveriis quæ idem Rob'tus exigebat in Bolco A. & Sarræ de Clifford, com. Ebor. Jus Sarræ, quæ concessit Roberto

P. 463. 665. Thomas Sawbridge was rector of *Knaptoft* in 1712.

" Fines 5 Edw. II. inter Tho' Paynell & Elizab' ux' Q. Radum Le Buteler & Hawiſiam ux' def', meſſuag' & terr', &c. in oppido Northt', in Skylington, Linc', manerii Knaptoft, Leic', & 10s. reddit' in Mouſley, quæ Margeria, quæ fuit ux' Ricardi Gobyon, tenet ad terminum vitæ, jus Elizæ tenend'; Thomæ & Elizæ hæres *."

Eliz. Chicheley, quæ fuit uxor Edwardi Turpin. Eſch. 19 H. VI †.

William Turpin, Eſq. died in Sept. 16 H. VIII.=Mary.

2. John=Roſe, dau. of —— Southall.	Edward, ſon and heir, died in his father's life-time.	=Elizab. da. of John Dockwra, heir of Sir Tho. Dockwra, prior of St. John's chantry, Hertford.	=Tho. Chicheley, 2d huſband, of Wimple, Cambridge.

1. Margaret. 2. Catherine ‡.

Sir William Turpin, of Knaptoft, Leiceſterſhire, Knight.=.....

Elizabeth, married to Sir Henry Beaumont, of Stoughton, Leic. Knight §.

P. 465. *Knipton* adjoins to Belvoir on the South; and though the ſituation of it is low, yet it is ſurrounded with beautiful hills and dales.

The pariſh is for the moſt part open field, and conſiſts of 1270 acres of land, of which the whole is the property of the Duke of Rutland, except two or three ſmall freeholds.

The open field is divided into four; and the order of tillage, the 1ſt year, is barley; the 2d, beans and peaſe; the 3d, wheat; and the 4th, fallow.

The church conſiſts of a nave and North aile, each having its chancel; divided from each other by a ſemicircular arch, round which is a frieze. On the South wall, betwixt the church and chancel, is a place for the Saint's bell. The arches

Roberto 6 acras boſci in La woo cum limitibus. Pedes Fin. Ebor. 30 H. III. in Cur. Recept. Scaccarii. 1612.

Inter Reginald Malore, Q. Johan. Malore, Imped. meſſ. et terr. in Tochebroke et Whitnath Warw. Maner. ſuper le Waldas, Leic. Jus; qui conceſſ. Reginaldo in feodo cuiare reman' Anketino, Will'o Rob'to, fratribus Reginaldi Malore, et Will'o Malore fratri Johannis ..... diverſ. Comit. 29 E. I. L. 4. n 56. See another Pedigree of Malory in Swinford, p. 279.

* Vide Fines diverſ. Com. E. II. lig. 1. † See Cole's Eſcheatrix, vol. IV. pp. 159. 168.

‡ Ibid. p. 168. § See the pedigree of Beaumont.

between the nave and North aile are pointed. The tower ſteeple is embattled, with turrets at the corners; the high windows of which are pointed, the lower ones ſemicircular.

In the pariſh is a meeting-houſe for Anabaptiſts, of an old ſtanding; the ſect now upon the decline.

The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland, dedicated to All Saints. The whole profits of the living, including glebe and tythes, are worth about 130l. a year. Certified value 71l. 1s. 3d.; yearly tenths 1l. 13s. 2½d. value in the King's books 16l.

The regiſter begins in 1562. In the firſt twenty years are 113 baptiſms, 57 burials, and 27 marriages; and in twenty years, ending in 1783, are 119 baptiſms, 79 burials, and 43 marriages. The number of families is 46; inhabitants 223.

In the tower of the church are three bells, with the following inſcriptions:

1. "Jheſus be our ſpeed."
2. "Robert Jones, rector; Richard Marriot, churchwarden; A. D. 1731; T. Eayre fecit."
3. "God ſave his Church. C. Wright, rector; W. Harvey, churchwarden, 1717."

The ſucceſſion of the rectors, as far as appear by the regiſter, are,

William Ward, inducted about the year 1559.
Thomas Appleyard, 1617.
Bartholomew Kent, 1620.
Ralph Hotchkin, 1627.
Cyprian Banbury, 1663.
Lewis Griffin, 1697; reſigned in 1702.
——— White, 1702.
Charles Wright, 1716.
Robert Jones, 1730.
George Turner, 1751.
Richard Stoup, 1787.
William Peters, 1788, the preſent rector of Knipton, and alſo of Woolſthrop, co, Lincoln, by diſpenſation Oct. 29, 1788.

William Cheſter, of Knipton, in 1703, by will, gave 3l. yearly (by the improvement of land it is now 5l.) to be diſtributed to the poor on the 10th of December; out of which were to be two Bibles, of 7s. apiece each, to two poor children. N. B. This ſame charity was left by him to Buckminſter and Croxton Kyriel.

On the North ſide of the town, and in the pariſh (about a mile and a half South of Belvoir Caſtle) are evidently the remains of ſome religious building, probably the chapel of the capital manſion of Gilbert de Avenell, deſcribed in an old deed

as "adjoining Weſtward to a cloſe called the Park, Eaſt on a way called Lincoln "gate, exceptis unâ capellâ cum unâ cameră adjacente infra le Mote." It is now converted to a farm-houſe of the Duke of Rutland. The ſituation is low, ſurrounded by moats, fiſh-ponds, and foundations of buildings. The wood and hills behind it afford a beautiful back ground. Within the memory of the oldeſt people, that end where the niche is was open to the roof, and had the appearance of a chapel. On the ſpandrils of the door, now walled up, are, No. 1, a ſhield, imperfect; No. 2, another, bearing, barry of ſix. Over the point of the niche, No. 3, another ſhield, bearing, barry as before, impaling feſſy of ſix; No. 4, a baſon in the wall, like the holy water baſon in churches; No. 5, a moſt beautiful niche over the door. Beyond the larger window are two other bay windows, one over the other, of fifteen compartments each. The part beyond them has apparently been ſince added, and farmer's offices have been ſince built againſt them. Some part of the windows walled up. Of this building I am not able to collect the leaſt trace whatever. The view of its Eaſt front, Plate LVIII. fig. 2. may probably give ſome idea of it.

The inſcriptions in the chancel are,

"Lucia Jones obiit viceſimo octavo Julii, A. D. 1749.
Qui eſt——————
Integer vitæ, ſceleriſque purus,
Non eget Mauri jaculis neque arcu,
Nec venenatis gravidâ ſagittis,
Fuſce, pharetrâ."

George Turner, M. A. rector, died April 5, 1786, aged 62.
Robert Jones, rector, died Nov. 7, 1750.
Elizabeth his wife died Nov. 4, 1781, aged 90.
Francis their ſon died Feb. 16, 1756, aged 22.
Denis their ſon died April 26, 1758, aged 35.
Thomas their ſon died May 22, 1783, aged 54.
Eunice their daughter died May 28, 1783, aged 64.

In the North chancel:

Richard Stoup, rector, died Jan. 5, 1788, aged 60.
Peter Barker, land ſteward to John firſt Duke of Rutland, who ſurveyed his whole eſtate, died Jan. 9, 1709, aged 78.

In this chancel is an ancient figure in the floor, about three feet long, on alabaſter, like the engraving in Plate LVIII. fig. 3. An inſcription of old Engliſh letters round it, which are not legible. The date is MCCCCCXXX; probably for ſome rector.

In

Fig 6 p. 153

Fig 4 p. 112

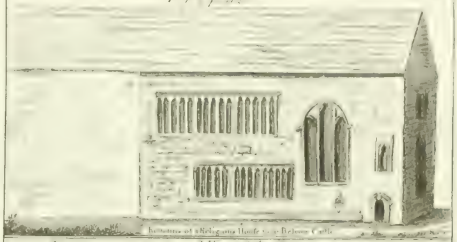
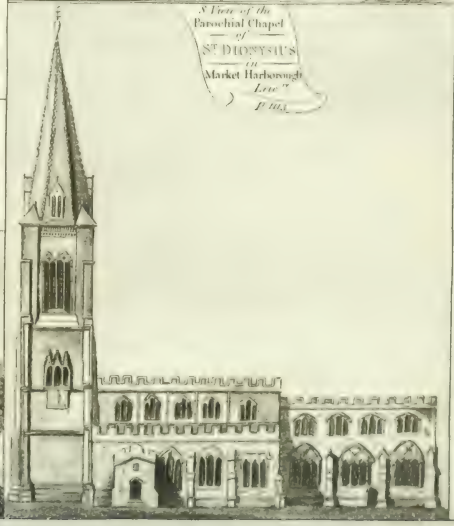


Fig 5 p. 118

Fig 1 p. 112



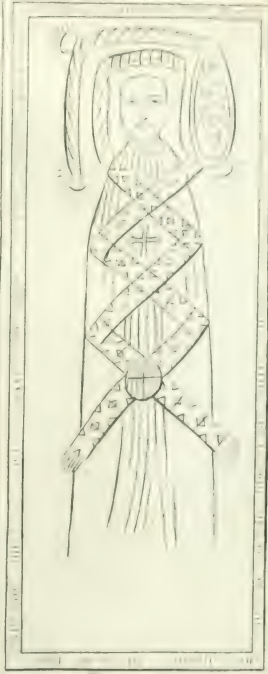


Fig 3 p. 118

Monument on North Chancel Kingston Church Lincs.

In the nave:

"William Cheſter died Aug. 19, 1737, aged 44;" and many more of the family of Cheſter, much defaced.

In the church-yard:

William Marſhall died Feb. 10, 1770, aged 32.
William Topps died Oct. 20, 1759, aged 57; and Mary his wife died Auguſt 12, 1777, aged 72.
Charles Eaſt died March 15, 1759, aged 76; and Conſtance his wife died March 17, 1757, aged 73.
Thomas Biſhill died Sept. 12, 1756, aged 70; and Elizabeth his wife died Aug. 8, 1738, aged 61.
Richard Marriot died Nov. 22, 1781, aged 77.
Thomas Marriot died June 20, 1773, aged 66.
Ann, wife of Edward Stafford, died Dec. 9. 1782, aged 73.
Daniel Walton died July 19, 1784, aged 77.
Thomas Peny died May 3, 1748, aged 55.
Ann Burgin died Sept. 25, 1750, aged 25.
Ann, wife of John Winter, died Sept. 13, 1741, aged 30.
Hannah, wife of William Barker, died Aug. 11, 1731, aged 71.
Thomas Cade died Nov. 29, 1740, aged 68; and Elizabeth his wife died in 1729, aged 68.
Thomas Cade died Nov. 7, 1746, aged 42.
Andrew Guy died March 12, 1743, aged 53.
John Cheſter died Oct. 8, 1781, aged 64; and Mary his wife died July 5, 1776, aged 51.

In the regiſters:

From 1656 to 1660, children are regiſtered from births; baptiſms are not even mentioned.

"John, the ſon of Thomas Biſhell, jun. (who himſelf was hardly ever baptized) and Sarah his wife, was baptized Nov. 11, 1680, being about a month old."
"Elizabeth Biſhell, widow of the laſt named Thomas Biſhell, was admitted to be buried in the church-yard (though excommunicated) March 24, 1682."
"Cicily Groſſe, an Anabaptiſt, the wife of J. Groſſe, almealman, was anabaptiſtically buried March 11, 1765."
"1682. Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Biſhell, junior (an Antipædobaptiſt), and Sarah his wife, was baptized July 11 (her mother's churching day), being then a month old."
"April 29, 1763. John Jones, a Welſhman, ſojourner, being an Anabaptiſt, was permitted, not being excommunicate, to be laid in the church yard by his own aſſocia-

aſſociates, whoſe grave flowed ſo with water that his corpſe was covered with it; ſo that he was twice dipt."

In the regiſter are alſo about this time remarks of battles, ſea fights, &c. and the articles of the ſettlement of the State under Oliver Cromwell.

P. 465. The manor of *Langley*, called Grey's manor, was poſſeſſed by Thomas Grey at his death Jan. 14, 7 Jac. I. He married Mary, daughter of Samuel .... of Blokeſwell, War. and left Thomas Grey, ten years old, 10 Jan. by an inquiſition taken April 9, 11 Jac. I. *

Thomas Grey †, Eſq. the father, married Cecilia.

P. 470. "Mem. To aſk Mrs. Andrews about the ſubterranean vault or cavern ſaid to commence in Slater's cellar, now hers. Such an underground paſſage, Samuel Carre in a letter to Ducarel ſays, had a mouth outlet, adit, or exit, in the *Pringle* or *Pingle*, and that it went to Bradgate, that much rocky obſtruction, an uphill progreſs, about five miles from hence; muſt undermine the Soar, or St. Sunday's bridge, through whoſe arches it iſſues, paſſing between the abbey walls and abbey meadow, our old race-ground, but deſiſted for a courſe on the oppoſite or South ſide of the town, chiefly higher ground, through a breach of the parallel ridges of the Raw dykes, an antiquity not yet well explained. See what Tacitus ſays of a Roman faſtneſs. If a paſſage ſubterranean began in late Slater's, now Mrs. Andrews's, cellar, and emerged in the Pingle, ſubject to frequent overflowings of old Soar, the extent rather exceeds a quarter of a mile, and delivered out of the walls not many yards, bearing from the North gate extra, laterally, and weſtward, not an hundred yards; but coaſting from its ſource at an eaſy and parallel diſtance from the Soar, it muſt enter the Pingle, at a few yards from under the ſuppoſed continuation of a wall to the water's edge. W. BICKERSTAFFE."

P. *505. On a neat mural monument in the North aile of *St. Martin's* church, *Leiceſter*, on which are buſts of Elizabeth and Mary his two wives:

Arms, Argent, on a chevron Azure, three garbs Or; impaling, Azure, on a feſs Gules, three hurts between ſix bezants. Creſt, an Indian prince ſurrendering his ſword.

" P. M. S.
Elizabethæ & Mariæ uxorum
Gabrielis Newton, aldermanni, & hujus municipii
olim præfecti.

Eliz. / Maria } filia erat { Guil. Wells, ald. & Annæ / Geo. Bent, gen. & Aliciæ } uxoris ejus.

* Cole's Abſtract of Inquiſitions, vol. VI. p. 23.

† Written in my book of abſtracts Grey; but I think it ſhould be Gray, by the above inquiſition. Thomas Gray, of Caſtle Donyngton, Leiceſterſhire, died ſeiſed of the priory of Lingley Feb. 2, 1563, and other lands, leaving Thomas his ſon and heir, 13 years old, 7 July, 17 Eliz. Cole, vol. VII. p. 14. P. L. N.

Obiit { Ilia Maii 7, 1725, / Hæc Aprilis 1, 1737, } ætatis fuæ { 35. / 47. }
Aliciæ filiæ unicæ, natæ & denatæ anno 1733."

On an old blue ſtone, whence the braſſes have been taken away:

" James Andrewes,
twice mayor of Leiceſter,
died A° Æ. 75,
1627."

And at the foot of the ſame ſtone:

" Hic etiam jacet Robertus Hickling, filius Roberti Hickling & Suſannæ uxoris ejus, filiæ Johannis Herick; obiit 28 Aprilis, 1667, ætatis ſuæ 28."

P. *513. " Of the ſoldiers ſlain in the market-place at Leiceſter, twenty-four were buried under St. Martin's communion table. This appears," ſays Mr. Bickerſtaffe, " from an old book, near a foot long and perhaps almoſt as thick, in the preſent vicar Mr. Gregory's poſſeſſion, and containing ſome other *memorabilia*."

P. 727. Another copy of the arms of Haſtings, Earl of Huntingdon, from St. Mary's church, is engraved in Plate L. fig. 10.

The arms of the family are, a maunch; creſt, a bull; motto, " In veritate victoria;" and " Honorantes me honorabo."

Fig. 12. in the ſame Plate is from an old carved ſtone in the wall of a houſe in the *Newark* at Leiceſter.

P. 731. " Scripture Characters; or, a Practical Improvement of the principal " Hiſtories in the Old Teſtament, from Adam to Joſhua inclusive. By Thomas Ro- " binſon, M. A. Vicar of *St. Mary's*, Leiceſter, and late Fellow of Trinity College, " Cambridge," was publiſhed in 1789, 8vo.

P. 736. The following lines, in St. Mary's, on the monument of Mr. Simmonds, were written by Mr. Bickerſtaffe:

" Loſt to the world, is now with God, we truſt,
The humble owner of this ſleeping duſt;
Rich in each heavenly grace which Chriſt inſpir'd,
O much regretted, and O much deſir'd!
Say, grateful Want, if thou canſt utter aught,
How well he practis'd what ſo well he taught.
Twice widow'd orphan'd ſorrows, how they weep!
They've loſt the faithful ſhepherd of his ſheep.
Hunger and Nakedneſs their loſs deplore:
Simmonds is dead, and Charity no more."

P. 738. On a flat ſtone in St. Mary's church:

1. "Here was interred the remains of Richard Ludlam, M. B. Obiit Aug. 13, 1728, aged 48.

And near this place lieth Anne his wife, and daughter of William Drury, Eſq. of Nottingham. Obiit Maii 3, 1739, ætat. 47."

2. "In memory of William Ludlam, B. D. many years fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; ſon of Richard Ludlam, M. B.; who died March 16, 1788, aged 71 years; and of William his ſon, aged 3 years."

3. On a neat monument of white marble, on the South wall:

"Here lieth the bodie of John Swann, of the Newarke in the borough of Leiceſter, who departed this life the 15th day of Auguſt, 1639; whoſe ſoul we hope is in the hands of the Lord, to whom be praiſe for evermore."

4. "Here lieth the body of Robert Wingfield, mayor of this borough, who departed this life the 14th day of November, 1720, being the day on which the Anniverſary Feaſt happened; aged 44 years.

Alſo Elizabeth his wife, who departed this life the 23d day of March, 1720-1, aged 49 years."

P. 741. The following grant of land to the abbey church of *St. Mary de Pratis*, is taken from the original in the Heralds College.

"Univerſis, &c. Johes Comyn, filius dñi Alex' comitis de Bouhan, ſalutem. Noverit, &c. Deo & eccleſiæ Beatæ Mariæ de Pratis, Leyceſtriæ, & canonicis regularibus, &c. quandam placeam terr' annex' terr' dictor' canonicorum juxta locum ..... de Horſepol, ex dono Alexandri patris mei, continen' 4 acr', reddendo 18 denar' per ann'. Teſtibus, dñis Ricardo de Laſcelles, Roberto le Wallers, Johane fil' Petri, militibus, Rob' carectario de Dad', Johanne de infirmaria de Leyceſtr', Willielmo de Soleby de Dad' *."

P. 787. On ſeven compartments of the painted glaſs here deſcribed, are the ſacraments of the church of Rome; which ſhould be placed in this order; 1. Baptiſm (marked 16); 2. Confirmation (17); 3. Penance (19); 4. The Holy Euchariſt (12); 5. Extreme Unction (20); 6. Holy Orders (18); 7. Marriage (15).

P. 794. In the Market-place at Leiceſter, on a tablet looking South-weſt:

"This conduit was firſt founded by Mrs. Elizabeth Orpwood, anno 1612, rebuilt 1709: Francis Annis, mayor; Edward Palmer, Francis Coltman, chamberlains."

P. 797. The town-hall was repaired and beautified in 1705; Thomas Hartſhorn, mayor; John Pratt, Robert Wingfield, chamberlains.

* Ex autogr. in Armorio Collegii Armor. London. 1714; vel per me, P. Le Neve, Norroy.

P. 799.

P. 799. What Mr. Bickerſtaffe has deſcribed as goblets, or drinking-glaſſes, are all cinalices, with " I. H. S."

Ib. l. 39. r. " a red lamb ;" l. 44. " rouud a T under."
The figure referred to in the laſt line is from the 13th light.

P. 466. The church of *Leire* has been lately pewed; much of the materials conſiſt of wood belonging to the old pews, on which there was a deal of carving; two fragments of inſcriptions relative to the different erections of the old pews are yet apparent, viz.

" Thomas Freeman, churchwarden, 1684; and ..... 1608, Octob. XIIII."

The late Mrs. Jane Cart, of London, gave to this pariſh of Leir 50l. to buy a bell, and alſo 1s. 6d. a week to be diſtributed in bread to the poor every Sunday."
Mr. Brian, of Cambridge, gave the intereſt of 5l. for ever.
A perſon unknown, 15l. for ever.
Rev. Robert Hill, 15l.
Rev. Thomas Seagrave, 10s. yearly, to be divided among children rehearſing the Catechiſm in the church.
Item, 3s. 8d. per annum, paid out of Cart's land.

On a ſtone under the North window of the chancel:

" Buried here Grace Farmer, eldeſt daughter of Anthony Earl of Kent.
James her ſon, rector.
Reis her daughter, wife of William Cooke, rector.
Their eldeſt daughter Reis, wife of Thomas Seagrave, rector.
Their children, William, Mary, Thomas, Priſ. Sa. John, An."

Under the South window of the chancel:

LEIR	CHARITIES.
A Rege Dicta	Mr. Brian of Camb. 15l.
Conditore Leiceſtr'	Rob. Hill, rector of Sharnford, 15l.
Aivnt antiqui	
Saxum ergo poſuit	
Tho. Seagrave Rector,	gives 10s. a year, ever.
Inductus 1673;	
Sepultus 1724.	

" This monument was erected to the memory of the following perſons:

Mr. John Cart was buried the 25th of March, 1701.

Mr. William Cart his ſon was buried the 23d of July, 1710, aged 57 years.

Mrs.

Mrs. Dorothy Cart, wife to the above William Cart, was buried the 21ſt of September, 1715, aged about 63 years.

Mr. William Cart, late of the borough of Leiceſter, ſon of the above William and Dorothy, was buried the 22d of June, 1744, aged 50 years; at whoſe deſire this monument was erected by his executor."

On flat ſtones in the aile:

Thomas Smith, gen. ob. 3 Junii, A. D. 1744, ætatis ſuæ 68.

Hic jacet Gulielmus Smith, de Leir, gen. filius Johannis Smith & Annæ uxoris ejus; qui obiit die Aprilis, A. D. 1768, ætatis ſuæ 66.

[Six other ſtones, all with ſhort Latin inſcriptions to the *Smith* family, are ſo covered with the pews as not to be at preſent legible.]

In the church-yard:

On an altar tomb:

"Anne Reymor died April 12, 1771, aged 48."

On another:

Arms, Argent, a Saltire Or, between four olive leaves proper.

"In memory of William Cart, late of the borough of Leiceſter, who died the 21ſt day of June, 1744, aged 50 years."

"John Maſon and Elizabeth.

This youngeſt ſon we did dearly prize,
The ſooneſt was taken from our eyes.
Edward Maſon, his years were few;
His age was twenty-two.

April 23, 1732."

"In hope of a joyful reſurrection to eternal life, here lie the remains of Mary, daughter of Richard and Mary Rymor, who departed this life the 12th day of June, 1781, in the 67th year of her age.

Thou ſhalt guide me with thy counſel, and after that receive me into glory.

Whom have I in Heaven but thee? And there is none upon earth that I deſire in compariſon of thee.

My fleſh and my ſtrength faileth; but God is the ſtrength of my heart, and my portion for ever."

"Here lies the body of Richard Lord, alderman of the borough of Leiceſter, who departed this life Aug. 10, 1716. aged 77 years."

"Here

"Here lieth the body of Abraham Flavell *. He departed this life March 30, 1728, aged 58.

Alſo Thomas Hawkes. He departed this life June 15, 1730, aged 57.

Alſo Elizabeth his wife. She departed this life May 21, 1729, aged 56.

Though Death ſometimes whole families invade,
Witneſs the ſpoils which here in duſt are laid;
Let us lead holy lives; ſo may we ſing,
O King of Terrors, thou haſt loſt thy ſting!"

"John Hawkes, ſon of Thomas and Elizabeth Hawkes, died April 7, 1739, aged 36.

Mary his wife (daughter of Nicholas and Mary Higginſon) died Oct. 13, 1786, aged 85.

John Hawkes their ſon died Feb. 28, 1757, aged 24."

Richard Higginſon (ſon of Nicholas and Mary Higginſon) died Oct. 9, 1785, aged 76.

John Goodacre died Aug. 29, 1768, aged 81.
S. Goodacre his wife died Dec. 2, 1762, aged 62.

Richard Beale died June 20, 1747, aged 59.

Carter Beale, ſon of Richard and Anne Beale, died June 11, 1745, aged 31.

Benjamin Paine died March 22, 1733, aged 74.

Richard May, ſon of William and Sarah May, died July 18, 1763, in the 5th year of his age.

* In 1707 was publiſhed, "The Huſbandman's Diſputations in juſtifying and defending Infant "Baptiſm againſt all Oppoſers, by ſeveral Arguments; and amongſt the Arguments their Ob- "jections anſwered, as they come in Place and Order. The ſecond Edition. By Abraham Fla- "vell, of Leir in Leiceſterſhire, Huſbandman." In an introductory Preface, the Author ſays, "The occaſion of this my writing, as I would have the world to know, I heard of a diſpute at "Peſſhamoth between the Preſbyterians and Baptiſts, about Infant Baptiſm, in February 1697. "And it was told to me by three people, that there were ſeveral books out about the diſpute in "the ſpring and ſummer following; and I had a deſire to ſee ſome of them, but could not get "one of them into my hand; and in October following (that was in the year 1700) I was in my "houſe about ten or eleven o'clock in the night, and I ſtood upon my feet, and it was a ſtill "calm night, and an appearance like lightning ſhined from the chamber-boards to the ground; "yet I heard no voice, nor ſaw no man, yet it came round about me like fire, and came into "my mouth, and ſo into my body. And after that I was ſtirred up with much vehemence, to get "one of theſe books into my hand, which was about the diſpute, and could not until the next "year, in December 1701; and after I had obtained it, and I had peruſed it over, then I was "ſtirred up to plainly and decently Infant Baptiſm againſt all oppoſers, as Scripture truth came in- "to my mind, and as the ſpirit gave me utterance. Since which I have added in this treatiſe a "confutation of ſome people who deny the Divinity of Chriſt. Being deſired by ſome Diſciples "to anſwer them, I have therefore begun this ſecond edition with ſuch proofs from Scripture, "as, I think, are ſufficient to demonſtrate the Divinity of Chriſt."

Richard

Benjamin Moore died in 1786, aged 71.
Elizabeth Duckett, daughter of Zaccheus and Elizabeth Duckett, of Broughton Aſtley, gent. died May 8, 1731.
Elizabeth Criſp, died Dec. 23, 1753, aged 26.
Elizabeth, wife of John Higginſon, gent. died April 1, 1768, aged 53.
Hannah S . . . . . died April 25, 1782, aged 48.
John Beale died Sept. 28, 1781, aged 69.
Kezia Beale died April 23, 1785, aged 73.
Goodman Sutton died Oct. 6, 1756, aged 57.
John Sutton, ſon of Goodman and Anne Sutton, died July 8, 1734, aged 6 years.
John Maſon died Dec. 17, 1772, aged 74.
Anne Maſon died Feb. 10, 1783, aged 77.

The preſent land owners at Leir, 1789, are, the Earl of Aylesford, Mr. David Beal, Mr. John Beal, Mr. William Belſhaw, Mr. John Bray, Mr. William Bray, Meſſieurs Cave and Co. Mr. Thomas Croxall, Mr. Francis Egliſfield, Mr. Arthur Fawkes, Mr. James Freeman, Mr. Samuel Gamble, Mr. Thomas Goodacre, the Earl of Hardwicke, Mr. John Hardy, Mr. Thomas Hawkes, Mr. William Hawkes, Mr. John Headley, Mr. John Higginſon, Mr. Nicholas Higginſon, Mr. William Higgs, Miſs Horſman, Mr. Thomas Johnſon, Truſtees of Leir Poor, Mr. James Lord, Rev. George Maſon, rector, Mrs. Elizabeth Moor, Mr. Daniel Nixon, Mr. Thomas Porter, Mr. William Sewell, Mr. John Sleath, Mrs. Smith, Mr. John Sutton, Mr. Mark Sutton, Meſſieurs Taylor and Co. Mr. John Townſend, Mr. William Vincent, Mr. Thomas Walker, Mr. Thomas Ward, Mr. John Whitworth.

The land tax raiſed in 1789 was 72l. 15s. 4d.

P. *346. 483. 556. 666. 870. A South-eaſt view of *Loughborough* church, taken by Mr. Pridden in June 1789, is given in Plate LVI.

A picturesque view of the town and church, with the neighbouring hills of Charnwood Foreſt, was publiſhed in Throſby's "Select Views," Sept. 4, 1789.

Loughborough park, belonging to the Earl of Huntingdon, was diſparked; but another park thereunto adjoining, called *Norton's park*, from the keeper's name, was imparked by Henry Earl of Huntingdon in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards diſparked by Henry Earl of Huntingdon about the year 1630.

By inquiſition taken at Lutterworth, 24 Oct. 22 H. VIII. after the death of John Bothe, Eſq. who died 8 July, 22 H. VIII. and left iſſue Henry Booth, ſon and heir, 10 years old; it appears that he died ſeiſed of 5 meſſuages, 3 bovates of land, 40 acres of meadow, 5 acres of wood, 1 cottage, and 1l. 15s. annual rent, in Hatherne meſſuage in Lugborow.

Two meſſuages, 6 virgates, 6 acres of meadow, 10 of paſture, 23s. annual rent in Whatton, held of Chriſt's College in Cambridgeſhire, and of the manor of Kingeſthorp,

thorp, alias Botethorpe, held of the manor of Lugborow; but the jury knew not the services.

William Bothe = ...

Henry Bothe, son and heir = ... Ralf. Alice.

John Bothe, son and heir, who died 8 July, 22 H. VIII. = Joane.

Henry Bothe, son and heir, 10 years old.

P. 494. See the descent of the manor of *Lutterworth* from the Verdons to Grey in a MS. belonging to me Peter Le Neve, Norroy, called 'Excerpta è Cartis per Ricardum St. George,' fol. 124. Habell, daughter of Theobald de Verdon, by Elizabeth de Burgo, was wife of Henry de Ferrers de Groby; and had Stoke upon ..... Salop, and this manor, for her part of the inheritance. Pasch. 11 H. IV.

Copy of an original record in the Augmentation-office.

" Com' Warr' & Leic'.

" The certyfycate of John Byſhopp of Lincoln, Richard Byſshop of Coventre and Lycheffylde, Sir Rychard Manners, Knyght, Sir Rychard Cattiſbie, Knight, Wylham Lee, Eſquire, John Beaumont, Eſquire, Wylliam Ryggs, and Clement Throckmorton, gentlemen, comyſſioners of our Sovereygne Lord the Kyng, in the counties aforeſeyde, of and for the ſurvey of chaumtryes, hoſpytalls, colleges, free chappels, fraternyetyes, brotherhed gilds, and ſtipendary preſts, within the ſeyde countyes, by virtue of the Kynge's Majeſtye's commyſſyon to them directed, dated the . . . day of ..... in the xxxvtith yere of our ſeyde moſt drede Sovereygne Lord Henry the VIIIth, by the grace of God, of Ynglonde, Fraunce, and Yrlonde, Kyng, defender of the faythe, and in yerth under God of the churche of Yngland and Ireland the ſupreme hede, as hereafter more playnlye appervthe.

" Hoſpitale de Lutterworthe, in predicto com' Leiceſtr'.

	Valet in	l.	s.	d.
Firma ſcitus mancionis & terr' Duncalud, ſimul cum una claud' ibidem, in tenura ſive occupatione Ricardi Wyngfeild, valuat' per annum	— —	8	0	0
Firma duor' molend' aquat' ibidem, in tenura Johannis Wright, per annum	— —	8	0	0
Firma diverſ' aliar' terr' & ten' ibidem, in tenura diverſ' perſon', ſolvend' ad feſta Annunc' Beate Marie Virgin', & Sti Michaelis Archi, equaliter, prout particular' per rentale inde fact' & renovat' apparet, per annum	— —	7	2	6
Firma diverſ' al' terr' & ten' jacen' in diverſ' villat' & com' ſequen'; viz. Hilmorton in com' Warr' 3l. 17s. 2d.; Bitteſwell in com'				

com' Leic' 11s.; Cadeby 10s.; Aſton Flāvyl 17s. 4d.; Shernesford ob'; Frolesworth 6s. 8d.; Cotesbache 19s.; Shawell 1l. 13s. 6d; Longeyclington in predicto com' Warr' 1l.; Haſylbiche in com' North' 12s. 6d.; Walcot 10s.

In toto. tolvend' ad ſella predicta, prout particular' per rentale inde fact' & renovat' apparet, per annum — 10 17 2½

33 19 8½

Diſpend'; viz. Redd' reſolut' annuitatis duo Marchſon' dorf' exeund' de pred' terr' in Lutterworth, per annum — — 0 12 5½

Net rem' clare per annum — — 33 7 3

Founded by one Nicholas Verdon, to th'entent to fynde for ever, one preſte, fix pore men, and to kepe hoſpytalytye for pore people travylyng by the waye, with other deads of charyte. And the ſeid Robert Brokys not there reſydent, nor noe pore men within the ſame hoſpytal remaynyng or inhabityng; and all the houſes, with the chapel, gretly in decaye and ruyne, and now in the cuſtody and occupatyon of the Lorde Marques Dorſet; and there hathe bene no lands nor tenements ſolde fyns the tyme before lymyted, nor no goods or jewells to the ſame belongyng."

For the following particulars (1789) I am indebted to Mr. Andrew Hill, of Lutterworth.

"The town of Lutterworth, till within theſe 30 years, were obliged to grind all their malt at one particular mill, and their corn at another, and to bake all their bread in one oven; and ſo very arbritary was the proprietor, that he once brought an action againſt Mr. Hill's father, for having had a cake baked in his houſe, which was deemed *town-bread*. He did not chuſe to conteſt the matter, and was diſcharged from the action on his begging pardon for the offence, and paying the expence of a writ. In thoſe days of Egyptian bondage, an inhabitant of Lutterworth durſt not buy ſo much as a pint of flower of a neighbouring miller. The people ſubmitted to this oppreſſion for a long time, with painful reluctance, till at length a patriot aroſe, whoſe name was Bickley, who not only rouzed his fellow citizens to reſiſtance, but had ſpirit enough to erect a malt-mill of his own. His example was immediately followed by others; and ſeveral mills ſoon raiſed their heads in defiance of the Squire's mill, who immediately commenced actions againſt all who had the preſumption to diſpute his right. This was the ſignal for war; the rebellion became general; all the inhabitants entered into a bond to defend the action; and the conteſt was finally decided at Leiceſter aſſiſes on July 24, 1758, and given in favour of the pariſhioners, with coſts of ſuit to the amount of 300l.

By an account that was taken of the number of inhabitants in Lutterworth, 1781, it appears that there were 353 houſes, and 1484 inhabitants, of which 335 were Diſſenters.

In

In Lutterworth (1788) there are 360 houses, which, on the average of 4½ to a house, makes the number of inhabitants to consist of 1620.

There are 17 teams belonging to the parish of Lutterworth; also 60 worsted looms, and 31 framework-knitters. The land-tax, at 4 shillings in the pound, amounts to 70l. 11s. 11d. a quarter; and the poor rates amount to 3s. 6d. in the pound, *communibus annis*.

The Landholders in Lutterworth, 1788, were John Addison, Esq. Mr. Affleck, George Allsop, Mary Andrews, Oliver Attis, John Bickley, Rev. Mr. Billio, Mrs. Boughton, Edward Brett, Thomas Brooks, Edward Brown, John Chamberlain, Elizabeth Childs, Thomas Coates, Richard Cole, John Coleman, John Cooper, Thomas Jeffier Corrall, Richard Cotton, Thomas Cotton, Coventry Charity, William Crisp, senior, Samuel Crisp, John Crisp, William Dales, Lord Denbigh, Thomas Dixon, Peter Dunkley, senior, Lord Viscount Fielding, Elizabeth Fenting, Nathaniel Franks, Esq. John Freeman, Joseph Freeman, Thomas Garner, James Gilbert, Ann Green, William Green, Robert Hague, Sarah Hallam, George Hensher, John Hill, Thomas Hollis, Elizabeth Howard, John Hudson, senior, John Hurley, John Jakes, John Jenkins, Richard Jervis, John Kibble, Joseph King, Thomas Leader, John Limber, William Loydall, Lutterworth Charity, Joseph Mawbey, Joseph Miles, Elizabeth Morris, Harry Morris, Richard Murphy, Edward Neale, senior, Edward Neale, junior, James Neale, Charles Neale, Reverend Mr. Noble, John Paddy, William Perkins, Joseph Roe, William Sall, Robert Sanders, John Sanders, John Sawbridge, Thomas Sharman, Mary Sharp, Thomas Sharpe, Rev. Edw. Sherrier's Charity, Richard Shuckburgh, John Simms, John Skinner, fen. Holled Smith, Esq. Benjamin Smith, Richard Smith, William Smith, Thomas Smith, William Sweetland, John Tattom, John Taylor, Ann Taylor, Thomas Taylor, Richard Thornton, Beby Wallis, Walton Charity, Robert Ward, James Warner, Mrs. Watson, Thomas Weightman, Joseph White, Rev. Mr. Wigley, —— Winterton, John Wood, Ebenezer Wormleighton, Thomas Worthington, John Wright, William Wright.

Transcribed from the walls of the church:

"An account of benefactions
to this church and parish,
taken anno Domini 1708.

"To the church:

"A long hadley and piece of fury ground in the middle field, and a meadow in the street field; a little silver gilt cealice, and a large silver gilt chalice and cover, given by Gabriel Abbot, of Lutterworth, mercer.

"To the town:

"Richard Palmer, gent. Roger Smith, gent. and Alice his wife, gave lands at Sapcoat, in the second year of Richard III.

" John Hutt, gent. gave other lands and tenements at Sapcoat, in the 11th year of Henry VII.

" William Cocks, of Lutterworth, gent. gave lands and tenements at Lutterworth, in the 13th year of Henry VII.

" Edmund Wells, of London, gent. gave lands and tenements in Lutterworth, in the 15th year of Henry VII.

" William Pawley, of Lutterworth, gent. gave lands and tenements in this parish, the 21st of Henry VII.

" Sir William Fielding, of Neunham, gave lands and tenements at Willey, the 9th of Henry VIII.

All these gifts were for mending the roads, streets, and for other charitable uses of this town only.

" To the poor:

" George Vernham, of London, gent. gave 2l. per annum.

" John Elkington, of Showell, gave 2l 10s. per annum. to be paid by the chamberlain of Leicester.

" Theodore Grene, of Lutterworth, gent. gave 20l. to be lent to four tradesmen for a year, gratis, upon security.

" Sarah Charnock, of London, widow, gave 20l.

" Robert Pool, senior, of Lutterworth, gent. gave two tenements in Leicester to this school for teaching 8 children.

" Robert Pool, junior, of Lutterworth, gent. gave a close, and half yard land, in Lutterworth, to put one of the said children, yearly, apprentice.

" Mary Wigley, of Lutterworth, widow, gave the interest of 10l. to 12 widows yearly.

" Henry Smith, of Lutterworth, mercer, gave the interest of 30l. yearly.

" Margaret Bent, of Leicester, widow, gave a close at Willougby Waterless for charitable uses.

" William Allibon, of Lutterworth, surgeon, gave 12 l. and Rebeccah Brewin, his sister, gave 3 l. the interest to be given to the poor, at Christmas, by the rector and churchwardens.

" Mary, the wife of Thomas Iliff, gent. left 10l. the interest to be given yearly to the poor of this town at Christmas.

" John Dunard, of Misterton, left 20l. to this town, the interest thereof for the teaching of two poor boys.

" Mr. William Welchman, of Dodford, clerk, deceased, left 5l. to the poor of this parish, to be distributed at the discretion of the minister and churchwardens.

" The benefactions taken anno Domini 1749:

" Edward Sherrier, of Shawel, clerk, left 200l. towards building a school, school-house, and alms-house, in this town; also a house, homestead close, and three yard land and a half, at Churchover; and a house, homestead, and eight closes, at Shawel, in the hands of seven trustees, the yearly rents to be disposed of to the

ſchool and alms-houſe, paying 6s. a week to ſix alms men, and 2l. 10s. a year to a ſchool-dame at Shawel.

" Thomas Woolaſton, gent. left 20l. to the poor of this town, to be diſtributed by the rector and churchwardens.

" John Adams, gent. in the firſt year of George III. gave 10l. the intereſt to be given to the poor at Chriſtmas.

" John Thompſon, maſter of the church-ſchool, in the third year of George III. gave 10l. to the poor of this pariſh, the intereſt to be diſtributed yearly at Chriſtmas by the miniſter and churchwardens."

The regiſter commences 1653 :

" 1653. Nathaniel Cox was curate of Lutterworth.
" 1663. Thomas Jackſon, curate.
" 1670. John Bold, curate.
" 1671. Obadiah Hollinſhead, curate.
" 1672. James Bland, curate.
" 1673. Samuel Bold, rector.
J. Newbolt, curate.

" The 17th day of January in the year of our Lord, 1677, Thomas Pittis, D. D. was peaceably and lawfully inducted into the church and rectory of Lutterworth, in the county of Leiceſter, by Francis Mores, clerk, rector of Milverton, in the county aforeſaid.

" November 19, 1678. Francis Meres, M. A. was peaceably and lawfully inducted into the church and rectory of Lutterworth, by the hands of George Barry, rector of Medburn.

" 1679. Francis Meres, rector.
" 1683. Henry Meriton, rector.
" 1683. John Maſon, curate.
" 1657. John Pratt, Eſq. departed this life the 16th day of May, and was buried the 18th of May.
" *Ecce generatio venturi.* Pſalm cii. 18. *This ſhall be written for the generation to come.*
" Lutterworth was ſet on fire from heaven, and, by lightning, nine bayes of building burnt to the ground, but not one dwelling houſe, June 7, 1676. John Newbolt, curate.
" Samuel Bold, rector of Lutterworth, buried at Little Peatling, Sept. 11, 1677.
" William Cole, Eſq. buried at Laughton, April 1, 1698.
" John Tempeſt, Eſq. from Durham, and Miſs Frances Shuttleworth, of Lutterworth, were married May 12, 1738.
" 1761. This year the tower was built; and the expence of building was [illegible]l.
" Thomas Billio, rector.
" Richard Wilſon, curate.
" Thomas Coaton, clerk of the pariſh."

Edward

Edward Hunce, a Popiſh prieſt born at Lutterworth, gave it out (during the reign of King James the Firſt) that he was poſſeſſed of the Bleſſed Trinity *.

Memorandums found in the pariſh cheſt of Miſterton:

"Thomas Stockman was curate of Lutterworth in 1706.
"Robert Anderſon was curate of Lutterworth in 1715.
"Henry Dadley was curate of Lutterworth in 1714.
"George Anderſon was rector of Lutterworth in 1713."

Richard Wilſon, B. A. curate of Lutterworth, was preſented to the rectory of Deſford in March 1789.

The font in Lutterworth church, with its Gothic canopy, as deſcribed, p. 494, is engraved in Plate LV. p. 1024.

In the North aile is this inſcription:

"Hic jacet Johes Filding de Lutterworth, qui obiit XI° die menſis Octobris, MCCCC^tmo; & Johanne uxor ejus que obiit quinto die menſis Aprilis, M°CCCC°XXVIII; quorum animabus propicietur Deus."

On a mural monument in the Conſiſtory court:

"In memoriam Rev. Caroli Powell, A. M.
Erat Williæ comitatu Verrovici rector,
annoſque circiter viginti in hoc oppido ludimagiſter.
Diem obiit ſupremam 23 Junii, anno Domini MDCCLII,
Sarah ejuſdem Caroli uxor ob. XXVII die Aprilis, A. D. MDCCLV,
atque hic infra ſepulta eſt."

On a flat ſtone in the ſame court:

"Near this place lie the bodies of Francis Corrall and Mary his wife. He died April 2, 1770, aged 75 years; ſhe died March 30, 1770, aged 71.

Alſo Anne Swan, widow, and ſiſter of Francis Corrall. She died Feb. 8, 1774, aged 74.

Alſo Elizabeth her daughter, and wife of Thomas Teſſier Corrall. She died Nov. 22, 1770, aged 38."

Other inſcriptions in that court:

"Elizabeth Curtiſs died lamented by her friends April 26, 1774.
Atque hic infra ſepulta eſt."

* John Gee's Foot out of the Snare, cited by Fuller, Church Hiſtory, Cent. XVII. p. 273.

"Here

" Here lies interred the body of Thomas Killworth,
who departed this life the 5th day of May, 1772, aged 38 years.

Like you I flouriſh'd once in youthful bloom,
Now cold and ſilent in this peaceful urn;
Like me you ſoon muſt paſs Death's chearleſs gloom,
And earth to earth, and duſt to duſt, return."

" Here are depoſited the remains of Oliver Wright, gent.
who departed this life the 5th day of December, 1772, aged 38.
He was the ſon of John Wright, of Lubbenham in this county, Eſq.

As alſo the remains of Anna Maria Wright, wife of the abovenamed
Oliver Wright, and daughter of Thomas Major, of Blaby in this county, Eſq.
She departed this life the 31ſt of July, 1776, in the 45th year of her age."

" In memory of John, ſon of Oliver and Anna Maria Wright,
who departed this life June 16, 1758.

Alſo Samuel their ſon, who died Nov. 7, 1759."

" Mr. George White, ſenior, of Lutterworth, draper,
was here interred in the 67th year of his age, May 3, 1712."

" Mr. George White, junior,
was here interred in the 30th year of his age, July 11, 1712.

Behold, and ſee what God has done,
Here lies his father's only ſon;
A man, but words are wanting to ſay what,
Say all that's juſt and good, and he was that."

" Here lies interred the body of Catharine, the wife of
Mr. George White, ſenior, of Lutterworth, draper,
and mother of George White, junior,
who departed this life the 9th of March, annoque Domini 1713-14,
in the 75th year of her age

Alſo the body of Dorothy, their only daughter, and wife of Samuel Foxer, draper,
who departed this life June 19, Anno Dom. 1720, æt. 41."

On a flat ſtone:

" Joſhua Nelſon, filius Thomæ Nelſon,
de Lutterworth, pharmacopolæ;
natus 6^to die Decembris, 1689;
hic jacet ſepultus 24^to die Martii, 1[illegible]."

On a flat ſtone in the veſtry room:

"Sacred to the memory of eight children of James and Elizabeth Butler, viz.
John, who died Nov. 10, 1751, aged 6 years.
Elizabeth, who died July 24, 1746, aged 3 months.
Mary, who died July 9, 1748, aged 4 months.
Suſannah, who died July 28, 1751, aged 21 days.
Charles, who died April 18, 1757, aged 4 years.
Sarah and Ann, who were born Oct. 19, 1753, and died in the month.
William, who died Feb. 18, 1759, aged 3 months.
Of ſuch is the kingdom of Heaven."

"Near this place lies the body of Thomas Woolaſton, gent.
who departed this life the 12th day of November, 1743,
in the 59th year of his age."

On a marble monument:

"In memory of Ann, the wife of Mr. Richard Bridell,
who departed this life the 8th day of February, 1724-5,
in the 35th year of her age.
Alſo Elizabeth their daughter, who died the 11th of Auguſt, 1719,
aged 8 weeks and 4 dayes."

"Here lyeth interred the body of John Wright, who
departed this life the 16th day of January, 1720, in the 57th year of his age.
Here alſo lyeth the body of Rebecca, the wife of the aboveſaid John Wright,
who died March 13, 1718, aged 61 years.
Here alſo lyeth the body of John Wright, ſon of the ſaid John and Rebecca,
who departed this life Nov. 30, 1723, in the 27th year of his age."

"John, ſon of Humphry and Mary Worthington,
died July 18, 1786, aged 5 weeks.
"Mary, daughter of Humphrey and Mary Worthington,
died April 17, 1788, aged 7 years and 10 months."

On an old monument in the chancel:

"In the middeſt, betweene this and the oppoſite wall, lieth interred the body of Ethelldreda, wife of John St. Nicholas, Eſq. ſole daughter and heire of Baſil Goode, of Stretton under Foſſe, in the county of Warwick, gent. aged about 55 yeares, who departed this life the 9th of November, 1654.

And

And next to this wall lieth the body of Vincent St. Nicholas, one of the sons of the said John by the said Mehaldred, aged 19 years, who departed this life the 9th day of July, 1653.

Both resting in hope."

On a marble monument in the chancel:

" In memoriam Gulielmi Iliffe, de Lutterworth, pharmacopœi, qui Mariâ natus, patrem habuit Georgium Illiffe, de Padbea in parochia Kenilworthi Monachorum in agro Warwicensi, clericum; exortus est die Novembris 23^{to}, an. Dom. 1710, ætat. suæ 69^{no}.

Et Saræ dicti Gulielmi conjugis, quæ una cum eâ quam peperit filii intra sex dies a doloribus obiit die Novemb. 19^{no}, An. Dom. 1675, ætatis suæ 24^{to}.

Necnon Mariæ, quam Gulielmus ex eadem fuscepit, filiæ, quæ Deo reddita est die Januarii 22^{do}, An. Dom. 1672, ætat. suæ 2^{do}.

Georgius Gulielmi & Saræ predict. filius, pharmac. p. obiit Martii 22^{do}, an. Dom. 1720, ætat. 49^{no}; cujus conjux Eliza obiit die 3^{tio} Aug. an. Dom. 1716, ætat. 26^{to}; quorum reliquiæ depositæ sunt juxta hanc parietem.

Antememoratæ Saræ Iliffe pater, Tho. Pope, Januarius, hic sepultus Maii 16^{to}, an. Dom. 1701, ætat. 87^{mo}; & Maria uxor Jan. 10^{mo}, an. Dom. 1685, ætat. 55^{to}.

Et hujus Mariæ mater Eliz. Jo. Orton, de Saddington, gen. filia, Gulielmo Foster, de Knighton, nupta Maii 1, ætat. 56, 1660.

In memoriam Mariæ, muheris fuit fuerit alia pientissimæ, Thomæ Iliffe, Henrici, Gulielmi & Saræ antedict. filii, conjugis, & Ric. Burden, rect. de Brandon in agro Northampton, ex Maria uxore, filiæ, quæ obiit die Aprilis, An. Dom. 1710, ætat. suæ 42^{di}.

Et Richardi ejus dein Thomæ & Mariæ filii; qui animam Deo reddidit die Junii 5^{to}, An. Dom. 1709, ætat. suæ 3^{tio}.

H. Q. I.

Thomas, fil. natu minor Gulielmi Iliffe, & utriusque predictæ Mariæ conjux.
Obiit Decembri M.DCCXLI, anno ætatis LXVII.

Antedict. Thomæ conjux altera Maria, Caroli Picaut, Galli, gen. è conjuge Anna Edmundo King, de Northamp. M. D. nata, filia, spiritum Deo reddidit, die Jun. 26^{to}, an. Dom. 1726; reliquiæ in ecclesiâ B. Virginis Mariæ de Bruton, in agro Somerset. depositæ jacent, ætat. 50."

" Beneath this stone lie the bodyes of the Reverend Henry Merriton,
rector of Lutterworth, who departed this life Feb. 9, 1710;
and Elizabeth his wife,
who departed this life Nov. 15, 1712;
Both resting in hope."

" Reverendus Georgius Anderſon, rector,
obiit 1745."

" Ann, the wife of the Rev. Richard Wilſon,
died April the 23d, 1761, aged 36 years."

" Dorothy Wilſon died Auguſt the 30th, 1787,
aged 20 years."

" Richard Tattom departed this life
the 22d of January, 1775, aged 33."

" Hannah Jervis died the 17th of November, 1781."

In the church-yard:

" Elizabeth Allſop died Auguſt 28, 1738, aged 24.

Grieve not, my parents dear, for me,
As I am now, ſo you muſt be;
Early repentance is the beſt,
And ſureſt of eternal reſt."

" Elias Warner died Dec. 14, 1760, aged 89.

Ann his wife died June 22, 1749, aged 85.

'Twas my deſire for to lie here;
Stir not my bones till Chriſt appear."

" Hic jacet Gulielmus Ferrand, in ſpe reſurrectionis.
Obiit 3° die Maii, 1705, ætatis ſuæ 22°."

" Nathanael Harvey died Dec. 24, 1741,
in the 41ſt year of his age.

Sarah, daughter of Nathanael and Elizabeth Harvey,
died April 27, 1641, aged 7 months.

Though greedy worms devour my ſkin,
And gnaw my waſting fleſh;
When God ſhall build my bones again,
He clothes them all afreſh."

" Elizabeth, wife of John Brown, junior,
died the 11th of May, 1769, in the 31ſt year of her age.

Catherine their daughter died July 10, 1769, in her infancy.

With waſting pain Death found her long oppreſs'd,
Pity'd her ſighs, and kindly brought her reſt."

" John

" John Hague died Sept. 10, 1763, in the 58th year of his age.
Chuſe that life that thou may'ſt live."

" Ann Wightman, wife of Richard Wightman,
died June 13, 1714, in the 44th year of her age.
Uxor fuit modeſta amantiſſima, in proles mater love vivo officiosa.
Richard Wightman, her huſband, died Auguſt 19, 1737, aged 65."

" Joſeph Izzard died June 11, 1775, aged 66.
Reader! whoe'er thou art, let the ſight of this ſtone
impreſs on thy mind, that young and old (without diſtinction)
leave this world; and therefore fail not to ſecure the next."

" Grace Gilbert died Feb. 16, 1727, aged 64.
To the memory of John Gilbert,
who, after a life of ſtrict virtue, and ſteady imitation of eminent parental piety,
having patiently borne a long and painful tryal,
from the ſtone, and other diſorders,
reſigned his ſpirit to God, April 6, 1760, in the 58th year of his age.
The righteous hath hope in his death.
Thomas Gilbert was interred anno Dom. 1684.
Phœbe, widow of John Gilbert, died Dec. 5, 1753, aged 77.
John Gilbert died Feb. 1, 1722, aged 50."

" Suſanna, wife of Edward Neale, died May 18, 1785, aged 29.
Edward their ſon died in his infancy.
Mary, wife of Edward Neale, died Dec. 19, 1774, aged 58.
Bleſt be that hand divine, which gently laid
My heart at reſt beneath this humble ſhed."

" Frances, wife of Edward Neale, died July 19, 1754, aged 57.
Edward Neale died Feb. 28. 1737, aged 56.
William, ſon of Edward and Frances Neale,
died May 22, 1734, aged 15 weeks.
Reſurgemus omnes."

" Francis, ſon of Francis and Mary Cornell, died Nov. 25, 1715, aged 15.
Omnes unâ manebimus."

" William Bickley died Aug. 27, 1778, aged 20.

May I like the righteous die! all Nature cries;
Then like the righteous live, all Nature falters there."

" Sarah, wife of Timothy Elſton, died Jan. 31, 1772, aged 50.

Cold Death my heart invades, my life doth fly:
O Chriſt, my everlaſting life, draw nigh;
Why ſhudder'ſt thou, my ſoul, within my breaſt?
Thy angel 's come, to lead thee to thy reſt.
Haſt ſinn'd? I know it, let not that be urg'd,
For Chriſt thy ſins with his own blood has purg'd.
Is Death affrighting? True, but yet withall,
Conſider, Chriſt through Death to life doth call.
He triumphs over Satan, Sin, and Death;
Therefore with joy reſign thy dying breath."

" Timothy Elſton died Oct. 12, 1779, aged 54.

Sarah, daughter of Timothy and Sarah Elſton,
died March 24, 1759, aged 7 years.

Alſo Suſanna, Sarah, Thomas, Thomas, Rebekah, Thomas, and Sarah,
their children, died in their infancy."

" To the memory of four children of George and Martha Allſop.

Elizabeth died Feb. 1, 1758, aged 18.

Letitia died Nov. 20, 1758, aged 6.

Jonathan and David died in their minority."

" Grace, wife of Edward Savage, died May 27, 1733, aged 27.

Alſo Elizabeth his ſecond wife. She died Oct. 24, 1746, aged 36;
and ſeven of their children, who died in their minority, and three ſtill-born.

And alſo Mary his 3d wife, who died March 28, 1769, aged 46;
and two of their children.

Edward Savage died Dec. 20, 1780, aged 72."

" Elizabeth Aſhby died Oct. 5, 1774, in the 29th year of her age.

John Aſhby died March 17, 1754, aged 57 years.

Alſo three of their children, who died in their minority.

Alſo Mary, the wife of John Aſhby, who died Jan. 29, 1771, aged 81.

Alſo John their ſon, who died June 15, 1770, aged 43."

" Here

" Here lie the bodies of three children of William and Ann James.
Elizabeth died Oct. 29, 1732, aged 22 weeks.
William died Jan. 6, 1735, aged 4 days; and one stillborn."

" John Caldwell, husband of Mary Caldwell,
son of Francis and Elizabeth Caldwell, of Swithland, near Mountsorrel.
He died Jan. 13, 1735, aged 47."

" Barbara, wife of John Hiccocks, died April 11, 1730, aged 37.
John Hiccocks died Dec. 22, 1763, aged 71.
Sutton their son died March 13, 1741, aged 13;
and John died in his infancy."

" In memory of two children of John and Mary Barrows:
Ann died Oct. 24, 1731, aged 2 years and 3 months.
Martha died May 12, 1732, aged 1 year and 10 days."

" Sarah, wife of William Barrows,
died Oct. 15, 1751, in the 50th year of her age.
Here lie the bodies of four children of William and Sarah Barrows,
who died in their infancy."

" Elisha, son of Edward and Ann King, died March 19, 1752, aged 29.
Also Edward, Emma, Dorcas, William, and Robert,
who died in their minority."

John Andrews died Oct. 14, 1746, in the 57th year of his age; and Mary his wife died April 3, 1749, in the 55th year of her age.

John Andrews died Oct. 16, 1705, aged 38. John, Elizabeth, and Mary Andrews, died in their infancy.

Thomas Cook died Oct. 1, 1750, aged 28.

Samuel Cowdell died Jan. 23, 1743, aged 72.

John Warner died Jan. 26, 1716, aged 53; Hannah his wife died Jan. 20, 1711, aged 66; and four children of John and Hannah Warner lye here.

George Buzzard died Dec. 23, 1728, aged 17.

Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Nalder, died June 7, 1748, aged 62.

John Freeman died June 25, 1771, aged 20.

Mary, wife of Thomas Mafon, died Nov. 10, 1751, aged 31.

Benjamin Clarke died Sept. 21, 1742, aged 52; Margaret his wife died Dec. 12, 1738, in her 49th year; and Elizabeth Clarke died Feb. 25, 1753, aged 7 years and 10 months.

Elizabeth Newbold died July 5, 1764, aged 23.

Samuel Newbold died April 4, 1753, aged 45.

Samuel Newbold died Dec. 17, 1764, aged 75; and Jane his wife died Nov. 22, 1728, aged 58.

[illegible] Ledbroke died March 12, 1737, aged 9.

Robert Smith died Feb. 9, 1778, aged 83; and Elizabeth his daughter died June 24, 1772, in her infancy.

Mary, wife of Thomas Mahon, died Sept. 13, 1745, aged 31.

John Freeman died Oct. 6, 1786, aged 78; and Mary his wife died July 10, 1778, aged 54.

Thomas Bullock died Nov. 18, 1735, aged 9 months 12 days; Eleanor Bullock died June 1, 1731, aged 7 weeks; and Thomas Bullock died Sept. 7, 1737, aged 34.

Jane Feaney died Jan. 16, 1734, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Ann Footman died Dec. 29, 1762, aged 62; Thomas Footman died Nov. 12, 1767; aged 41; and Thomas Footman died April 19, 1772, aged 10.

Ann Hurley, wife of John Hurley, died May 4, 1773, aged 28; Mary their daughter died Aug. 4, 1773, aged 4; Alio Martha their daughter, who died in her infancy.

Gabriel Sleath died Oct. 26, 1766, aged 62.

Moses Allfop died Oct. 23, 1742, aged 57.

Thomas Allfop died Jan. 11, 1738, aged 58.

William Green died April 26, 1754, aged 21.

Margaret, wife of Samuel Green, died Oct. 23, 1748, in the 53d year of her age.

Samuel Green died Aug. 14, 1758, aged 60.

Edward Harrold died Feb. 21, 1741, in the 86th year of his age; and Elizabeth his wife died Aug. 7, 1745, aged 84.

Thomas Wyatt, furgeon and apothecary, died Sept. 27, 1750, in the 37th year of his age.

William Robinfon died Dec. 27, 1732, in the 32d year of his age.

Thomas Cotton died Feb. 17, 1774, aged 74; and Elizabeth his wife died Feb. 2, 1775, aged 75.

Richard Coston died Nov. 13, 1768, aged 71; Ann his wife died March 23, 1776, aged 77.

Edward Baylis died Feb. 8, 1777, in the 38th year of his age.

Sarah, wife of Richard Shuckburgh, who died Nov. 13, 1775, aged 71.

Elizabeth, daughter of Elias and Ann Warner, died June 13, 1709.

Sufannah Lambly died Oct. 15, 1733, aged 47.

James Williams was buried Jan. 24, 1715.

Henry Lee died Dec. 22, 1785, aged 73.

Elizabeth, wife of John Ward, was buried Feb. 20, 1711, aged 34.

Richard, fon of Richard and Elizabeth Murphy, died Jan. 6, 1763, aged 13.

John Fortune died June 18, 1705, in the 28th year of his age.

Ann, wife of Henry Lee, died Oct. 5, 1758, aged 66.

Edward King died Feb. 1, 1753, aged 69; and Ann his wife died Dec. 27, 1751, aged 67.

Francis

Francis Walton died May 30, 1721, in the 52th year of his age; Mary his wife died March 1, 1741, in the 49th year of her age.

William Bambery, killed by robbers upon Over Heath, Nov. 23, 1676.

Edward Day died April 4, 1773, aged 62.

Robert Ward died Feb. 2, 1763, in the 72d year of his age; and Ann his wife died April 13, 1740, in the 52d year of her age.

Elizabeth, wife of Robert Ward, died Nov. 18, 1750, aged 43; and John their son died Dec. 6, 1760, aged 20 weeks.

Felton Flemin died Aug. 15, 1763, aged 77.

Barbara, daughter of John and Esther Marriott, interred Aug. 27, 17[illegible].

Elizabeth, wife of William Green, died April 22, 1761, aged 29.

Elizabeth Tant, wife of George Tant, died July 29, 1773, aged [illegible].

John Sawbridge died Oct. 5, 1784, aged 68; Mary his wife died March [illegible], 1717, aged 32; and Elizabeth their daughter died De[illegible]. 17[illegible], aged [illegible].

John Wall died Feb. 14, 1788, aged 72; and Elizabeth his wife died March 30, 1778, aged 57.

Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Susannah Stevens, of Coventry, and granddaughter of John and Elizabeth Wall, died Sept. 30, 1786, aged 3.

John Thompton, who was about 50 years master of the [illegible] (blood), died Aug. 10, 1763, aged 77; and Sarah his wife died Aug. 5, 1789, aged 82.

William Thompton died June 28, 1743, aged 7[illegible].

Ann, wife of Richard Bosworth, died Feb. 1, 1766, aged 22.

Susannah, wife of Andrew Hill, died Jan. 23, 1773, aged 32; and two of their children, Jane and James, died in their infancy.

Benjamin Lea died Dec. 6, 1758, aged 40; Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Ann Lea, died March 7, 1761, aged 11; and Benjamin their son died July 2, 1767, aged 2.

Alice, wife of Benjamin Lea, died April 24, 1741, aged 36; and Andrew, son of the last Alice and Benjamin, died July [illegible], 1741, aged 13 weeks and 5 days.

Randle Lea died May 22, 1783, aged 64.

William Powers died May 18, 1763, aged 47; and Mary, wife of William Powers, died Dec. 29, 1762, aged 49.

Ann, wife of William Powers, died May 3, 1741, aged 46.

Bridget, daughter of William and Mary Powers, died May 4, 1772, aged [illegible].

Mary, wife of Thomas Hawkes, died May 25, 1772, aged 50; and three of their children, Thomas, John, and Ann, died in their infancy.

Daniel Dowell died Aug. 16, 1743, aged 36.

Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Smith, died Aug. 25, 1762, aged [illegible].

John Wormleighton died Dec. 21, 1750, aged [illegible].

Sarah, wife of Richard Beck, died March 7, 1753, aged 42.

Mary, wife of John Barrows, died Aug. 24, 1753, aged 60.

Ann, wife of William Kilpack, died Dec. 2, 1761, aged 34.

John Kibble died March 18, 1778, aged [illegible].

Thomas Gilbert died May 20, 1783, aged 70.

Philip Edmund Clark died May 16, 1783, aged 85.

Edward Ellfon died Feb. 15, 1785, aged 87; and Ann his wife died Sept. 21, 1765, aged 84.

William Bafely died Sept. 13, 1773, aged 36.

Catherine, wife of John Deern, died July 3, 1771, aged 55.

Thomas Morris died July 1, 1763, aged 72; and Ann his wife died April 13, 1758, aged 55.

Thomas Morris, junior, died Sept. 25, 1767, aged 37.

Mary Toomer died July 9, 1721, aged 62.

Joſeph Rowe died Jan. 20, 1787, aged 42.

Sarah, wife of Richard Sadin, died Dec. 10, 1750, aged 32; John their ſon died March 10, 1749, aged 2; Elizabeth their daughter died Nov. 27, 1750, aged 8; and Mary their daughter died Nov. 29, 1750, aged 11 months.

Francis Henſon died March 1, 1776, aged 45.

Sufannah, wife of Benjamin Henſon, died April 5, 1762, aged 62.

Robert Shaw died July 19, 1779, aged 43.

John Childs died July 30, 1773, aged 42; Sarah, daughter of John and Elizabeth Childs, died Dec. 3, 1770, aged 2 years.

Thomas Cook died Feb. 29, 1772, aged 83; Martha his wife died Jan. 17, 1728, aged 28; and Elizabeth his wife died March 3, 1771, aged 82.

John Hudſon died Dec. 1, 1785, aged 65; and Mary his wife died Oct. 9, 1775, aged 57.

John Hudſon died Jan. 3, 1729, aged 51; and Mary his wife died Jan. 11, 1729, aged 36.

Mary, wife of Jodn Hudſon, died Nov. 4, 1718, aged 32.

P. 242. 559. *Marſton*, otherwiſe *Potter's Marſton* chapel, in the pariſh of Barwell, is a plain quadrangular building, very little ornamented within or without. The inſide, however, is kept very decent and clean. See a view of it in Plate LVIII. fig. 4. At the Weſt end there is a ſmall aperture in the cieling, where perhaps formerly there was a bell.

The hall-houſe was formerly the reſidence of the Boothby's, a family of note in this county.

Epitaphs on flat ſtones on the floor:

"Here lieth the body of John, ſon of Richard Boothby, Eſq. Obiit 1646."

"Here lieth the body of Richard Boothby, Eſq. and Elicanor his wife, the daughter of John Curzon, Eſq. by whom he had three ſons, and one daughter. Rich. ob. A. D. 1639, Ele. ob. 1646."

"Here lieth the body of Samuel, the ſixth ſon of William Boothby, Eſq. by Dorothy his wife. He was born the 8th day of April, 1689; and died the 3d day of February, 1702-3, in the 14th year of his age."

"Here

"Here lieth the body of Elizabeth, daughter of William Boothby, Eſq. by Dorothy his wife. NAT. OCT. the 30th, 1687, OB. May 6, 1690.

On another ſtone, much obliterated:

"..... the body of ..... Boothby, Eſq. who married Dorothy, daughter of ..... Eſq. and had by her ſix ſons, viz. William, Richard, Thomas, George, Charles, and Samuel; and four daughters, Dorothy, Eleanor, Mary, and Elizabeth. Obiit November 25, A.D. 1708, ætatis ſuæ LXXVII."

There are two others on the floor, very much obliterated.

Againſt the North wall:

"Here lieth interred the body of William Boothby, Eſq. who married Margaret, daughter of George Aſhby, of Quenby, Eſq. by whom he had iſſue three ſons, and three daughters. Obiit March 19, Anno Domini 1724, ætatis ſuæ 59."

Againſt the South wall:

"Here lieth the body of Dorothy Boothby, widow, reliſt of William Boothby, deceaſed. She departed this life the 7th day of April, Anno Domini 1712, ætatis ſuæ 64."

On an upright ſtone on the floor againſt a pew:

"Here lieth the body of Margaret Boothby, widow, reliſt of William Boothby, Eſq. deceaſed. She departed this life the 14th day of February, anno Domini 1737, ætatis ſuæ 74."

In the chapel yard, adjoining to the chapel on the Eaſt, is a ſmall area, neatly railed in, in which are the following inſcriptions:

"In memory of Thomas Boothby, Eſq. who married Mary, daughter of John Farmer, Eſq. of Oldbury, in the county of Warwick, by whom he had iſſue three ſons, and one daughter. He died Dec. 21, 1775, aged 83 years.

"Here lieth the body of Mary, the wife of Thomas Boothby, Eſq. She died the 14th day of June, 1746, in the 55th year of her age.

"Here lieth the body of William Boothby, Eſq. ſecond ſon of Thomas Boothby, Eſq. by Mary his wife. He died the 25th day of January, 1740, in the 19th year of his age.

"Here lieth the body of Richard, the third ſon of Thomas Boothby, Eſq. and Mary his wife. He died the 23d day of November, 1740, in the ninth year of his age.

"To the memory of Thomas Boothby the younger, Eſq. who, after ſurviving his father but a few months, died June 3, MDCCLXXVI, aged LII years."

P. 497. 670. 884. Of the manor-oven in *Melton*, see above, p. 234.

On an upright ſtone in the church-yard are theſe lines:

" There needs no monument of braſs,
To tell that Prudence Garbet was;
Or marble buſt, or lofty tomb,
Inſcribed, 'Here lies ſuch an one!'
Her works await her to the ſkies,
And there a glorious monument ſhall ariſe.
Where every virtue ſhall recorded be,
And Saints and Angels ſing her eulogy."

Prudence Garbet * was the daughter of Mr. Alderman Richard Hayward †, ſheriff of Coventry in 16[illegible]4, and mayor of that city in 1682 ‡; who left iſſue, by Anne his wife, one ſon and three daughters; viz. Edward, M. A. vicar of Fillongley and Maſtock, co. Warwick, who died in 1718 *ſine prole* §; Prudence, as above; Catharine, who died under age; and Mary, who married John Smith, M. A. maſter of the grammar ſchool at Market Boſworth, co. Leiceſter (of whom ſee p. 179; and his epitaph hereafter). Prudence had ſeveral children, only one of whom had iſſue, viz. Philemilia (a contraction of Philippa-Emilia), who married David Wells, gent. late of Burbach, father to my worthy friend the Antiquary of that name and place, who is now the only male deſcendant from the above Prudence.

P. 501. 671. 884. Extracts from *Miſterton* regiſter, which commences in 1558:

" Edward Wright was curate of Miſterton in 1599.

" John Hodges was rector of Miſterton in 1608.

" 1614, Nathanael Coxe was curate.

" Joſeph Bent was rector in 1643.

" Francis Meres was rector in 1667.

" In 1680, Francis Meres was archdeacon of Leiceſter.

" Henry Meres his brother was rector of South Luffenham, in Rutlandſhire; and was married on Thurſday May 20, 1680, being Aſcenſion-day, to Joan Healey, of Market Harborough, in Miſterton church.

" Francis Meres, rector of Miſterton, died on the 27th of Auguſt, 1683.

" Chriſtopher Sherard ſucceeded Mr. Meres in the rectory of Miſterton.

" Edward Welchman was curate of Miſterton in 1691.

" Thomas Hunt was rector of Kimcoat, in Leiceſterſhire, in 1693.

" Edward Welchman, curate of Miſterton, died Feb. 17, and was buried the 19th, in the year 1703-4.

" Willoughby Willey, curate in 1704.

" Chriſtopher Sherrard, rector, died July 16, and was buried the 17th, 1715, aged 55. [His ſucceſſor was the Rev. Scrimſhire Young.]

* Theſe verſes (which are here quoted by a friend from memory) were compoſed by Mrs. Garbet for a Mrs. De la Fontaine; who ſurviving her, they were afterward applied to herſelf, who was an excellent woman, and deſerving of every commendation.

† His brother John Hayward, Eſq was lord of Weſton, and its appendages. See p. 1030.

‡ See Dugdale's Warwickſhire; liſt of mayors, article Coventry.

§ In Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. I. p. 60. art. *Bulkington*, is this epitaph;

" Hic jacet Rev. vir Edv. Hayward, Coll. Univer. apud Oxon. A. M.
Vic. de Fillongley & Maxtock in hoc com.
Ob. die 12^mo^ Apr. anno æt. 40^mo^, & Dom. 1718."

" William Walton, a Diſſenter, was laid into the ground 25 September, 1715, without any burial.

" In 1751 Thomas Sharpe was curate of this pariſh.

" 1775. Elizabeth Murray, eldeſt ſiſter of the rector, a woman of great piety, charity, and amiable diſpoſition, after a tedious and painful illneſs, which ſhe bore with great patience and reſignation, died at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the ſixteenth day of June, and was laid in a vault made for her in the chancel, on Sunday night, the 18th of June, 1775, and then buried by the Rev. Mr. Wilſon, curate of Lutterworth.

" Richard Aſh, aged 96, was buried Jan. 22, 1784. The above old man was in perfect health at going to bed, and was found upon the floor about nine o'clock next morning, almoſt dead with cold.

" John M——, father of Major M—— (who was bought off by his father after inliſting, and had the meanneſs and ingratitude to ſuffer the ſaid father to be ſubſiſted many years by the pariſh) was buried at the pariſh charge, Feb. 28, 1784.

" The Rev. John Murray, M. A. was buried Monday Dec. 12, 1785, after an incumbency of 39 years. *Quieſcat in pace.*

" Rev. Thomas Burnaby, M. A. came to this living in March 1786;" and, being chaplain to the Earl of Bute, had a diſpenſation, in May 1789, to hold the vicarage of St. Margaret's, Leiceſter, with this rectory.

Of the village of *Poulteney* in this pariſh, ſee p. 1170.

Benefactions inſcribed on the walls of the church:

" John Poulteney, Eſq. ſometime lord of Miſterton, Poulteney, and Coates; his will runs thus; I give unto the miniſter and churchwardens of the pariſh of Miſterton ten pounds yearly for ever, of lawful Engliſh money, to be by them diſtributed to the poor of the ſame pariſh, at their diſcretion; which ſaid ten pounds I will ſhall be iſſuing and going forth of my manor or lordſhip of Coates-Deval, and any of all my other lands and hereditaments in the pariſh of Kilncott; and my will is, that the ſaid ten pounds ſhall yearly, and every year, be ſeverally paid at two ſeveral times in the year (viz. the firſt day of November, and the firſt day of May) by even and equal portions; the firſt payment to begin in, or at, or upon, the firſt day of November, or the firſt day of May, which ſhall firſt happen after my deceaſe.

" Alſo, by will of his ſiſter, Mrs. Mary Poulteney, which concerns the poor:

" I give and deviſe unto the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor of this pariſh of Miſterton, and their ſucceſſors for ever, the yearly ſum of five pounds, of good and lawful money of England, to be by them diſtributed to the poor of this pariſh, at two ſeveral times of the year; which ſaid five pounds ſhall be iſſuing and coming forth of my third part, and perpart, and manor of Coates Deval, and to be paid half-yearly by equal portions, at the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel, and the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, at the church, for the uſe of any poor people, or the late ſervants of my late brother John Poulteney; the firſt payment to begin at either of the ſaid feaſts that it ought to be paid on; and if the ſaid

five pounds, or any part of it, be unpaid fifty days after either of the ſaid feaſts that it ought to be paid on, then it may be lawful for the officers aboveſaid, on the ſaid manor and premiſſes, or any part thereof, to enter, and diſtrain for the ſame, and to impound and detain the diſtreſs there found, until the arrears be fully ſatisfied and paid.

"James Blick, of Walcot, gave ten pounds, the intereſt thereof to be diſtributed in books to poor children by the miniſter and overſeers.

"John Durrad, of Miſterton, gave twenty pounds, which are loſt."

The following is a copy of Mr. Durrad's will, ſo far as relates to Miſterton:

"Item, I give and bequeath to the pariſhes of Harborough, Great Bowden, Blaby, Lutterworth, Kimcoat, and Miſterton, in the county of Leiceſter aforeſaid, the ſum of twenty pounds to each pariſh, to be paid into the hands of the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor of ſuch pariſhes, and to be by them put out to intereſt; and the increaſe thereof to be by the churchwardens and overſeers of the ſaid pariſh for the time being applied towards the putting out poor children to ſchool, as well the children of Diſſenters as others."

Part of the laſt will of James Blick, of Walcot, in the pariſh of Miſterton, ſo far as concerns the poor of that pariſh. He was buried Jan. 20, 1730:

"Item, I give, deviſe, and bequeath, unto the miniſters and overſeers of the poor of this pariſh, the ſum of ten pounds, to be by them put out to the beſt ſecurity they can meet with; the uſe of which ten pounds I will ſhall for ever be employed by the miniſter and overſeers of the poor for the time being, in buying one Bible and four Common-Prayer Books once every year, and by them given away to the poor chilren of this pariſh, with exhortation to make conſtant uſe of them, as well at church as at home. And in caſe there ſhould be no occaſion, or that the poor of this pariſh ſhould be provided with books, then I will the ſaid books be given to the poor children of certificated perſons in this pariſh, until there is further occaſion."

Samuel Pulteney, who died in 1567, is buried here, under a large altar tomb, with his effigies at full length finely carved.

Marie Pulteney, 4th daughter of Sir John Pulteney, of Miſterton, died Jan. 18, 1612, aged 63 years.

On a large altar tomb:

"To the memorie of John Pulteney, Eſq. ſonn and heire to Sir John Pulteney, Knight, who married Margaret, one of the daughters of Sir John Denton, Knight, who died without iſſue the 15th of May, 1637, in his age 27.

True to himſelfe and others, with whom both
Did binde alike, a promiſe and a oath.

Free

Free without art or project, giving ſtill,
With no more ſnare, or hope, than in his will.
Whoſe maſt'ring even mind ſo ballanc'd all
His thoughtes, that they could neither riſe nor fall:
Whoſe train'd deſires ne're tempted ſimple health,
Taught not to vexe, but mannage compos'd wealth.
A ſeaſon'd friende, not tainted with deſign,
Who made theſe words grow uſeleſſe, *mine* and *thine*;
An equal maſter, whoſe ſincere intents,
Nere chaung'd good ſervants to bad inſtruments;
A conſtant huſband, not divorc'd by fate,
Loving, and lov'd, happy in either ſtate;
To whom his gratfull wife hath ſadlie dreſt
One monument heere, another in her breſt.
Pulteney in both doth lye, who hitherto
To others liv'd, to himſelfe only now."

Round the above tomb are the following arms:

Francis Pulteney, married to Mary Vaulx.
Gabriel Pulteney, married to Dorothy Spenſer.
Sir John Pulteney, married to Margaret Forteſcue.
John Pulteney, married to Mary Denton.
Thomas Pulteney, married to Roiſe Lucy.
Thomas Pulteney, married to Anne Shirley.

Mihi petitur aliunde gloria.

Inſcriptions in the chancel:

"Edward Barker died June 1689.
Mary Barker his wife died Nov. 1705, in the 73d year of her age."

"Chriſtopher Gage,
aged 26, 1740."

On flat ſtones in the church:

"Piæ memoriæ Johannis Hodgeſii, S. S. Th. D^ris.
Hoc qualecunque veteris amicitiæ ſymbolum mœrens poſuit.
Obiit April. 9, 1642, æt. 73."

"Here lieth the founde, learned, paynfull, and faithfull miniſter of Chriſt, Mr. Joſeph Bent, rector of this church, who left this life June 1^st, 1699, in the 59 yeare of his age."

"Mary Durrad, relict of John Durrad, gent.
late of Miſterton, who died Sept. 5, 1738,
in the 49th year of her age."

"Here

" Here lies interred the body of John Durrad, gent.
fon of John and Mary Durrad, of Miſterton,
who died Nov. 2, 1760, aged 39 years."

In the church-yard:

" Beneath lie the remains of James Blick, of Walcot,
who died in the bloom of life May 21, 1777, aged 24.
A youth of genuine honeſty and true ſimplicity of manners.
Tread lightly on his grave, ye Good! for he was your friend.
Weed it clean, ye Poor! for he was to you a brother!
Youth beloved, farewell."

" John Cheatell died Oct. 31, 1767, aged 78.
Elizabeth his wife died Aug. 6, 1753, aged 36.
And two of their children, who died in their minority,"

" Ann, the wife of Michael Cheatell, junior,
died March 31, 1761, aged 83.
Michael Cheatell died Aug. 3, 1746, aged 77."

William Blick died June 6, 1781, aged 81.
James Blick died in Auguſt 1755, aged 46.
William Ellan died Nov. 6, 1760, aged 67.
Elizabeth, wife of William Ellan, died Nov. 2, 1770, aged 77.
John Ellan died Jan. 31, 1773, aged 38.
Elizabeth Barker died Dec. 21, 1777, aged 53.
John Adcock died June 11, 1775, aged 56.
Frederick Adcock died Dec. 19, 1785, aged 27.
Mary, wife of Richard Cooper of Willey, daughter of John Cave of Walcot, died Feb. 15, 1760, aged 64.
James Jannaway died May 8, 1770, aged 25.
Priſcilla Jannaway died Jan. 5, 1767, aged 51.
John Jannaway died Auguſt 8, 1762, aged 57.
Thomas Webb died Nov. 1, 1767, aged 33.
John Pebody died Jan. 8, 1760, aged 62.
Elizabeth Pebody died March 19, 1774, aged 83.
Joan the wife of Edward Carter died January 17, 1669.
Edward Carter died Feb. 27, 1673, aged 78.
Richard Barnes died June 1, 1732, aged 28.
Mary, wife of Richard Cooper, and daughter of John Cave, of Walcot, died Feb. 15, 1760, aged 64.
John Cave died Feb. 25, 1725-6, aged 65.
John Langham died Nov. 5, 1764, aged 44.

P. 503.

P. 503. 550. 584. The curious old Market-croſs at *Mountſorrel* is engraved in Plate LV, p. 1024.

Since the liſt of Tradeſmen's Tokens, Plate XLIX. p. 928*, was printed, I have met with two others, which may be ſeen in Plate L. p. 979. fig. 13. 14.

1. Jonas Davis in Mountſorell, his halfe peny, 1665.
2. Ralph Boſſe of Mountſorrill, his halfe peny, 1667.

P. 525. 559. 672. 886. The manor of *Muſton* is the property of the Duke of Rutland. The church is dedicated to St. John. The rectory is in the gift of the Crown.

"The common field was incloſed," ſays Dr. Vernon in MS., "much to the pre-"judice of the rector, during the Proteſtorate of Oliver Cromwell." It contains about 1420 acres; produce of the arable land chiefly wheat, barley, and beans.

The inhabitants are about 180.

Births for ten years paſt, on an average, ſix yearly.

Burials for ten years paſt, five yearly.

They were nearly the ſame an hundred years ſince, but rather more when the regiſter began, which was in 1561; the burials at that time ſix yearly on an average†; but, as the late regiſter ſeems not to have been accurately attended to, it is much doubted whether there has been any conſiderable increaſe or diminution of inhabitants for many years.

In the regiſter 1654 occur three marriages ſolemnized before a Juſtice of the Peace, and ſome after this before the Alderman of Grantham; but all between the years 1653 and 1657.

The poor of this pariſh have but one legacy, and that only 5s. yearly to five of the widows or poorer inhabitants. Happily they are little in want of greater benefactions, the poor's rate being very moderate.

A South-eaſt view of the church, which is delightfully ſituated on the ſlope of a hill, is given in Plate LVII. from a drawing by Mr. Schnebbelie. It conſiſts of a nave with two aiſles and a South porch, a chancel (whoſe South door is ſtopped up, and which has a little niche in the corner next the nave without), a ſtone tower with pinnacles, and a ſtone ſpire with windows. The nave reſts on three pointed arches on each ſide on octagon pillars; the font is octagon, with leopards' heads in double quatrefoils on the cornice at the angles and on the bottom.

Juſt under the ſteeple, below a terrace, runs the little river Devon, which ariſes about ſix miles South of Muſton, and joins the Trent about ten miles North of it. It contains principally eels and dace.

* Of the two tokens on which a doubt is expreſſed in p. 928, that of *Hoſkins* has not yet been aſcertained, the *Warham* token is moſt probably rightly appropriated, as it was found in the county. Mr. Daſh, of Kettering, an attentive collector for Northamptonſhire, is of opinion, and with ſome foundation, that the *Bawden* token belongs rather to *Little Bowden* in that county.

† On referring to the regiſter for twenty years back, inſtead of ten, the numbers were,
For twenty years, beginning 1542.——Baptiſms 137;—6¾——Burials 95,—4¾ yearly.
For twenty years, beginning 1708.——Baptiſms 115;—5¾——Burials 89;—4½.

The

The rectory-houſe was much improved by the late rector Dr. Bacon; and the garden united to the church-yard in an agreeable ſtyle.

Here are four bells; on one of which is this inſcription (ſee Plate L. fig. 15.):

"1601. ✠. ✠ D.
All men that heare my mornfull ſound,
Repent before you lye in grond."

RECTORS.

William de Hacworthingaham, ſubdeacon, was rector of Muſton 1231—1267.

Henry de Edenham, 1267—1271.

Robert de Thurnorton, ſubdeacon, was preſented in 1271.

William Hall, who repaired the church and chancel in 1425, died rector in 1440. In the year 1434, with Nicholas Demock, then rector of Redmile, he held four bovates of land in Muſton.

John Snecoat occurs in 1562, and ſigns the regiſter as "parſon" till 1628. It is no more ſigned till 1633, and then by Chriſtopher Holmes.

By a note in a late regiſter it appears that Dr. Robert Sanderſon was rector after John Snecoat; and it is added, "N. B. This ſame Dr. Sanderſon was after "the Reſtoration of Charles II. made Biſhop of Lincoln." But this preferment does not appear in his life by Walton, or in the Biographia Britannica. Dr. Sanderſon (who never ſigned the regiſter) reſigned to his curate Chriſtopher Holmes in 1641-2 *.

Chriſtopher Holmes, curate, 1633—1640; rector 1641-2.

William Grene was regiſter under the Parliament 1653.

George Jenkinſon, regiſter under the Parliament 1657.

William Hawſted, rector, 1662; admitted Oct. 29; formerly vicar of Saltby.

Henry Knewſtubb†, 1665; inducted by Dr. Geary. He was buried Dec. 16, 1705.

Edward Vernon, M. A. chaplain to John Duke of Rutland, and rector of Redmile, preſented by the Lord Keeper 1706; inducted June 23. He reſigned Muſton in 1738; and was buried at Redmile Dec. 24, 1742. His copy of Burton's Hiſtory of this county, which is now in the library of Mr. Meyrick, has furniſhed ſeveral extracts from the records of the Rutland Family in the progreſs of theſe Collections.

Samuel North, rector, 1738. He was buried March 28, 1758.

Francis Bacon, M. A. held the rectory from 1758 till 1769. He was alſo maſter of the free grammar ſchool at Grantham.

* Regiſter.

† He was M. A. of Chriſt's College, Cambridge, 1663. In Peck's Deſiderata Curioſa, Book VI. N° VIII. is an epitaph on John Knewſtubb, a native of Kirby Steven, Weſtmorland, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and rector of Cuckfield, Suffolk; who died May 29, 1624, aged 80; the grandfather probably of the rector of Muſton.

Francis

Francis Bacon, junior, D. D. (*ſon of the former*) died rector of Muſton, with Weſt Allington annexed, Sept. 19, 1783. Neither father nor ſon (who were buried at Grantham in a family vault) have monuments or inſcriptions of any kind at preſent.

George Crabbe, LL.B. the preſent incumbent, was preſented to the united rectories in 1789.

On a grey ſlab in the chancel is cut a croſs, the ſhaft a blue line inlaid, and round it on a ledge:

" Hic jacet Magiſter
Will's bulle q'dam rector iſtius eccl'ie, q. ca'cellu' et nave'
eccl'ie reparari fecit ano
d'ni MCCCCXIV°, et qui obiit . . . die menſis . . . . d'ni. MCCCCXL."

In the chancel:

Arms, on a chevron between three Corniſh choughs, a lion and crab; and in the point a roſe ſlipt; as in Plate XLV. fig. 3.

" In pace hic . . . . . .
reconditur corpus . . . . . .
Henrici (Knewſtubb) . . . . . .
hujus . . . . . .
Ri . . . . . ."

" D. O. M. S.
Jana uxor Hen. Knewſtubb,
Hujus eccleſiæ rectoris, & R. P.
Rob. Sanderſoni Lincoln'
Epiſcopi Neptis.
H. S. E.
Ob. 5 die Dec. A. D. 1682.
Virtus poſt funera vivit."

On a flat ſtone:

" To the memory of the Rev. Samuel North, rector of this parish, which he ſerved twenty years with care and diligence. He died March 25, 1758, aged 49.

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Mary North, wife of the Rev. Samuel North, rector of this parish, who departed this life on the 16th day of January, 1753, aged 37 years.

In the ſame grave reſts the body of Samuel Solomon North, ſon of the above Mary and Samuel North, aged 1 year and 9 months.

Edward North died Nov. 22, 1753, aged 1 year and 11 months."

On another:

"Robert Cookſon *, gardener to the Dukes of Rutland 27 years, died Oct. . . . 1730, aged 63 years.
Jane Cookſon, widow, died Sept. . . , 1741, aged 80."

"To the memory of Thomas Woodford, who, after a tedious ſickneſs, which he bore with exemplary patience and reſignation, died the 4th of October, 1750, aged 15, in hopes of a reſurrection."

Againſt the outſide wall of the church:

"John Forreſt died Jan. 26, 1741, aged 56.
Elizabeth Foreſt died April 8, 1744, aged 65.
Sarah and Hannah, the daughters of Will. and Eliz. Brown, died in their minority.
John Brown died Oct. 12, 1748, aged 8.
Elizabeth Brown, wife of William Brown, and daughter to James and Elizabeth Forreſt, died July 8, 1752, aged 29 years."

On a ſtone againſt the porch:

"William Merrens died Auguſt 4, 1761, aged 49.
Anne Brown, daughter of William and Elizabeth Brown, died April 7, 1763, aged 20."

On flat ſtones in the church-yard:

Thomas Chedwell, ſervant to the Duke of Rutland 39 years, departed this life Jan. 1, 1739, aged 75.

John Hoyte, keeper to the three honourable and moſt noble Dukes of Rutland ſucceſſively, which ſervice he faithfully diſcharged with a general good character, till the time of his death, Auguſt 6, 1755, in the 51ſt year of his ſervice, and 74th year of his age. His wife Martha died Dec. 31, 1767, aged 84.

John, ſon of Henry and Jane Hoyte, died Nov. 6, 1753, aged 11; and Henry his brother, aged 8.

Morden Aubyn Hoyte died Jan. 25, 1763. Eleanor his daughter died an infant.

John Ward died Nov. 7, 1737, aged 38; and three infants.

Henry Hoyte, late keeper to the Duke of Rutland, died Feb. 29, 1772, aged 57.

Martha Hoyte died Dec. 13, 1781, aged 79.

Catharine Cragg died Dec. 23, 1787, aged 54.

John Chamberlen died Dec. 29, 1698, in the 86th year of his age.

George Clark died Dec. 7, 1785, aged 68.

Elizabeth Tapp died Oct. 31, 1777, aged 24.

* "Robert Cookſon, gardener to John third Duke of Rutland, buried Nov. 1, 1730. Jane "Cookſon, widow, buried Sept. 7, 1741." Pariſh Reg.

Thomas

Thomas Pickering died Nov. 24, 1785, aged 24.
Edward Young died Jan. 25, 1784, aged 63.
Diana Young, daughter of Edw. and Mary Young, died Sept. 11, 1781, aged 13.
Mary Young, daughter of Edward and Mary, died Jan. 30, 1793, aged 31.
Mary Padgett, wife of Robert Padgett, died Nov. 10, 1779, aged 33.
Robert Padgett died Jan. 9, 1710, aged 75.
John Mallon died April 10, 1786, aged 56.
Anne Mallon died May 28, 1783, aged 63.
Thomas Cooper died July 5, 1757, aged 45.
Sarah his daughter died Jan. 21, 1772, aged 21.
Jane, wife of John Green, died Feb. 10, 1768, aged 26 years.
Mary Fisher, wife of William Fisher, died Feb. 28, 1773, aged 48 years.
Francis Norris died Jan. 8, 1750, aged 54 years.
Mary, wife of Francis Norris, died Sept. 5, 1762, aged 58 years.
Edward Cooke, son of John and Anne Cooke, died Sept. 20, 1703, in the 18th year of his age.
James, son of Caleb and Elizabeth Matchir, died Jan. 21, 1745, aged 8 years.
George, the son of Caleb and Elizabeth Matchit, died in his minority.
Francis, wife of Stephen Oliver, died Feb. 21, 1782, aged 79.
William Heghton died Dec. 10, 1735, aged 47. His son Thomas died a minor.
Mrs. Sarah Hinders, sister of Joshua Forrest, of Muston, died Nov. 14, 1777, aged 49.
Sarah Forrest, another sister, died in her minority.
William Lyne died March 27, 1784, aged 67.

On a flat thick coffin shaped stone, the inscription nearly obliterated:

"Ann Blunt, Dec. 21, 1738."
She was sister to "John Blunt, who died October 23, 1725, aged 12."

There are no other stones but such as have the inscriptions totally obliterated; of this kind are two of the above shaped thick flatted stones by the church door, not uncommon in church-yards in this and the adjoining counties, which often puzzle a fully examiner, as if of older date.

P. 595, 677. 686. On the North side of the chancel at *Nuneaton*:

Arms, a chevron between three pelicans; Crest, on a wreath, a wyvern's head erazed. See Plate LXI. fig. 4.

"Near this place is interred the body of
James Mead, with his forefathers, Esquires.
Also, the body of Henry, son of James Mead.
He married Anne, daughter of William Croft,
of Peckleton, Esq.

Alſo, the body of William, ſon of Henry Mead,
who married Elizabeth, daughter of Charnell Petty,
of Teſtworth, in Oxfordſhire, Eſq.

Alſo, the body of Charnell, ſon of William Mead,
who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Hewit,
of Stretton, Eſq.

Alſo, the body of William, ſon of Charnell Mead,
who married Suſannah, daughter of Matthew Floyer,
of Hints, in Staffordſhire, Eſq.

Alſo, the body of William, ſon of William Mead,
who married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Wilſon,
rector of Nelſon, with an infant.

I paſs, with melancholy ſtate,
By all theſe ſolemn heaps of fate,
And think, as ſoft and ſad I tread
Above the venerable dead,
Time was, like me, they life poſſeſs'd,
And time ſhall be when I ſhall reſt."

On a tomb-ſtone in the church yard, to the memory of Abraham Bilſon, late of Narborough Foreſt, farmer:

" Weep not for me, my wife and children dear,
But for your ſins go mourn;
And pray to God to pardon them,
Before to duſt you turn."

" Martha, daughter of Thomas and Mary Mortimore,
died June 25, 1785, aged 23.
What avails the ſprightly ſhape, or ſeeming ſtrength of conſtitution?
The young may die, the aged muſt:
Then all prepare to meet the awful change."

Inſcription on two ſtones, which lie before Mead's monument, within ſome iron paliſadoes:

1. " Here lieth interred the body of
William Mead, gent. who departed this life
Feb. 22, 1736, aged 33 years.
Elizabeth, the once happy wife of the
above honeſt man. She was the only daughter
of the reverend Edward Wilſon, rector of Nelſton, in
this county. Born March 5, 1708, and departed
this life on the 12th day of October, 1779,
aged 71 years."

2.

2. "Here lieth the body of William Mead, gent.
who departed this life Jan. 19, 1713. aged 43."

There is one prior to this, but it is defaced so as to render it unintelligible.

Opposite to the pulpit is this inscription:

"A. D. 1774. the Rev. Ed. Heathcote, A. M. gave to this church
a Bible and Common-prayer-book, value 8l. 8s."

P. 559. *Newton Burdet*, so called from the Burdets its lords, is a township within the parish of Loufeby, and has a chapel in it. It was formerly known alſo by the ſeveral names of *Cell Newton*, and *Newton juxta Loufeby*.

P. 559. *Newton Harcourt*, a manor in the parish of Willow, which took its ſecond name from its ancient lords, hath a ſmall chapel, dedicated to St. Luke.

Thomas Aſtley, couſin and heir of Richard Harecourt, ... a Walter Eveſque de Dunham, tout ſon droit in le Manor de Newton Harecourt, du fee Clares, 19 R. II. See Cole's MSS. of the proofs of the pedigree of Haſtings Earl of Kent, under the title of Sir Ralph Haſtings; where is ſet forth, that a fine was levied of this manor, 42 Henry III. whereby Richard Harecourt ſettled it on Sayer, and the heirs of him begotten on his then married wife; but Sayer died without iſſue; and Sir Ralph Haſtings entered into this manor, which ſhould have been enjoyed by Thomas Aſtley, couſin and heir of Richard Harecourt. It appears in the pleading, that, after the fine, Saier ſold Newton to Sir John Paltenay, who ſold it to Sir Ralph Haſtings; and he gave it to Sir Ralph his ſon, in marriage with Habell, the daughter of Sir Robert de Sadyngton, knight, by deed, dated 6 Feb. III. who ſettled it on feoffees, viz. Walter Skirlaw, Biſhop of Durham; John Haſtings, his ſon; and William Gower, clerk; and the heirs and aſſigns of John, with the manors of Willow and Fleckney, in this county, by deed, dated 13 Richard II. After which, Thomas Aſtley, as couſin and heir of Richard Harecourt, brought a writ of *fine ſuites* againſt Ralph, ſon of Ralph Haſtings, viz. ——— Aſtley ſon of Elizabeth, daughter of Richard, ſon of William, ſon of John, ſon of Richard, ſon of William, ſon of Richard, party to the fine: they afterwards came to an agreement, and a fine was levied, whereby Aſtley releaſed to Biſhop Skirlaw, Sir Ralph, John Haſtings, and Gower, 19 Rich. II. and a deed entered in the Cloſe Rolls, 19 Rich. II.

In the ... year of ..... an aſſiſe was ..... to find if Richard Haſtings, Eſq. Thomas Normanby, &c. and John Haſtings, junior, diſſeiſed Sir John Blount, Sir Thomas ..... &c. of their free tenement here. In the pleadings are ſet forth, that one Sir Ralph Haſtings, knight, was ſeiſed in fee thereof; and took to wife Iſabell, daughter of Robert de Sadyngton, and had iſſue Margaret. Ralph afterwards gave it to Walter Skirlaw, then Biſhop of Durham, John Haſtings his ſon, and the heirs of John Haſtings, and William Gower; and, after the death of the Biſhop and Habell, William Gower (who had but an eſtate for life jointly with John Haſtings) gave the manor to Margaret, daughter of Ralph and Habell, in tail,

who married John Blaket. He enfeoffed thereof Sir John Blount, &c. and their heirs; upon which, John Haſtings, finding the reoffment aforeſaid of William Gower (who had only an iſſue for life jointly with John Haſtings) to Margaret, to be done to his diſinheriting, entered into the manor, and amoved Sir Jon Blount; and Richard had the ..... of John Haſtings, ... H. V.

In the ſecond year of Henry VI. Sir John Blaket releaſed his eſtate for life herein, and in the manors of Widow, Fleckney, and Bramſton, in Leiceſterſhire, and Welford, in Northamptonſhire; and Sir Richard aſſigned two parts of Wiſtow, Fleckney, Bramſton, and Welford, to Blaket for life, 2 H. VI. with Kirby, in Leiceſterſhire. See another aſſife at Newton Harcourt, Paſch. 16 Hen. VI. in the MSS.

P. 507. 673. Part of the property of *Normanton Turville* belonged many years to a family of the name of Bakewell, of which the Rev. —— Bakewell is the preſent owner. The village is ſmall, and ſituated on a gentle riſe. The church has a ſlender ſpire, and is a chapel of eaſe to Nailſton, a village about three miles diſtant. The King is the patron. Dr. Bentley was rector a long term of years; and to him ſucceeded the preſent incumbent, Lambton Lorraine *.

See a new view of Normanton Turvile hall, taken in June 1789, Plate LIX. fig. 2.

On a glaſs over a door in the hall:

Arms of *Roſe*, charged with an eſcutcheon, viz. Azure, three holy lambs proper, and under them the following inſcription:

" Roger Roſe, of Normanton Turvile in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq. married Mary, daughter and heireſs of Nicholas Row, in the county of Lincoln, Eſq."

In the parlour window the arms of *Roſe*; impaling, fretty, Argent and Sable, a canton Gules.

P. 511. l. 22. read, " emblematical figures, in diſtinct panes, of the four Cardinal " Virtues."

P. 513. Mr. Wells has, in an eſcutcheon, the arms of Henry Turvile, Eſq. of *Newland Park*, and Sarah his wife, the daughter of Sir Uſſlde Iſhame, of Pichley, in com. Northampt. knight, who died in 1728, leaving iſſue John, William, and Edward. See Plate L. p. 597, fig. 5.

He has alſo an old panne[l] of oak, on which are depicted the arms of Whitgreave †, (a very old and reſpectable family, formerly from Burton upon Trent,) impaling Turvile (ſee Plate L. fig. 11.). The couteur of this pannel is curiouſly wrought in figures and flowers of gold.

* The Topographer, p. 520.

† William Turvile, Eſq. of Aſton Flamville, married Iſabella, ſiſter and coheir of Thomas Cokayne, of Ashbourn, in Derbyſhire; and had by her two ſons, Henry and Charles, who were both living in 1712; and one daughter, Arabella, married in 1697 to ..... Whitgreave, Eſq. Hartley, co. Stafford. P. L. N.

P. 516.

P. 516. 559. 583. 679. 682. A South view of *Oakham* priory is given in Plate LX.

Ricardus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, &c. Sciatis me confirmâsse Deo & ecclesiæ Sancti Andreæ de Oxelvellose, & canonicis, ecclesiam de Martinorn, quam pater meus eis dedit in . . . . . perpetuam elemosinam, cum omnibus libertatibus & liberis consuetudinibus suis. Teste Radulph' comite Cestriæ, Galfr' filio Petri, Hugone Bardolf, Hugone Aurun. Apud Mirkonam, sub magno sigillo suo.

Ricardus, Dei gratia, &c. Rex Angliæ, Dux Norman' & Aquit', & comes And': archiepisc', &c. Sciatis me confirmâsse Deo & canonicis, &c. ecclesiam de Rodelea, quam pater meus eis dedit, ad ecclesiam perficiendam, post obitum Hamelini . . . . cum omnibus ad eandem pertin', &c. Teste Gulielmo * Elien' epo, Will' Marescallo, Galfr' filio Petri, Hugone Bardolf. Apud Adlokeston.

William de Ros, Lord of Belvoir, was a benefactor to this place.

Jeff. Johnson, Esq. was the owner of the priory when Buck's view was taken in 1730. It is now the property of Sir John Palmer.

P. 517. 676. 797. On a large eminence ſtands *Orton on the Hill*, anciently called *Overton under Arden*, from its contiguity to that extenſive foreſt of Arden in Warwickſhire, long ſince deſtroyed. The manor was given by Robert Earl of Ferrers to the abbey of Merevale, upon the firſt founding the ſame about the reign of King Stephen. The church was alſo appropriated to this abbey by Pope Innocent III. The Biſhop of Oxford was patron in Burton's time.

In the church are ſome coats of arms of Appleby, Baſſet, &c.; and under an arch in the North wall a very ancient portrait of a man armed, cut in ſtone.

Samuel Perkins, Eſq. has a conſiderable eſtate in this pariſh, and at preſent reſides here in a reſpectable old manſion, which he has much improved †.

P. 243. 510. 671. *Packington* is a large village, ſituated partly in Leiceſterſhire, and partly in Derbyſhire. This manor formerly belonged to the priory of Coventry, by the grant of the Earl of Cheſter, as cited in Burton from Rot. 5 Hen. III. Swadlincote is a chapel of eaſe to this pariſh. The late incumbent was Nathaniel Pegge, M. A. who was preſented to it in 1778 by the patron the Earl of Huntingdon. At his lordſhip's death, Colonel C. Haſtings, we believe, came into the poſſeſſion of this eſtate and patronage. There are no arms or monuments remaining in the church, which is neat, and new pewed ‡.

P. 519. 678. See the bag of foreſts, Rutland, or the bag of deeds of Leiceſter, about the titles of *Frith Park*, in the pariſh of *Peatling Magna*, whether belonging to the abbey of Leiceſter, or the rector of Peatling Magna.

* William Longchamp, Lord Chancellor and Legate, was Biſhop of Ely 1189—1198.

† The Topographer, vol. I. p. 524. ‡ Ibid. p. 519.

P. 522.

P. 520. 678. 889. The effect of the bill of complaint exhibited in the Chancery by German Pole and George Vincent, againſt Sir John Haryngton, Knight, and James Haringtoη, teſtators. That Sir Robert Moton, Knight, died ſeiſed in fee or tail of Cheddell manor, and of Segrave tithing, in *Peckleton*, and baiſwick of Desford, parcel of the duchy of Lancaſter, of lands in Stapleton, Wygſton, Cadeby, Kirkby Mallory, and other towns, Leir, Hyde, Warw. by which they deſcended to them two as couſins and heirs to George Vincent, as ſon and heir of Anne Vincent, daughter and heir of Anne Grymeſby, one of the daughters and heirs of Reginald Moton, eldeſt ſon of Sir Robert; and to German Pole, as ſon and heir of Jo. Pole, ſon and heir of Elizabeth Pole, the other daughter and heir of the ſaid Reginald Moton. To which Sir John Harington and James anſwered, that for the manor of Chedel, Thomas Bitfwell and Thomas Billing were ſeiſed in fee, and gave it to Sir Robert Moton, Knight, and to Elizabeth his ſecond wife, and to the heirs of their two bodies. Sir Robert died ſeiſed; Elizabeth outlived him, and was ſeiſed; unto whom, and Richard Moton, anceſtor, releaſed with warranty; which Richard died without iſſue; and after Elizabeth died ſeiſed, William Moton entered as ſon and heir, and had iſſue Robert Moton, who died ſeiſed; who had iſſue Elizabeth, married to John Harrington; after whoſe deceaſe, the eſtate came to John Harington and Elizabeth his wife. John Harington outlived Elizabeth, and held it by the courteſy of England, the reverſion in James.

By inquiſ. Gibſon, dated 12 October, 9 Hen. VIII. after the death of Philippa Hervey, widow, who died 6 Jan. 8 Hen. VIII. German Pole, 13 years old, and George Vincent, 24 years old, were found her heirs *.

By inquiſition taken at Leiceſter, Oct. 15, 17 Car. I. after the death of William Burdet, gent. the jury found that he died June 2, 17 Car. I. ſeiſed of the 4th part of this manor, which deſcended to him from his mother, Mary, 4th ſiſter and coheir of Thomas Croft †.

P. 682. *Plungar*, in the Vale of Belvoir, is ſituated about four miles South-weſt of Belvoir caſtle. It is a ſmall pariſh or lordſhip (as pariſhes are here denominated), containing about 1000 acres of land inincloſed; and a very ſmall portion of incloſure.

The land is arable, and produces principally barley and beans.

The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor, and principal owner of the land; to him alſo belong the great tithes, and the preſentation to the vicarage.

There are in this place 25 families, and 145 inhabitants; the freeholders are 12.

The church is a ſmall building, containing two narrow aiſles, one of equal width with the chancel, and lying between that and the tower; the other ſmaller, on the South ſide; both in bad condition; the floor much broken, and the roof out of repair; and though there are lands of about ten pounds yearly value given for the reparation of this church, it ſeems to be much more in want of it than any other in the neighbourhood.

* Cole's Collections, vol. IV. p. 132. † Ibid. vol. VII. p. 94.

Not-

Notwithſtanding this appearance, there are no marks of great antiquity in or about the building. The tower is ſmall and low, with two bells, neither of which have any other inſcription than ſuch as are very common.

There are three ſmall donations to the poor of this pariſh; one of 20l. by Mr. Thomas Wilſon, to be applied to the uſe of a ſchool; one of 10s. annually by Mr. Richard Guy; and another of 5s. by Mr. William Gibbons.

There is no regiſter to be found of an earlier date than 1759.

The late clerk of the pariſh was the village grocer; and having no reverence for antiquity, nor probably any other idea of the uſe of paper than that it ſerved to wrap up tea and ſnuff in, he made it anſwer that purpoſe; and, indeed, if it were no better kept than the early part of the preſent, it could have anſwered no better.

It appears that for the laſt twenty years there have been 68 baptiſms, and 72 burials; which is contrary to what happens in the neighbourhood in general; but it is to be remarked that in the year 1785, 14 died of the ſmall pox.

The preſent vicar, Mr. John Stoup Wagſtaff, ſucceeded his uncle, Mr. Stoup, in 1786.

There are no monuments or inſcriptions in the church.

On flat ſtones in the church-yard:

Andrew Guy died Oct. 12, 1781, aged 74.
Andrew, ſon of Andrew Guy, died May 31, 1769, aged 30.

On upright ſtones:

Richard Guy died May 14, 1785, aged 73.
Mary, wife of Andrew Guy, died Aug. 14, 1783, aged 68.
William Doubleday died July 8, 1759, aged 23.
Richard Pell died Jan. 29, 1786, aged 73; and Mary his wife died Dec. 10, 1785, aged 69.
William Pell died ..... aged 26.
John Clarke died June 27, 1756, aged ...
Anne, wife of Andrew Guy, died Dec. 8, 1729, aged 63.
William Smith ..... aged 16.
Sarah Blankley died March 28, 1788, aged 15 years.
William Blankley died Nov. 20, 1785, aged 57.
Thomas Parnham died June 29, 1790, aged 55.
Ann, wife of Thomas Parnham, died Feb. 22, 1763, aged 57.
Everarde Stevens died Nov. 2, 1781, aged 89.
George Marſh died Aug. 24, 1720, aged 34.
Eaſter, relict of George Marſh, and wife of Everarde Stevenſon, died March 29, 1762, aged 84.

P. 520. 1155. Within the parish of *Misterton* there was formerly a village called *Poultney*, which gave name to an ancient family; and had formerly a chapel, now totally decayed, and not a single house remaining.

Sir John Poultney possessed it, 23 Edw. III. *

Michael Pulteney had livery of the moiety of the manor of Poultney, with those of Cotes-Devall, Over and Nether Cleybroke, and Ullesthorp, in this county; with Shenleybury and advowson, Herts, before the 5th of Queen Elizabeth †.

William Poulteney, son of . . . . . had livery afterwards thereof ‡.

P. 522. 685. *Redmile*, in Framland hundred and Vale of Belvoir, was anciently called *Redmyld*; and about the year 1461, when Thomas de Ros, Lord of Belvoir, was attainted in Parliament for his attachment to the House of Lancaster, William Lord Hastings had a grant of the advowson of Redmild, which was restored to the family of Belvoir in the time of Henry VII.

The parish consists of 76¼ oxgangs of land in the open field, at about 18 acres an oxgang upon a moderate computation; nine cottages, about three acres apiece; and about 340 acres of old inclosure, wood, &c.

The whole number of acres in the parish is at least 1700, of which more than one half is the Duke of Rutland's, and the rest that of 23 freeholders.

The open field is divided into three. The first year wheat and barley; the second, beans and pease; and the third, fallow.

The manor is the property of the Duke of Rutland; and also the rectory, which is worth near 200l. a year.

The register begins in 1653.

In the first twenty years are 10 marriages, 119 baptisms, and 131 burials; and in the twenty years ending in 1788, are 47 marriages, 182 baptisms, and 116 burials.

The number of families is 57, inhabitants 264; all of the Church of England.

In the register is this obervation:

"George Toplin and Jone Harrison had the baines of matrimony published three several Sabbaths in the parish church of Redmile, and was married before the alderman of Grantham, upon the 13th of February, 1654."

The names of the rectors that occur, are,

Thomas Daffier in 1679.
Gustavus Hawes, inducted in 1680.
Edward Vernon, inducted in 1698.
Henry Gibert, in 1743.
Henry Hough, the present rector, in 1770.

* Burton, p. 221. † See Cole's Book of Liveries, II. 15; and about 9 or 10 Eliz. ‡ Ib. p. 99.

The

The church has a nave and South aile only, a chancel, and an embattled tower; on which is a ſpire. A beautiful delineation of it, taken by Mr. Schnebbelie in July 1789, may be ſeen in Plate LVII.

In the tower are three bells; the two firſt have, "God ſave his Church, 1613."

In the chancel, near the Eaſt window:

"To the memory of Charles Yates,
who married Catharine, daughter of Edward Vernon,
rector of Redmile and Muſton,
who died the 10th of September, 1730, aged 29."

On the North ſide of the chancel:

"To the memory of Francis Smith, ſervant to John Earl of Rutland.
He was of Diffrin in the county of Hereford.
He died January 1, 1682."

Upon the floor ſtones, within the communion rails:

"Edward Vernon, rector, who died Dec. 24, 1742, aged 72."

Upon the ſame ſtone is an inſcription to the memory of his wife.

"Francis, daughter to Henry Hough, rector,
who died Sept. 22, 1777, aged 14 years."

In the church-yard:

William Mackley died March 25, 1771, aged 50; and Suſanna his wife died July 19, 1775, aged 62.
William Miles, alias Parks, died Dec. 16, 1745, aged 69.
William Paſmidge died July 4, 1752, aged 50.
Robert Hand died July 29, 1775, aged 52.
Ann, daughter of William Braunſton, died Feb. 11, 1778, aged 29.
John Bend died June 7, 1731, aged 52; and Mary his wife died March 14, 1758, aged 84.
Eleanor, wife of John Calcraft, died Dec. 10, 1744, aged 32.
Thomas Gibſon died Oct. 1, 1780, aged 48; Elizabeth his wife died Auguſt 26, 1778, aged 46.
Elizabeth, wife of Henry Spray, died Sept. 10, 1770, aged 45.
James Handley died March 2, 1694.
William Mackley died July 7, 1777, aged 73.
Robert Mackley died Jan. 21, 1747, aged 70; and Sarah his wife died Oct. 21, 1753, aged 79.
Edward Parr died March 16, 1760, aged 80.
Joſeph Smith died April 16, 1760, aged 80.
Thomas Lovit died Nov. 12, 1770, aged 48.

George Smart died Sept. 18, 1689.
William Smart died Feb. 5, 1780, aged 73.
John Wilkinſon died March 25, 1779, aged 77.
Thomas Furmidge died Sept. 18, 1785, aged 33.

In a cloſe on the North ſide of the town of Redmile are three hills, in a ſtraight line, about 40 yards aſunder, very much the appearance of *tumuli*, or barrows, in different parts of the kingdom; but probably intended only for ſome kind of ancient exerciſe, as the cloſe is called *The Butt-cloſe*.

P. 522. 687. The church of *Rothley* was given by Richard the Firſt, about the year 1190, to the monks of Oweſton (ſee p. 1167.).

In 1231 the manor was granted by King Henry III. to the Knights Templars; who obtained from King Edward I, in 1272, the privilege of holding a market and fair here.

A rental of the Commandery, as taken in 1372, may be ſeen at large in Burton, P. 235.

Both the manor and advowſon are now the property of Thomas Babington, Eſq. to whom they have deſcended through a long line of anceſtry.

By an extract of a letter from Mr. Babington, to Sir Joſeph Banks, dated June 1788, and printed in the Archæologia, vol. IX. p. 371, it appears, that "a labourer digging a ditch in a field near Rothley Temple, in 1784, found among fragments of ſtone and lime, about two feet below the ſurface, a croſs plated with ſilver and gilt, and having behind it a needle and hook, as if to faſten to a garment; at a few yards from it ſome coins of Conſtantine, and a circular piece of metal, perhaps a fibula. At the diſtance of ſixty yards from the ſpot was a teſſelated pavement, a ſquare of about four feet, and within a foot of the ſurface of the ground, formed of limeſtone cubes of different colours, which, ſoon after being expoſed to the air, changed to grey."

In Plate LX. fig. 2. is a repreſentation of one of the ſquares above alluded to; communicated originally to the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LV. p. 89. It is a ſort of flooring brick, or quarry, about four inches and three quarters ſquare, and was ploughed up with many others. The arms are evidently thoſe of a *Haſtings*; and the *T* on the upper part might be a characteriſtic mark of a Knight Templar.

The following epitaphs* in Rothley church, never before printed, were tranſcribed many years ago; and ſome of the originals are now no longer legible.

* Burton has not preſerved any one of thoſe here printed. Of the Babingtons he ſays only, "The now patron of this church is Thomas Babington, of Rodeley, Eſquire." Of the Kingſtons he ſays, "There lieth a monument of Randle Kingſton, who died 1480; another of "Barth. Kingſton, who died 1486; another of Rafe Kingſton, who died 1488; another of George "Kingſton, who died 1545, whereon is graven Kingſton impaled with Skeffington, Arg. three "bulls heads eraſed Sable."

Upon

Upon a raised tomb fixed against the South wall of the chancel, are cut the figures at length of a gentleman and lady, five sons, and six daughters, with the following inscription *:

(Arms: *Babington* and *Derbick* quarterly, impaling, Az. a lion rampant, and feme of fleurs de lis, and *Beaumont*. The arms are supported by two babyons with collars.)

"Hic jacet Humfred' Babyngton † armiger, & Cleanor uxor ejus, & filii cum filiab' eorund'; qui quidem Humfred' obiit xvii die mensis Novembris, anno Domini M CCCC & LXXXX, quorum animabus misereatur Deus. Amen."

Against the side of the said tomb a kneeling figure with a book:

"Thomas Babington, armiger, fil' & hæres Humfredi Babington, armigeri, nuper defuncti. Precor ut filii corpori propitietur Deus, & animæ patris hic jacentis, & omnium fidelium. Amen."

Above this tomb a marble monument is fixed in the wall, with figures in a niche of Matthew Babington, Esq. and his lady, and the arms of *Babington* and *Hopkins*, viz. Argent, ten mullets Gules, 4, 3, 2, 1, with a label of three points for the diffinction of a younger houſe, quartered with, Sable, on a chevron Argent, three lozenges Gules, betwixt three arquebuſſes Or. The inſcription:

"HERE LYETH NEAR THIS PLACE THE BODY OF ANNE, WIFE OF MATTHEW BABINGTON, OF TEMPLE ROTHLEY, ESQ. AND DAUGHTER OF SAMPSON HOPKINS, GENT. AND ALDERMAN OF THE CITY OF COVENTRY. THEY HAD ISSUE FOUR SONS AND EIGHT DAUGHTERS, AT 12 SINGLE BIRTHS, BEFORE THE ELDEST WAS 12 YEARS AND 3 QUARTERS OLD, VIZ. 1. THOMAS, 2. ANNE, 3. MATTHEW, 4. ANNE, 5. ELISABETH, 6. ANNE, 7. WILLIAM, 8. KATARINE, 9. ELISABETH, 10. ELISABETH, 11. MATTHEW, 12. BEING A DAUGHTER NOT BORN ALIVE, PROVED ALSO FATAL TO HER MOTHER, WHO DIED THE 7TH DAY OF JUNE, AN. 1638, IN THE 33D YEAR OF HER AGE.

"HER SOULE, WITHOUT FLATTERY, WAS ADORNED WITH A TRINITY OF AS DIVINE EXCELLENCYS, AS RARE COMPANIONS, A SOUND KNOWLEDGE, A PRUDENT PROFESSION, A SINCERE AND CONSTANT PRACTICE OF THE BEST RELIGION OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN ALL HER RELATIONS; HER BODY BEING FOR BEAUTY A FITT CABINET FOR SUCH A JEWELL; IN MEMORY OF WHOM, HER HUSBAND ERECTED THIS MONUMENT.

IN HER BOTH GRACE AND NATURE MIGHT DESPAIRE,
WHICH ADDED MOST, WHICH HAD THE GREATEST SHARE."

A monument in marble, fixed upon the wall in a ſmall chapel in the North aile of the church, with the figures of a gentleman, his lady, five ſons, and four daughters, is thus inſcribed:

* Theſe inſcriptions were copied Sept. 19, 1602; and revised on the ſpot, April 2, 1790.

† This Humphry Babyngton was fifth ſon of Thomas Babington, of Dethick, by Edith, daughter of Ralph Fitzherbert. Eleanor, his wife, was daughter of John Beaumont, of Wormesley, Esq. It seems by the tomb that this Humphry had 9 sons, two of which were priests. Thomas was the eldest son. Pedigree of Babington, in Vis. co. Derb. Harl. Mss. 3699. fol. 59.

"Hic jacent corpora Thomæ Babington *, nuper de Temple Rothley, armigeri, qui obiit xxviii° die mensis Octobris,
anno Dom. 1567, & Alianoræ uroris ejus, unâ' filiarum
Richardi Dumfry, quæ obiit anno Dom. . . . . .
quorum animæ beatissimi ac charissimi Christi clementia Abrahami sinu & cœtu fidelium æterna pace quiescunt."

On a flat ſtone againſt the North wall in the ſame chapel are the figures of a man and two women, with this inſcription:

"Hic jacent Robertus Vyncent & Margeria & Thomasina uxores ejus, qui quidem Robertus obiit . . . . die mensis . . . . . anno Domini milleſimo quingenteſimo & viceſimo. Quorum animabus miſereatur Omnipotens Deus. Amen."

Upon a large altar tomb †, raiſed a little above the ground, and fixed againſt the ſame wall, are cut the figures of a gentleman and lady, with this inſcription:

(Arms: A croſs patée Or, betwixt four leopards heads Argent.)

"This ys yᵉ wyll of Bartholmew Kyngſtõ, Eſquyer, to have an obet kepyd onys eũy zere foꝛ me and Oly my wyff, my fadꝛ, and min modꝛ, on yᵉ Monday nert aftyꝛ Symõd day and Jude; yᵉ wyche obet to be kept with yᵉ proffeth off yᵉ landꝭ and medo yᵗ I bought off Willm Adcoke, with ii acars off medo in Queꝛdon medo. Yᵉ firſt I wyll the vecaꝛ to have for derige iiiid; and to be offerd at maſſe by yᵉ hande off yᵉ feffers xviid. and to yᵉ ſayde vicaꝛ foꝛ yᵉ bead-roll viiid. and to viii clarkis foꝛ redyg of viii leſſons xviid.; and ii pound of waꝛ to be brent at hie derige and meſſe, after yᵗ to be ſett afoꝛe yᵉ ſepulker in time of Pace ‡, and afteꝛ yᵗ tone ſette to bren afoꝛe yᵉ Cruciſix, and yᵉ todyr afoꝛ yᵉ ymage of Our Lady; and foꝛ yᵉ waſt of viii torches xviid and to viii poor men to hold yᵉ torchys viiid. And the reſidew of the pffets of yᵉ ſaid land and medo to be diſpoſyd in meate and drinke among poore men. Yᵉ zere of our Lorde a thouſand CCCC LXXXIJ."

* It ſeems this Thomas Babington had 5 ſons and 4 daughters; by relation thus:

Humfry Babington, of Temple Rothley, married Margaret, daughter of Francis Cave, of Bagrave.

Thomas Babington, married . . . . daug. of —— Kendall, of Smytheſby, co. Derby.

Matthew, of Cuſſington, married, 1. . . . daughter of — Lee, of Egginton, co. Derb. Eſq. 2. Faith, d. and h. of Hen. Stapleton, of Kempſton, co. Nottingham, Eſq. ſ. p.

Third ſon, died ſ. p.

Fifth ſon, died ſ. p.

Eldeſt dau. died unmarried.

Zachary, LL. D. Precentor and Prebendary of Lichfield, rector of Coſſington, co. Leic. and of Sedbury, co. Derby. He married . . . . daughter of Louth; and died about 1608.

2. Margaret, married Sir John Burgh, of Burgh, co. Leic.
3. Jane, married Stephen Everard, of Hether, co. Leic.
4. Fourth daughter died unmarried.

† In this church are ſeveral monuments of the Kingſtons, who bear a croſs between 4 leopards heads. There is alſo a Vincent or two with tombs on them." Viſ. co. Derb. Harl. MSS. 5809. fol. 80.

Of thoſe mentioned by Burton (ſee p. 1172.) that of 1545, for Sir George Babington and Margaret his wife, ſtill remain (1790), the date and great part of the inſcription legible, and the arms perfect; it is an altar tomb againſt the South wall. Adjoining is another of the Kingſtons, and two others on the floor, on all which the inſcriptions may be in part ſtill traced.

‡ That part of the maſs when the pax is given to the particular friends of the deceaſed.

At

At the Weſt end of the South aile, on an altar tomb of alabaſter, is tricked the figure of a lady with an elegant head-dreſs, inſcribed round the ledge,

" Hic jacet Agnes Hingeſton,
que dedit feoffatoribus ſuis duo meſuagia ter acras terre & ꝑcuꝛa .....
..... Vincent de Rothele .....

On flat ſtones in the chancel:

" Here lieth the body of Thomas Babington, of Temple Rotheley, Eſq. eldeſt ſon of Mathew Babington, Eſq: who died April 14, 1608, aged 83."

" Here lieth the body of William Babington, of Temple Rothely, Gent. 3d ſon of Matthew Babington, Eſq. who died Dec. 8th, 1628."

" Here lies the body of Zachary Heawarde, who departed this life April 2, 1664."

" Here lieth Jane, daughter of Matthew Babington, of Rodeley Temple, in this county, Eſq; wife of William Jeſſon, of Rodeley, in this county (alſo) Knight, who died 30 Sept. 1668."

" Here lieth Elizabeth, daughter of William Jeſſon, of the city of Coventry, Eſq. wife to Thomas Balys, of Temple Rothley in this county, Eſq. who died the 8th of April, 1669."

" Here lies the body of a good and faithful ſoul,
Catherine Coldough, who died A. D. 1721."

" Margaret, daughter of Henry Hale, Eſq. of Gretford, in Lincolnſhire,
and 2d wife of Thomas Babington, Eſq. died Feb. 12, 1724."

" Martha, daughter of Thomas Babington and Elizabeth his wife, of Rothley Temple, died Nov. 7, 1727, aged 3 years and 43 weeks.
Anne died 1713, aged 2."

" Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Keling, Eſq. of London, cityzen, wife of Thomas Babington, Eſq. of the Temple, near Rothley, by whom he had two ſons and three daughters. She died Jan. 30, 1729-30, anno ætatis 44."

" Thomas Babington, Eſq. ſon of Thomas Babington, Eſq.
of Temple Rotheley, died July 31, A. D. 1745, anno ætatis 63.
He left ſorrowing, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Ralf Keling, Eſq.
one ſon and two daughters."

" Elizabeth Babington, daughter of Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, Eſq. died Sept. 18, 1751, aged 73."

" Catharine Babington, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Babington, of Rodeley Temple, in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq. died the 11th of February, 1756."

" The Rev. George Cardale, D. D. rector of Wanlip, and vicar of this place, died Oct. 28, 1769, aged 54 years.
Joſeph Cardale, his ſon, died in 1767."

" John Newbold, died April 6, 1775, aged 75.
Sufanna his wife, born at Stafford, died Dec. 1, 1770, aged 71."

"There are no monuments of any of the Templars in the church *; but there "are ſome old ones for the Kingſtons, Robert Vincent, Eſq; and for the Babingtons. "The North ſide of the church yard is appropriated to the burials of the inhabi- "tants of that part of Mountſorell which is within this pariſh. In the South ſide is "an upright ſtone pillar, about 10 or 12 feet high, tapering from the bottom, on "the Weſt ſide of which is ſome tracery work carved; ſomething of carving is to "be ſeen in other parts †. At the foot lie three flat ſtones, as if placed for ſupports. "There is no tradition concerning it."

For the epitaphs in the church-yard, and for ſome particulars of Rodely Temple, ſee p. 1410.

George Cardale, vicar of Rodeley and rector of Wanlip, died Oct. 28, 1769.

William Babington, M. A. inſtituted to this vicarage in Feb. 1770, died by a fall from his horſe, May 14, 1783. He was alſo rector of Coſſington.

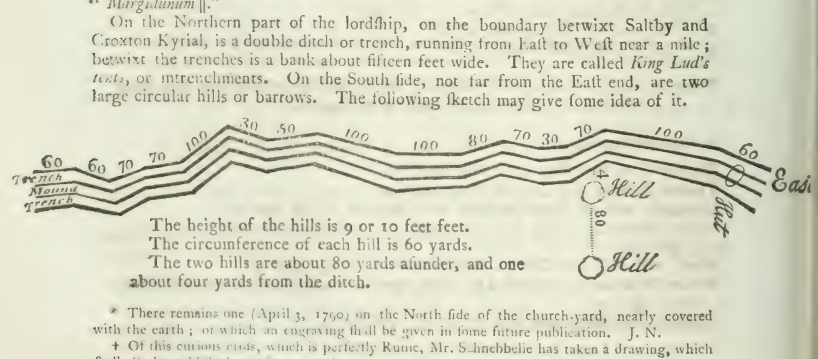
Henry Woodcock ‡, LL. B. had a diſpenſation, in November 1783, to hold this vicarage with the rectory of Coſſington; and another, in April 1784, to hold Rodeley with the vicarage of Barkby. On reſigning Rodeley, he had a diſpenſation to hold Barkby with the rectory of Calſthrop in Lincolnſhire.

Matthew Babington §, M. A. is the preſent vicar 1790.

P. 687. The pariſh of *Saltby* is to the South of Croxton Kyrial, and borders on Lincolnſhire. It was incloſed in 1772, and contains about 2400 acres of land, all the property of the Duke of Rutland, except the vicarage and two ſmall freeholds. A part of it, called *Saltby Heath*, is a poor ſhallow ſoil, and incapable of much improvement.

"On the heath near *Saltby*, at a place called *King Lud's camp*, are ſome banks caſt "up, which ſeem to be ancient. The place is computed to be ſix miles from "*Margidunum* ‖."

On the Northern part of the lordſhip, on the boundary betwixt Saltby and Croxton Kyrial, is a double ditch or trench, running from Eaſt to Weſt near a mile; betwixt the trenches is a bank about fifteen feet wide. They are called *King Lud's lines*, or intrenchments. On the South ſide, not far from the Eaſt end, are two large circular hills or barrows. The following ſketch may give ſome idea of it.



The height of the hills is 9 or 10 feet feet.
The circumference of each hill is 60 yards.
The two hills are about 80 yards aſunder, and one about four yards from the ditch.

* There remains one (April 3, 1790) on the North ſide of the church-yard, nearly covered with the earth; of which an engraving ſhall be given in ſome future publication. J. N.

† Of this curious cross, which is perfectly Runic, Mr. Schnebbelie has taken a drawing, which ſhall alſo be publiſhed in a future work.

‡ P. *426. l. 17. r. "vicar of Rodeley;" and p. 687, ſtrike out the whole 9th line.

§ He married, Aug. 16, 1787, Miſs Drake, of Leiceſter.

‖ Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 484.

On the Weſt ſide of this town, near the foot-road to Waltham, is a ſpring of chalybeate water.

The church is a vicarage, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland, and worth about 50l. a year.

The vicars that appear by the regiſter are,

John Vero, who died in 1567.
William Hawſted occurs in 1652.
William North in 1694.
William Dand, 1707.
William Holden, 1724; died in 1741.
Abraham Goſe, who died in 1763.
William Walker, who died in 1787.
Daniel Kitchin, the preſent vicar, was inducted in 1788.

The regiſter begins in 1566. In the firſt twenty years that are perfect, are 76 baptiſms, 55 burials, and 15 marriages. In the laſt twenty years, ending in 1788, are 120 baptiſms, 98 burials, and 38 marriages. The number of families is 40; and inhabitants 200.

The church ſtands on the North-eaſt ſide of the town, and has a bleak aſpect. It conſiſts of a nave, a chancel, and tower on the Weſt end; a neat Gothic window on the South ſide.

In the tower are three bells, with the following inſcriptions:

1. "T. Willburne, Toby Norris, ... me."
2. "Thomas Norris made me, 1636."
3. "..... hujus Sĉi Patri."

There are no inſcriptions in the church; and in the chancel only one floor-ſtone in the 15th century, the inſcription of which is not legible.

In the church-yard:

Eleanor Gray died May 13, 1784, aged 63.
Thomas Jackſon died Jan. 8, 1759, aged 43.
Elizabeth, wife of Amos Jackſon, died May 28, 1758, aged 81.
Ralph Oſburn died Aug. 17, 1754, aged 60; and Eilen his wife died July 19, 1771, aged 83.
Mary, wife of Ralph Oſburn, died March 21, 1773, aged 38.
Robert Wiſeman died March 14, 1778, aged 81; and Mary his wife died Nov. 27, 1771, aged 77.
Abraham Goodwith died Jan. 30, 1720, aged 67.

Edward

Edward Hawley died Sept. 20, 1781, aged 73; and Elizabeth his wife died Sept. 14, 1781, aged 74.
Grace, wife of Robert Hawley, died April 22, 1764, aged 91.
Thomas Allen died Feb. 23, 1761, aged 85; and Elizabeth his wife died Feb. 1, 1776, aged 84.
Mary, wife of John Henfrey, died Dec. 19, 1735.
Elizabeth, wife of John Grocock, died March 2, 1761, aged 52.
Sarah Lord died Nov. 16, 1720, aged 67.
Mary, wife of John Lord, died April 1, 1745, aged 60.
Frances North died March 19, 1744, aged 54.
John Ash died June 17, 1769, aged 82; and Sarah his wife died July 4, 1783, aged 85.
John North died Sept. 24, 1748, aged 67; and Mary his wife died Feb. 17, 1763, aged 82.
William Herring died Feb. 25, 1775, aged 63.
William Herring, junior, died March 29, 1777, aged 34.
Mary, wife of John Yates, died Jan. 1, 1771, aged 27.
William Burgin died Dec. 24, 1767, aged 81.
William Ward died Feb. 1, 1776, aged 84.
Mary, wife of Robert Jeffon, died April 2, 1779, aged 24.
William Everit died May 15, 1759, aged 55.
George Everit died Feb. 8, 1780, aged 56.

P. 557. *Beſcaby*, alias *Beſelby*, or *Bertſanby*, an extra-parochial place, ſituated betwixt Croxton Park and the pariſh of Saltby, had formerly a chapel ſerved three days in the week from the mother church; but conſiſts now only of one farm-houſe; which, with the manor (belonging temp. Edw. III. to Sir Andrew Luttrell), is entirely the property of the Duke of Rutland.

In this manor is Holwell ſpring, which gives riſe to the river Eye, and is increaſed by many other large ſprings in the pariſh of Saltby.

P. 524. 556. 687. 691. It appears from *Sapcote* regiſter, that,

"John Worſhip was parſone and preachere of this pariſh in 1607;" and that Leonard Lowe was rector in 1707.
Mr. Burrough had the rectory of Cotteſbach from 1763 to 1768.

See the arms of the *Baſſets*, Plate XXXI. fig. 14.

In the cloſe of the 15th century, Sapcote was ſettled by Henry the laſt Lord Grey of Codnovre * as part of the jointure of Katherine his wife, as will appear

* Dugd. Bar. vol. I. p. 712.

from his will, transcribed at large below *, from Glover's Coll. A. fol. 132. b. in the Heralds College.

P. 689. Of the manor of *Saxby*, called *Chaworths*, Mr. George Sherrard, of Stapleford, died seised, and lands here held of the honor of Leicester, parcel of the dutchy of Lancaster †.

The manor and advowlon of Saxby, held of the honor of Huntingdon, by the eighth part of a knight's fee, by Jo. Thompson, who married Alice, daughter of . . . . . and died 6 Nov. 2 Car. I. leaving John his son and heir, 16 years old, 1 Oct. 1627 ‡.

* "The tenth of September, anno Domini 1492. I Henry Lord Gray mak my last will and testament. I will my body to be buryed in the chaunsel of Our Lady in the Fryers of Aylesford; I gyve to my wyf Katherine half of my moveables, she to have for her jointure Aylesford, and Hoo hundred, in Kent, Thurrock-Grey, in Essex, Iytham-Park, Stoking, and South-Witham, in Lincolnshire, *Sapcot*, and 3 pounds in *Staunton*, in Leicestershire, Langeyate Baffeet, in Derbyshire; and that she have the rule of my three sonnes till they be 18 yeres old. I owe to my cousin Sir Thomas Barrow xxl.; I gyve to the White Fryers of Nottingham the rent of Barton milles, with the new fishe garte, to fynde a fryer or prest to kepe a free-dhole, and the same fryer or priest to pray for my soule after my decease, and for the soule of Margaret that was my wyf, my father's soule, and mother's soule, and for the soule of Katherine that was my wyf, which was she Ducheffe of Norffolk's daughter, and for all my kynne's soules. Also I will that Richard Gray, my bastard sonne, have my mannor of Ratclyff upon Trent, in Nottinghamshire, to him and the heires of his body lawfully begotten; if he dy without heires of his body, I will that it go to the two Henries, my bastardes, to have to them, and to the heires of their bodyes lawfully begotten for ever; also I will that the same two Henries, my bastardes, have the mannors of Touton and Barton, in Nottinghamshire, to them and to their heires of their bodyes lawfully begotten for ever. If it happen the t'one dye without heir of his body, then the other to have all the whole lordshippes for evermore. Also I will that little Harry my bastarde, which is Katherine Fynderne's sonne, have Cicely Charleton to his wyf; and I will that my cousin Sir Thomas Barrow pay a hundred poundes to the marriage of Richard Grey and the greater Harry my bastardes, or else that the land of his part stand still in feoffee's hands till two hundred marks be gyv'ne and payd to the marriage of the said two children. I will that my wife have the rule of my three sonnes till they be 18 yeres of age. Also I will that my cousyn Zouche delyver his sonne and heire, accordinge to his wrytinge which my wyf hath the bill of; or else to pay six hundred marks of money to me or myne executors, to go to the payment of my debtes, and to my buryal, and performance of my will at Aylesford. I will that Lentall part, and Newpart parte of my land; and that echone of my houshold seirvantes have an annuite, or yerely fee, or rent, for tearme of theire lyves, goeng out of thole two partes yerely, &c. And yf any of myne heires will not fulfill this my last will, that then I will that theire part shall fall in my feoffees' and executors' hands for tearme of 20 yeres to fulfill this my last will. The residue of my goodes I bequeath to Katherine my wyf, Thomas the Archbishop of York, my cousyn Sir Thomas Barrow, Sir John Babington, Knight, John Abbot of Darley, Prior Richard of Lenton, Thomas Prior of Newstead, Thomas Leak, &c. whome I make and ordeyne myne executors; and they to garre mak a tombe over me lyk my Lord Beaumonde's tombe at Semprinyham. In witnesse whereof, &c.

"Probatum fuit hoc testamentum 28 Octobris, anno Domini 1496."

† See Stapleford, 17 Eliz. in Cole's Collections, vol. V. p. 497. ‡ Ibid. vol. VII. p. 42.

P. 524. 680. Of the manors of *Scalford*, Hawberks alias St. Andrew, and St. John of Jerusalem, George Sherrard died ſeiſed; they were held in ſocage*.

The parish of Scalford lies about three miles North of Melton Mowbray, was inclosed in 1760, and conſiſts of near 2300 acres of land. The manor is ſaid to have been ſucceſſively in the hands of the Hobarts, Shittlewoods, Cumberley, and is now the property of the Duke of Rutland, who is alſo the impropriator and principal proprietor in the parish. The manor-houſe is a farm-houſe, ſituated on the North ſide of the town.

Near the church is Nether-hall, formerly the property of the Moores; the remains of it now a farm-houſe.

The charities are,

A cloſe, which yields yearly 19s. 6d. to the poor, and the intereſt of a pariſh ſtock of 18l.; and John Moore, of Scalford, who died in 1728, out of lands at Liddington in Rutlandſhire, gave 7s. to be diſtributed in bread by the churchwardens and overſeers to the poor attending ſervice on Trinity Sunday, and the ſame on the Sunday after St. Thomas's day yearly.

The church conſiſts of a nave and two aiſles embattled, a large chancel, and a very ſmall North chancel; a porch, over the door of which are three niches, and one at each corner; a very handſome tower, with turrets at the corners, and under the embattlements a cornice of quatrefoils.

In the regiſter of Hoſe is a memorandum, that Scalford ſteeple fell down upon a Tueſday night, Jan. 19, 1635: and on the outſide of the preſent tower, under a ſhield, barry of ſix, is 1639, the year it was re-built. Over the loweſt window of the tower, on the South ſide, are three bulls heads, the arms of *Darker*.

In the tower are three bells, with theſe inſcriptions:

1. "Placeat tibi Rex ſonus iſte."
2. "God ſave the Queene, 1595."
3. "God ſave our Church, 1615."

The regiſter begins in 1558.

In the firſt twenty years are 184 baptiſms, 85 burials, and 28 marriages. In the twenty years ending in 1788 are 201 baptiſms, 156 burials, and 31 marriages.

The number of families are 75; inhabitants 339.

In the pariſh are alſo thirty freeholders.

The church is a vicarage, dedicated to St. Martin, and in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland; worth upwards of 100l. a year.

Succeſſion of vicars, as far as appear by the regiſters:

William Blunkes, at the beginning of the regiſter, 1558.
Edmund Bardſey, D. D. occurs about 1617.

* See Stapleford, 17 Eliz. in Cole's Collections, vol. V. p. 407.

William Coles in 1675.
Thomas Laxton, 1697.
R. Goodall, 1710.
John Barman, 1718.
Richard Welby, 1727.
Richard Stoup, 1776.
William Peters, 1787.
Peter Thoroton, the preſent vicar, inſtituted in 1789.

Among the arms deſcribed by Burton, now gone, one coat was, "Argent, a feſs Gules between three wolves Sable," whereon was written,

"Orate pro bono ſtatu Dñi Hugonis Calveley militis."

Inſcriptions in the church. On a braſs plate in the chancel:

"Hic jacet Jacobus Bardſey, B. D. filius Edmundi Bardſey, D. D. & Saræ uxoris ſuæ, qui obiit 27 Octob. anno ætatis ſuæ 37, anno autem Domini 1631."

On a flat ſtone in the nave is the figure of a prieſt in braſs. Parallel with this, on the ſame ſtone, has been another figure, now deſtroyed; the figure alſo of the ✠, ſcrolls, ornaments, &c. defaced.

In the South aile, on a braſs plate:

"Here lieth the bodies of Edward Darker, Gent. and Ann his wife, whoſe iſſue were in all 13 ſonnes and daughters, of which are now only living, George Darker, Henry, John, Elizabeth, Edward, Thomas and Dorothy; the ſaid Edward deceaſed lived 85 years, and died 17th of July, 1651.

Mors lucrum."

On the floor:

Ann, relict of Thomas Bowley, died in 1765, aged 70; and Thomas her ſon died Aug. 17, 1782, aged 75.

John Moore died March 5, 1728, aged 79; and John his ſon died Feb. 3, 1727, aged 47.

In the church-yard:

Edward Wilford died Sept. 23, 1751, aged 63.
John Wilford died Feb. 14, 1748, aged 60.
Mary, daughter of Gabriel Goodacre, died Dec. 30, 1783, aged 33.
Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Olivin, died Aug. 16, 1751, aged 40.
John Kirk died Oct. 29, 1770, aged 70.
Mabel, wife of Samuel Swain, died March 21, 1786, aged 27.

John Shittlewood died July 5, 1760, aged 45; and Ann his wife died March 8, 1748, aged 34.
Thomas Houlton died Oct. 25, 1740, aged 37.
William Dunſmore died Nov. 23, 1763, aged 84.
William Dunſmore died Aug. 21, 1780, aged 72; and Sarah his wife died July 16, 1751, aged 40.
William Darker died Sept. 28, 1721, aged 51.
Dorothy, wife of William Shittlewood, died Nov. 25, 1783, aged 57.
Mary, wife of John Doubleday, died Aug. 9, 1733, aged 35.
Thomas Wilton died Dec. 23, 1745, aged 80; and Alice his wife died Sept. 11, 1746, aged 79.
John Leſter died Feb. 8, 1769, aged 74.
Hannah, wife of Job Leſter, died October 1, 1720, aged 70.
Job Leſter, ſenior, died Dec. 25, 1719, aged 73.
Ann, wife of Matthew Hewerdine, died Feb. 13, 1779, aged 58.
William Adcock died Oct. 30, 1755, aged 81.
Nathan Wright died March 31, 1743, aged 84; and Temperance his wife died April 22, 1741, aged 77.
Ann, wife of Thomas Rippin, died Oct. 16, 1734, aged 51.
George Moore died Sept. 4, 1750, aged 56.
Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Shilcock, Jan. 29, 1788, aged 34.
Henry Tinſley died March 4, 1761, aged 31.
Elizabeth, wife of Richard Brutnell, died April 10, 1784, aged 65.
William Darby died Dec. 21, 1761, aged 52.

In the North wall, betwixt the North aile and its chancel, are two pointed arches with flowered mouldings about four feet high; ſee Plate LVIII. fig. 5.

Through the pillar in the wall between the two chancels is a hole, or rather a paſſage, about five feet from the ground, probably leading to a ſtair-caſe.

P. 514. 690. See a manuſcript abſtract of the chartulary of the lands belonging to the honour of *Segrave*, in the counties of Leiceſterſhire, Derbyſhire, Warwickſhire, Northamptonſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Cambridgeſhire, &c. wherein are ſeveral notes illuſtrating the pedigree. This MS. is in the hand of me Peter Le Neve, Norroy, 1709, p. 83.

"Johannes de Segrave fecit litteram attorn' Nicolao ballivo de Penne, ad ponendum Gilbertum de Aremlegh etiam in ſeiſin. meſſuagii in London. Datum apud Karliol. 8 Ed. II."

"Stephanus de Segrave, miles, confirmavit Johanni de Bradeley, perpetuo vicario de Billeſdon, ... terras &c. de Norton, Stretton, & Galby, Leiceſt. Teſt. Dominis Thoma de Ferrariis, Radulfo de . . . . . , Roberto de Sadyngton, Rogero de Aungervill, militibus. Datum apud Norton, anno regni Regis Ed. III. tertio." Vide Autogr. inter Cartas in Coll. Armorum, Lond. 1714.

P. 525.

P. 525. 690. The manor of *Over Seile* was anciently the inheritance of the Appleby's of Appleby, who gave lands in this manor to the abbey of Merevall. Edward I. gave lands and liberty of free warren here to Henry de Appleby. This manor came afterwards to the Greslys of Drakelow. It is in the parish of *Nether Seile*, and had once a chapel, long since demolished. The manor of Nether Seile anciently belonged to the family of de Seile, in the time of Henry II. In the time of Henry III. it came to Walter de Redward, who bore, Azure, a spread eagle, Argent, a chief, vairy, Or and Gules. King Edward II., in the 4th year of his reign, granted a market and fair to Thomas de Redward, who had also liberty of free warren here. In the 21st of Edward III., James de Stafford was seised of this manor. It afterwards came to the Vernons of Haddon in the Peak. Mr. Bartholomew Farmer of Ratcliff-Culy, was patron of this church in Burton's time, in which many arms were then remaining. Further of this manor we know not, till a Mr. Coxon, we are told, left it some years ago to Dr. Greeley *, who resided here in a curious old stone mansion near the church. At his death, his eldest son, the Rev. William Greeley, succeeded to this estate, who is also patron and rector of the valuable living here. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and the soil fertile; agriculture being the principal support of the inhabitants. The Wilkes's of Measham †, amongst other opulent exertions, have a well-established bank in this village.

Carta Radi filii Johannis Wifcard de *Seile prima*, dedit Agneti de Mellintena ter' in *Mayer' Seyle*, &c. inter terras monach. Miraval, &c. habend', &c. Agneti et pueris fuis de Willo, perfona de Lullington pendent', &c. Teftibus Willo tunc perfona de Stretton, &c ‡.

* See Topographer, vol. I. p. 457.

† In a Visitation-book of Derbyshire we find the following notes: "Mesham, or the hamlet upon the river Mesthe, is placed at the Southmost part of Derbyshire, a village belonging to the bishop of Lichfield, in which are many cole-mines, little else worthie the remembrance. In the church one escochion of the Beauchamps Earls of Warwicke.—Quarterly, Gules, a fess Or, between 6 croff-crosslets—Chequy Or, and P. A chevron Ermine."

"The present condition of the place exhibits great improvements. The coal-works still exist, and the inhabitants derive further advantage from the cotton-mills, and other aids to industry, recently established there by the Wilkes's, a family whose genius and activity have obtained them much wealth, and much credit in their parts. Joseph Wilkes, Esq. who resides here, has also lately erected a curious corn-mill, which bids defiance to the capricious aids of wind or water, having substituted a more powerful and never-failing agent, steam, which answers remarkably well. This is now become a populous village, and the buildings much improved. A small market-house has been recently built by Mr. Wilkes, though there is no regular market. The church, which formerly belonged to the priory at Gretley, has a modern tower raised upon an ancient body. The living is only a donative curacy. Joseph Wilkes, Esq. is patron, who purchased the estate of a Mr. Wollaston. The present minister is the Rev. Thomas Mould, one of the rectors of Appleby Parva, who also holds the curacy of Gretley. ——— Abney, Esq. has likewise considerable property here, and has built a good house at a small distance from the village, called Measham Field, where he resides." Topographer, vol. I. p. 521.

‡ See Fox's Book of Martyrs, vol. II. p. 1066.

P 526.

P. 526. William Baſſet gave the church of *Sharnford* to God, and St. Nicolas of Aungiers, and to the monks of Kirkeby. See the original amongſt the Leiceſterſhire deeds of Peter Le Neve, Norroy.

John Short was inducted to the rectory of Sharnford May 20, 1687.
Robert Hill, rector, was buried Dec. 9, 1698.
Thomas Smyth, inducted Jan. 29, 1698-9.
Joſeph Norton, inducted Auguſt 30, 1722; removed to Blaby in 1724.
Thomas Horton was inducted in September 1724.
John Horton, M. A. inducted April 7, 1738.
Mr. William Middleton was curate here in 1733.

The chancel has been lately repaired; over the Eaſt end, is "1737, J. H."

Within the rails of the altar:

"H. S. E.
Thomas Smyth, A. M.
Hujus eccleſiæ per annos penè 24 Rector.
Obiit Julii 21° anno { ſalutis 1722. / ætatis ſuæ 52."

Another modern flat ſtone, for one of the rectors, uninſcribed.

"Here lieth the body of John Loe, of Stratatun, in the county of Warwick, who departed this life July 28, in the year of { our Lord 1716. / his age 33."

Rev. Mr. Smyth left 20s. to add to the town ſtock, for giving bread to the poor on St. Thomas's day.

Mary Bent, widow (who died in February 1780), gave 5l. for the ſame uſe.

Thomas Clarke (who died March 13, 1783) gave 10l.; the intereſt to the poor for bread.

In the church-yard:

"William Frone died June 15, 1775, aged 67.
Anne Frone died June 21, 1782, aged 66.
They with diſcernment bleſt, and peaceful mind,
In hope they liv'd, an after-bliſs to find;
On earth to Heaven made them learn the way,
Religion taught them there to fix their ſtay.
Happy are they who make the wiſh'd-for ſhore,
Where pleaſures reign when Death and Time's no more."

"To the memory of Thomas Billſon, who died June 21, 1785, in the 24th year of his age.

Let

Let friends forbear to mourn and weep,
While I safely in the dust I sleep;
Thus willingly would I lie behind,
A crown of glory for to find."

Nathaniel Warein died Dec. 2, 1747, aged 51.
Henry Warein died in August 1745, aged 42.
Henry Warein, son of Henry and Catharine Warein, died July 20, 1751, aged 6
Sarah Harder, of Barwell, died Feb. 12, 1777, aged 82.
Allen Bray died Jan. 17, 1752, aged 32.
Joshua Clarke died March 23, 1753, aged 67.
Anne Clarke died Sept. 25, 1703, aged 80.
Mary Clarke their daughter died in her infancy.
Thomas Clarke, of Stamford, gent. died March 8, 1783, aged 70.
Elizabeth, wife of John Sutton died Dec. 18, 1775, aged 51.

P. 526. In *Stanwell* church yard:

" Mary Skinner, wife of Thomas Skinner, died Sept. 26, 1778, aged 77.

She was both prudent, honeſt, juſt,
Which here lies ſleeping in the duſt,
The grave's her home till trumpets ſound,
And Chriſt for her doth call,
Then ſhe ſhall riſe and live again, and die no more at all.
Then fare you well, my children dear,
Pray ſerve your God, who will your bodies clear.
You, upon this earth, was my delight,
But now my ſoul is baniſhed quite
Unto its everlaſting home,
Where unto me you ſoon muſt come.
All you who come my grave to ſee,
Prepare this day to follow me."

" John Boſworth died Dec. 3, 1779, aged 73.

Farewell vain world, I've known enough of thee,
And now am careleſs what thou ſay'ſt of me;
Thy ſmiles I court not, nor thy frowns I fear,
My time is paſt, my head lies quiet here."

" Ann, widow of Thomas Elkington, gent. and eldeſt daughter of Gerard Smith, by Catharine his wife, died May 9, 1734, aged 85.

James Elkington, gent. eldeſt ſon of the ſaid Thomas and Ann Elkington, died Dec. 17, 1739, aged 64."

" Prudence

" Prudence Whitmill, daughter of John and Ann Whitmill, died May 9, 1756, aged 37."

" Frances Compton died June 2, 1777, in the 8th year of her age.

" Frances, Nanny, and Edward Compton, died in their infancy."

" William Letts died Dec. 8, 1783, aged 76."

P. 527. A view of *Shenton* hall may be seen in Plate LIX.; and of the church in Plate LXI.. They were both taken by Mr. Pridden, in June, 1789.

——— Wollaſton, Eſq. died ſeiſed of the manor of Shenton in 1688, leaving this eſtate to one of his name, ——— Wollaſton, before a clergyman, in reverſion after the death of his wife, who were both living in 1707*.

In the entrance of the hall houſe:

" This houſe was builte by me William Wollaſton, Eſquir, lorde of Shenton, anno Domini 1629."

In the ſtate room: on the chimney:

Wollaſton (a creſcent for difference) impaling, Argent, a feſs Sable.

——— impaling, Azure, fretty Argent.

——— impaling, Azure, four quarterings Or, on each a chevron Gules, a creſcent for difference.

——— impaling, Argent, a feſs checquy Or and Gules, between three croſs croſslets Gules.

On the cieling:

Creſt, a greyhound currant.

Creſt, out of a mural crown, a demy griffin rampant, holding a mullett pierced.

On a dovecote:

" W. W.
1719."

P. 520. Sec, in p. 279, memoirs of Dr. John Duport, a native of *Shepeſhead*.

Robert de Holland, and Maud his wife, levied a fine of the third part of the manor of Shepeſhead, in the 15th of Ed. III. Vide Fines diverſ. Com. 15 Ed. III. n. 1. He was of Lancaſhire.

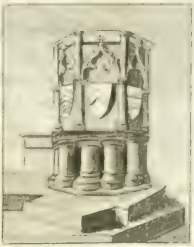
John Lovell, knight, who married Maud, daughter of Robert ſon of Robert de Holand, and couſin and heir of the ſaid Robert, held this manor in her right, in capite, with the manors of Brakley and Halſo, in Northamptonſhire, and other lands, being the third part of the moiety of her lands in the county of Leiceſter. Hillar. Fines in Scaccario 3 Hen. IV.

* Le Neve, MS. note.

P. 257.

Stanton-Harcourt

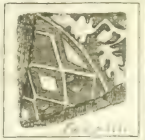
View of Stanton Harcourt Church p. 1071



Font in Barton Church p. 1

Effigies of Thomas Harcourt Esq. in Stanton Church

Monument, North side of the Chancel, p. 1071



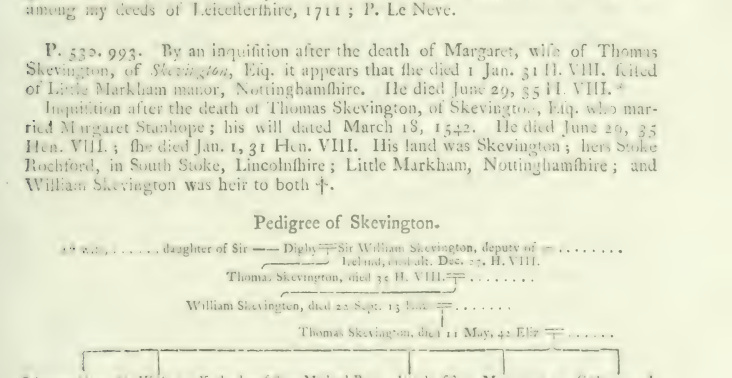
P. 529. 804. Roger Corbet and Amicia his wife, in the second year of Edward III. settled the manor of *Sibbesdon*, and divers messuages and lands in that town, and in Snareston, &c. in Leicestershire, and Arlegh in Warwickshire, on themselves for life, with remainder to William, son of Thomas de Camvile, in tail, remainder to Roger, son of Roger Corbet of Caus, Peter son of Roger, Joane, Cecil, Maud, sisters of Peter, all in tail, remainder to Robert son of Roger Lestrange, &c. Pedes Firm. divers' Com. Ed. III. L. 1. n. 22.

P. 530. 693. In the 26th year of Henry VI. John Mowbray Duke of Norfolk granted the advowson of *Sileby* to the charterhouse at Axholme. See the deed among my deeds of Leicestershire, 1711; P. Le Neve.

P. 530. 993. By an inquisition after the death of Margaret, wife of Thomas Skevington, of *Skevington*, Esq. it appears that she died 1 Jan. 31 H. VIII. seised of Little Markham manor, Nottinghamshire. He died June 29, 35 H. VIII. *

Inquisition after the death of Thomas Skevington, of Skevington, Esq. who married Margaret Stanhope; his will dated March 18, 1542. He died June 29, 35 Hen. VIII.; she died Jan. 1, 31 Hen. VIII. His land was Skevington; hers Stoke Rochford, in South Stoke, Lincolnshire; Little Markham, Nottinghamshire; and William Skevington was heir to both †.

Pedigree of Skevington.



P. 531. 559. In the 2d year of Edw. III. the manor of *Smeeton* belonged to Roger Corbet, of Sibbesdon; and came afterwards to the ancient family of *Berkeley*,

* Collins's Collections, vol. V. p. 5. † Ibid. p. 536.

‡ A [illegible] Barton Hall, from [illegible] of Peterborough. [illegible] have supposed this seat; their people also being [illegible] descending from Ot.

who bore, Argent, crufuly, fitchy three fleurs de lis Sable; the heireſs of whom married William Charnels, ſecond ſon of William de Charnels, of Elmeſthorpe, in the time of Henry the Third, whoſe deſcendants have continued here ever ſince. The preſent family, who reſide here, are the Miſs Charnels, three maiden ladies. In the chapel are various arms, and ſome monuments of the Charnels *.

P. 693. Of *Sproxton* ſee my great book of the county of Lincoln, in Sir William Hayward's hand, in the pedigree of Bothby and Paynell, pp. 299, 300; now, 1699, in the hands of the Lord Chancellor Sir John Somers, Knight, Lord Somers.

The free-warren was confirmed to John his ſon. Pat. 14 R. II. p. 1.

Jo. de Bothby, rector eccleſiæ de Boynton, Ebor. ſeiſitus maneiium Bothby, as feoffee, terr' in Brome, &c. Linc'; *Sproxton*, Leic'; Bottilbrigg, Hunt'; ex dono Johannis Paynell, militis, &c. [Mem. To ſee what Leland ſaith of this family in his Itinerary.]

Rex confirmavit Johanni Paynell, filio Johannis Paynell, liberam warrennam in Bothby, Linc', & Sproxton, Leic', conceſſ' antea Johanni Paynell, in Cart. 7 E. III. Pat. 14 R. II. pat. 1.

See the original fine of Woodford, mentioned by Burton, p. 264. l. 3. amongſt the fines of divers counties, 26 H. VI. n. in the Talley Court in the Exchequer.

The pariſh of *Sproxton* joins Saltby to the South, and was incloſed with it in the year 1772. It conſiſts of about 2250 acres of land, all, with the manor, the property of the Duke of Rutland, except 22 ſmall freeholds.

The church ſtands high and bleak, at ſome diſtance from the town; yet has a beautiful proſpect over a rich valley. It is a vicarage, dedicated to St. Mary, and in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland; worth about 50l. a year.

The ancient regiſter begins in 1674.

In the firſt complete twenty years are 23 marriages, 132 baptiſms, and 81 burials. In the laſt twenty are 46 marriages, 172 baptiſms, and 107 burials.

The number of families are 50, and inhabitants 257.

In the preſent century the vicars of Saltby and of Sproxton have been the ſame. The livings were both holden by Mr. Dand, who occurs in 1707, and have not been ſeparated ſince; whether that was the caſe before, does not appear by the regiſters.

The church has a nave and South aile, a chancel, and an embattled tower, in which hang three bells.

Inſcriptions in the South aile:

"William Dand died July 20, 1700."

"John Bullivant died April 30, 1761, aged 50."

"Daniel Bullivant died June 20, 1788, aged 44."

* Topographer, vol. I p. 520.

In

In the church-yard :

Rev. Nicholas Stokes, A. B. aged 76; buried Auguſt 26, 1783.
William Holden, vicar, died Jan. 27, 1741, aged 71.
George Wilborn died April 14, 1785, aged 77.
Thomas Blankley died Sept. 27, 1741, aged 36.
Thomas Brewſter died Oct. 1, 1778, aged 75.
John Lawrence died Nov. 5, 1777, aged 66.
Thomas Grocock died May 22, 1775, aged 46.
George Stevens died Oct. 5, 1769, aged 75; and Elizabeth his wife died Aug. 18, 1782, aged 85.
John Kirkby died Feb. 6, 1786, aged 66.
Mary, daughter of John Kirkby, died Oct. 5, 1781, aged 26.
Robert Lewis died Feb. 23, 1748, aged 57.
John Coate died March 9, 1766, aged 77.
Mary, daughter of Henry Hunt, died Jan. 8, 1768, aged 20.
Sarah, wife of John Sills, died Dec. 23, 1761, aged 73.
Thomas Pick died Oct. 28, 1788, aged 65.
Jane, daughter of Thomas Pick, died Feb. 5, 1787, aged 23.
William Ingleton died April 18, 1769, aged 81.
Thomas Annis died Nov. 20, 1769, aged 73.
Ann Annis died Aug. 18, 1742, aged 80.
Robert Annis died Dec. 23, 1786, aged 85.
George Boulton died May 6, 1759, aged 61; and Ruth his wife died June 8, 1778, aged 77.
Robert Brewin died Feb. 6, 1778, aged 47.
John Lord died March 13, 1742, aged 50.
Ann, wife of Samuel Eaſt, died Dec. 25, 1752, aged 82.
Iſabel, wife of William Wright, died Sept. 16, 1757, aged 38.
William Burgin died July 17, 1742, aged 24.

P. 531. 695. The manor and advowſon of *Stony Stanton*, held of Thomas Ferrers, Eſq. ſettled by fine, levied 12 or 24 E. II. on Simon Baſſet, of Sapcote, and Iſabell his wife; Sir Robert Moton, of Peckleton, ſettled them on Reginald Moton his ſon and Margaret his wife, daughter of Edmund, and ſiſter and heir of Baldwyn Bugg, of Tuxleſton. This proved by the inquiſition after the death of Reginald Moton, 24 H. VI.

P. 559. A beautiful view of *Stanton Harold*, the ſeat of Earl Ferrers, in which is included the fine tower church, was publiſhed Nov. 20, 1769, in Throſby's "Seleƈt Views."
Stanton Harold park was diſparked in 1623 by Sir Henry Shirley, Baronet.

P. 532. 698. "Carta Hen' comitis Lanc' & Leic', ſeneſchalli Angliæ, reddens eccleſiam de *Stapl'ford*, in com' Leic', excambiatum eſſe inter Regem ..... & Rogerum

Regerum Pelv', quidlibet Regi advoc' eccleſiæ Wykhambroke, Suff', &c. Roger tenuit hanc eccleſiam de comite Lanc', & dedit illam gardiano capellæ Sancti Petri de Kyrkeby ſuper Wrethes; & comes Henr' per hanc donationem confirmat cartam *."

P. 355, col. 2. *Stathern*, a conſiderable village in the Vale of Belvoir, ſituated nearly in a north direction from the caſtle, and juſt beneath the hill, contains about 2000 acres of field land, with a few ſmall incloſures; and produces wheat, beans, and barley.

Several deeds among the deeds of the county of Leiceſter; in the firſt, Thomas de Roos, de Denneſby, grants the manor of Stathern, and his lands here, and in Herdeby, to King Edward the Third, dated 28th of his reign; to which deed is a fair ſhield of arms, on a ſeal of red wax, of a feſs compony, between three water bougetts, and circumſcribed, "Sigillum Thomæ de Roos." The other deed recites that that King had ſettled this on the ſteward of his houſhold, and his ſucceſſors, for defraying the charges of his office.

The rectory is in the preſentation of the Fellows of Peter Houſe, Cambridge; who have alſo ſeveral copyhold tenants, from whom they receive a ſmall quit-rent.

There is a common paſture in this pariſh; and thirteen cottages have a right of paſturage for a cow, and to feed five ſheep in the fallow field.

There is likewiſe a right of half this value given to what is there called a toft-ſtead; there are alſo many gardens belonging to the poorer dwellings; but, notwithſtanding theſe apparent, and, we ſhould ſuppoſe, real advantages, the poor of Stathern are no objects of envy to the pooreſt in the ſurrounding villages.

There are in this place 432 inhabitants; the number taken by the laſt perſon who carried about bread, which was bequeathed for dole; a cuſtom common throughout this part of England, and perhaps derived from the Latin *dolor*, becauſe given after funerals; or from the Saxon dælan, becauſe dealt out. On ſuch occaſions a ſmall loaf is ſent to every perſon, without any diſtinction of age or circumſtances, and not to receive it is a mark of peculiar diſreſpect.

The freeholders of Stathern are 33.

The pariſh regiſter begins in 1567; but many years are omitted, and ſome pages are loſt.

The firſt twenty which could be fairly taken together give 207 baptiſms, and 138 burials. The laſt twenty give 298 baptiſms, and 143 baptiſms.

In the year 1646 raged a peſtilential fever, which carried off fifteen perſons in about ten days, and many more in the ſucceeding month.

No rector's name appears early in the regiſter. The firſt which occurs is,
Richard Cooke, D. D. died 1704.
Andrew Pern in 1711.

* Ex autogr. inter Archivas Collegii Armor. London. 1714; vel per me, P. Le Neve, Norroy.

To

To him (probably) succeeded Mr. Clarkson, whose name does not occur.
George Burkett in 1741.
Christopher Lonsdale in 1746.
Thomas Parke in 1785.

The following remarks appear in the register:

"March 19, 1703. Collected by brief for the Protestants in the Principality of Orange 1l. 17s. 9d.
"1694. For the Protestants in France 1l. 7s. 1d.
"1721. Collected for Lutterworth church in Leicestershire 1l. 3s. 3d.
"1695. For a fire in Warwick 1l. 6s. 9d."

From the year 1711 the rectors have occasionally intermixed some observations on the persons registered, of the following kind:

"Incipit hic annus a funere Johannis Cornleii secundi Fabri Bombardici τε πανυ artificis palmarii viri ingenio singularis. Religio autem & mores possunt taceri.
"1713. Sarah Trentham, Roberti uxor, septimana circiter spatio nupsit, parturiit, obiit, sepulta est.
"1714. Thomas Brampton hujus ecclesiæ 45 circiter annos [illegible], probus, integer, rectoribus fidelis, parocis propterea odiosus, obiit anno ætatis 78.
"Nov. 24, 1725, died the learned and charitable Mr. Andrew Pern, rector of Stathern.
"March 4, 1727. Thomas Bugg, vir famosus vel potius infamus ob epotum, sæpe ab eo hausto singulo cervisiæ vas quatuor sextariorum capex apud Castrum de Belvoir, ibique vulgo dictum *Bugg's Pint*."

About 1697 are registered, on a separate paper, the names of several Quakers, a very prevailing sect at that period; and under them some person, with more bigotry than judgement, had written,

"Qui supra scripserint anathemate magis quam side digni;"

to whom replied some later minister,

"Qui supra scripserit reprehensione magis quam laude dignus."

The parish church of Stathern is large, and in excellent repair. It has a nave and two ailes, with a large well-built chancel, and a strong tower, at the corners of which are four turrets. The roof is leaded, and that of the chancel neatly and lately repaired.
In the tower are four bells, with inscriptions of the common kind.

Donations to the poor of this parish, as appear on the North side of the church:
The interest of 10l. given by Mrs. Jane Sills.

The

The intereſt of 40l. of which half is given to repair the cauſeways of the parish; the other half to the poor.

Ten ſhillings yearly to the poor, by Richard Guy.

Fifty-two ſhillings yearly by Dr. Cooke, for twelve ſuch poor perſons as attended Divine ſervice on the Sunday, one penny loaf each.

Forty pounds by the Rev. Andrew Pern, applied towards a ſchool for the poor children, which is kept in a ſeparated part of the chancel.

There is but one monumental inſcription in the church; this is that of a rector, who appears to have merited the high character there given to him.

On the North ſide of the chancel, a black marble, with a border of dove-colour, has the following inſcription:

"Jacent hic reliquiæ viri admodum Reverendi
Richardi Cooke, S. S. Theol. Profeſſoris, qui venerandiſſimæ
Societatis Divi Petri diu ſocius, tandemque, ejuſdem
Societatis munificentiâ, pro meritis tanti hominis, ad
hanc villam tralatus, poſtquam 14 annos ſedulo &
cum fructu in animarum curâ navaſſet operam,
Animam expiravit, relictâ ſolidi in panibus
Charitate pauperioribus eccleſiam parochialem
frequentibus hebdomadis ſingulis in perpetuum diſtribuendâ.
Amicis charus, omnibus gratus, nemini odioſus,
Fide orthodoxus, pietate inſignis, ab omnibus per omnia imitandus.
Obiit 23° die Octobris, anno ætatis ſuæ 63,
annoque Salutis noſtri 1704."

In the church-yard:

Matthew Bull died April 1, 1730, aged 34; and Mary his daughter died in 1727.
Elizabeth Bugg died July 23, 1779, aged 44.
George Bugg died June 28, 1768, aged 75.
Mary Stone died May 24, 1781, aged 3.
Bridget Hilton died Oct. 18, 1762, aged 43.
Jane Wiſeman died Jan. 25, 1733, aged 24.
William Wiſeman died Feb. 5, 1740, aged 75.
Ann Wiſeman died in 1751.
William Wiſeman died Sept. 8, 1769, aged 72.
Robert Wiſeman died July 15, 1776, aged 65.
Catharine Wiſeman died May 12, 1778, aged 65.
Wiſeman Yalding died Dec. 13, 1768, aged 7 months.
Mary Caunt died Dec. 11, 1732, aged 66.
Margaret Bugg died Jan. 3, 1751, aged 81.
Henry Bugg died April 5, 1757, aged 66.

Mary

Mary Whittacre died May 15, 1740.
Robert Whittacre died Jan. 6, 1763, aged 2.
Mary Muſſon died May 17, 1783, aged 44.
John Muſſon died Dec. 18, 1784, aged 21.
Ann Muſſon died Dec. 21, 1784, aged 18.
Olive Walker died Jan. 13, 1754, aged 44.
Thomas Sumner died Dec. 11, 1743, aged 45.
Sarah Sumner died July 24, 1782, aged 86.
William Bark died Nov. 3, 1772, aged 66.
John Bark died Oct. 27, 1737, aged 24.
Thomas Barnett died Oct. 10, 1733, aged 58.
William Caunt died in 1732.
William Barnes died Aug. 11, 1737, aged 22.
Richard Barnes . . . . . .
Thomas Barnes died May 31, 1737, aged 72.
Elizabeth Barnes died Nov. 26, 1732, aged 69.
Jane Willſon died June 6, 1721.
William Dixon died April 8, 1735, aged 6 months.
John Dixon died Jan. 17, 1768, aged 67.
Elizabeth Dixon died June 23, 1766, aged 70.
John Goodwyn died Feb. 12, 1696.
Thomas Goodwyn died March 18, 1768, aged 58.
Sarah Daft died March 31, 1774, aged 74.
Robert Daft died June 6, 1782, aged 87.
Thomas Blankley died Jan. 28, 1782, aged 72.
Bridget Blankley died April 30, 1761, aged 82.
Thomas Blankley died May 30, 1758, aged 78.
James Kilanley died in 1753, aged 63.
Francis Sumner died in 1672.
Thomas Barke died in 1697.
Ann Black died in 1693.
John Black died in 1740.
Elizabeth Alderman died in 1766, aged 2.
Thomas Whittaker died in 1720.
Richard Whittaker died in 1730, aged 54.
Jarvis Jarvis died in 1756, aged 2.
Mary Halkard died in 1735, aged 34.
Jane Lamin died in 1705, aged 59.
Gabriel Spoizer died in December 1743, aged 88.

P. 534. 699. The parish of *Stonesby*, alias Stonisby, lies about 5 miles South of Belvoir caſtle, and has Saltby to the Eaſt, and Walkham to the Weſt. An act for the incloſure of the common field, 100 acres, which paſſed in 1783, was put in force in 1781.

In the laſt century it was the property of M. de La Fountaine. It has paſſed through many hands ſince, and is now in the poſſeſſion of about 24 freeholders. A part of the eſtate, with the manor and patronage of the living, are now veſted in the Duke of Rutland by purchaſe.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, and worth about 50l. a year. It is a neat Gothic building, having a nave, two ailes, a chancel, and an embattled South porch. At the Weſt end of the nave is a tower, of fine ſtone; under the embattlements of which is a cornice of quatrefoils, and turrets on each corner.

Over the chancel door, on a ſhield, is E. S. F. 1667.

In the tower are three bells, with the following inſcriptions:

1. "Omnia fiant ad gloriam Dei. 1626."
2. "Fiat hæc Campana, beatâ ſacrâ Trinitate."
3. "Thomas Hedderley, founder, Nottingham. 1761.

The oldeſt regiſter that could be found begins in 1625.

In the firſt twenty years are 112 baptiſms, 98 burials, and 28 marriages. In the twenty years ending in 1788 are 93 baptiſms, 60 burials, and 29 marriages.

The number of families are 36; inhabitants 153; average deaths 3; ſo that the mortality is one in 50.

Succeſſion of vicars, as far as appear by the regiſters:

Anthony Foſter in 1626.
Robert Kelham in 1662. (He died in 1680.)
The three next that occur held the living by ſequeſtration, viz.
William North in 1717.
Richard Burgeſs in 1733.
Robert Jones in 1750.
Anthony Shaw, vicar in 1777, was preſented by the Lord Chancellor, by lapſe; on whoſe death, William Mounſey was preſented by the executors of the Duke of Rutland; but William Reeve, Eſq. of Milton Mowbray, the impropriator, claiming a right to the patronage, no inſtitution has yet taken place.

In the nave:

Mary, wife of William Raven, died Dec. 9, 1784, aged 21.
Ruth, daughter of John Love, died April 29, 1784, aged 44.
John Love died Dec. 23, 1783, aged 83.

In the North aile:

Frances, wife of John Nix, died Aug. 10, 1757, aged 44.
Thomas, ſon of Thomas Wartnaby, died June 5, 1734, aged 18.
Elizabeth, wife of William Hawood, died Oct. 15, 1735, aged 26.

Thomas

Thomas Wartnaby died Nov. 1, 1762, aged 80; and Elizabeth, his wife, died March 10, 1761, aged 80.

John Haywood died Jan. 11, 1719, aged 62; and Eleanor, his wife, died March 31, 1753, aged 65.

W. Haywood died Aug. 28, 1770, aged 70.

In the South aile:

Thomas Smith died July 14, 1781, aged 81.
John Smith died Dec. 3, 1774, aged 74.
Ann, relict of William Brett, died June 11, 1769, aged 32.
Thomas Sifton died Dec. 21, 1771, aged 74.

In the church-yard:

John Killingley died March 20, 1783, aged 71.
Francis Teat died Aug. 10, 1755, aged 54.
John Teat died June 7, 1772, aged 46.
Charles Ofburn died April 6, 1761, aged 72.
Ann Day died Feb. 22, 1788, aged 51.
George Burrows died April 5, 1762, aged 22.
William Cobley died Aug. 26, 1783, aged 65.
William Maſon died Dec. 26, 1772, aged 47.
Joſeph Linney died July 6, 1749, aged 70; and Elizabeth, his wife, died Jan. 16, 1725, aged 39.
Joſeph Linney died June 14, 1747, aged 80; and Grace, his wife, died Aug. 17, 1737, aged 57.

P. 534. 699. A beautiful view of *Stoughton Hall*, the ſeat of Peers Anthony James Keck, Eſq., was publiſhed, Sept. 4, 1789, in Throſby's "Select Views."

P. 537. 555. 700. As early as 12 Henry IV. we find John Brown was ſeiſed of the manor of *Stretton*. In the following year, a releaſe was made by Margaret, daughter and heireſs of John de Stretton, unto John, ſon of John de Findern, of all right and title in this manor, and in the advowſon of the church. Walter Blount Lord Montjoy, was Lord of this manor in 14th of Edward IV. It has been long the inheritance of the Browns, whoſe ſeat here is a very reſpectable old building of brick. The late Mr. Brown, leaving no iſſue, bequeathed his eſtate to his nephew, John Cave, Eſq. who took the name of Browne, and married Miſs Aſtley, niece to the Rev. William Aſtley, many years head-maſter of Repton ſchool, and rector of Hartſhorn, by whom he has a numerous family. To the North-weſt he has added a very commodious ſtone building. The church, of which he is patron, and James Chambers rector, is pleaſingly ſituated on an eminence by the houſe, and picturesquely wooded, forming altogether a delightful group to the county around*.

* Topographer, vol. I. p. 521.

P. [illegible]. A South-east view of *Sutton Cheynell* church is engraved in Plate LV.

On the pulpit of the church is,

"I. M. I. O.	IESVS
16 co.	1600."

On the bells:

1d. "God save the King. 1635."

2d. "God save this church."

3d. "Richard Robertes, Richard Swinfen. 1593."

4th. "Ihs Nazarenus Rex Ivdeorum, fili Dei, miserere. W. Mathew, c. warden. 1678. T. M. ES."

The monument of Sir William Roberts *, mentioned in p. 895, is hastening fast to decay. The inscription on one side is entirely broken off; and the hands and feet of the knight are perishing.

The farm out of which the annuity to the poor is paid is situated at Barwell, and was once rented by the *Onebys*. It lets now for 90l. a year.

The stipend to the poor, by deducting the land tax, is only 24l. a year.

On the front of the hall-house, now called *Mason's Farm* (of which a view is given in Plate LIX.), are the arms of Roberts, with W. R. 1613. K. R. And on the pedestals of the four pillars are carved the crest of the Prince of Wales, figures of Hercules and Minerva, with a crown and double rose.—In the kitchen window are the arms of Roberts, impaling, Argent, on a flank Gules, six croslets croslets Or.

The value of Mr. May's estate in this town, in 1724, was 226l. per annum, and was then supposed to be worth 26 years purchase, including the manor. The *Ambien close*, and others, called *The Twinter*, are mentioned in the Particulars.

The arms of *Galfrid May* (see p. 895) Gules, a fess between eight billets Or, are engraved in Plate L. p. 979. fig. 8 †. Crest, out of a ducal coronet a lion's head erased Gules.

The common field of *Sutton* remains still unincloſed.

Stoke Golding was incloſed in 1584; and *Shenton* in 1646.

P. 537. 700. The manor of *Swebston* anciently belonged to the Charnels. Robert Bakewell, Esq. has now considerable property here, and at present resides in the parish. Two maiden ladies of the same name, who are distant relations, have also an estate and residence here. Sir William Cockaine, knight, was patron in Burton's time; but the Charnels of Snareston lately presented a Mr. Oliver; Mr. Bilio being the preceding incumbent, who was also rector of Lutterworth.

There have been many arms in the church, of the Charnels, &c. ‡

* See him as a benefactor to Hinckley and Barwell, p. 59.

† The arms, fig. 6. in the same Plate, are from a brass plate on one of the South pillars of St Bride's church, in memory of some near and dear relations of the Compiler of these Collections; whose epitaphs at Islington are already recorded in p. 633.

‡ Topographer, vol. I. p. 520.

P. 271. 539. 555. 701. In the body of *Syſton* church:

" Here lieth Mr. Thomas Fletcher Kendall,
ſon of Mr. John Kendall, by Mary his wife.
He departed this life the 27th day of Auguſt,
in the year of our Lord 1772, and the 38th year of his age.
With deepeſt thoughts, ſpectators, view thy fate,
Thus mortals paſs to an immortal ſtate.
Through Death's dark vale, we hope, he found the way
To the bright regions of eternal day."

" Here lieth Mary, the wife of Mr. Thomas Fletcher.
She departed this life May 20,
in the year of our Lord 1743, and the 70th year of her age."

" Here lieth Mr. Thomas Fletcher.
He departed this life the 19th of September,
in the year of our Lord 1759, and in the 76th year of his age.
I come, I wait, I hear, I pray; thy footſteps, Lord, I trace;
I joy to think this is the way to ſee my Saviour's face."

In the chancel:

" Here lieth Ann, the wife of John Attoff Clever, gent.
who departed this life the 15th day of April, 1787, aged 65 years.
A woman that feareth the Lord, ſhe ſhall be praiſed. Proverbs, xxxi. 30."

On a ſtone in the church-yard:

" Here lieth interred the body of William Needham,
who departed this life Jan. 26, anno Dom. 1728-9,
in the 79th year of his age.
Need, I confeſs, began my name; but that was but a ſham;
For this world's pelf I wanted not, until I loſt my *ham*.
What I gave I have,
What I ſpent I had,
What I left I loſt by not giving it."

P. 507. 542. 701. See an inquiſition, dated 22 Jan. 11 Car. I. after the death of Henry Turvile, Eſq. lord of the manor of *Thurleſton* and Croft, who died Sept. 2, 1635 *. And ſee the inquiſition, 24 Hen. VI. after the death of Reginald Moton, which proves the pedigree of Champaigne, and a copy amongſt my records of Leiceſterſhire. P. Le Neve.

* Cole's Collections, vol. V. p. 131.

P. 542. Sir Henry Mackworth, of Normanton, Bart. died ſeiſed of the manor of *Tugby*, and of the manor of Keythorp, in that town, 24 Aug. 1640, leaving them to his ſon Sir Thomas *.

P. 543. 554. In Plate LXII. is a North-eaſt view of *Ulveſcroft* priory, 1789.

See a copy of a bull of Pope Alexander III. of confirmation of the lands and privileges of this monaſtery, amongſt my papers of Leiceſterſhire, amongſt which Ulveſcroft, given by the Earl of Leiceſter, of the gift of Earle Ralf, 30 acres of land out of the montain of Alderman's Haya; of the gift of Henry, 1 toft in the city of Leiceſter; of the gift of Robert de Burſtall, a toft there; of the gift of Yvo Friday, 1 virgate of land in Stoctone; of the gift of Ralf Little, 1 virgate of land in Torp; of the grant of the Archbiſhop of York, the church of Stanford, and of the gift of Nicholas de Trowell, a toft there; dat. 13 kal. Dec. 1174, & 16 pont. Alex. III. P. Le Neve.

The old deeds of this monaſtery came to the family of Style, of Langleys, in Kent, after the death of Sir Humfry Style, in the year 16 . . without iſſue, and —— Elwill, Eſq. or Sir John Elwill, gave them to John Hare, Richmond Herald; who gave them by will to the corporation of King's Heralds and Purſuivants of Arms, A. D. 1720; but before that time he gave to me, Peter Le Neve, Norroy, ſome few Deeds relating thereto, ſcilicet, two of William de Ferrers, Knight, of lands in the waſte of Charnewode foreſt, to Richard Nowell, which Nowell after gave to Ulveſcroft; one of William de Ferrariis; another of W. de Ferrariis, ſon of Sir William, of releaſe of rents due to him for lands to Robert prior of Ulveſcrofr.

Fridiſwyde Strelly, gentleman of the privy chamber to Queen Mary, paid 20l. rent yearly for the priory of Ulveſcroft in 4 and 5 of Philip and Mary, as appears by a *quietus* in the poſſeſſion of me Peter Le Neve, Norroy.

It was afterwards poſſeſſed by Robert Peſchale, of Eccleſhall, in com Staff. Eſq. who, by deed, dated 28 and 30 March, in the 12th year of King James the Firſt (called of Blorepipe in Staff. Eſq.) ſettled it on Sir John Leveſon, of Haling in Kent, Knight, and Robert Broon, of Walcote, Northamptonſhire, Eſq. with capital meſſuages in Eccleſhall, called . . . . . and lands in Eccleſhall and Croxton, Staff. in truſt for Sir Robert Boſvile, of Eynsford, in Kent, Knight, for life; after to Dame Elizabeth Boſvile, if living; if not, to Charles Boſvile their ſon, if living; after to Rachel, daughter.

See an indenture dated . . . day of . . . . . in the 20th of King James I. and a ſchedule annexed, whereby this priory, and many lands in Eccleſhall, and other towns in Staffordſhire, are delivered to Lady Elizabeth Boſvile.

Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Robert Peſhal, died 12 Dec. 20 Jac. I. then being 30 years old, as appears by an inquiſition, dated 24 Sept. 21 Jac. wherein every piece of land is particularly named, both here and in Staffordſhire †.

Licence of alienation to Sir Humfry Stile, Knight, and Elizabeth his wife, for the manor of Newton Cole, alias Newton Burdet vel Marmion, to Francis Theobald, Eſq. and Edward Kidwell, dated . . Apr. 3 Car. I. with the priory of Ulveſcroft, and the lands in Eccleſhal, Croxton, Little Sugnell, Biſhop's Offley, and Peaſhall, in Staffordſhire ‡.—Mr. Boſvile is the preſent proprietor.

* Cole's Collections, vol. VII. p. 63. † Ex autogr. penes me, P. L. N. ‡ Ibid.

A N.E. View of Ulverscroft Abbey in Charnwood Forest.

P. 543. 702. 723. 897. *Waltham on the Wolds* * is a conſiderable village, ſituated upon the turnpike road which leads from Grantham to Leiceſter. It is ſix miles from Melton Mowbray, and nine from Grantham. The land is inclofed, and contains about 2400 acres.

The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor, patron of the rectory (which is worth about 300l. a year), and owner of far the greateſt part of the pariſh.

The pariſh regiſter began in 1564; and gives, for twenty years from that time, 194 baptiſms, and 146 burials. The laſt twenty years, ending in 1788, have a remarkable, and almoſt ſingular coincidence, viz. 192 baptiſms, and 146 burials.

In Waltham are 91 families, and 403 inhabitants; and 4 freeholders.

The regiſter is firſt ſigned by

John Bringeſt, rector in 1567.
Edmund Higginbotham in 1607; died in 1610.
Immanuel Bourne, rector in 1662.
Edmund Holland in 1694.
Richard Burges † in 1723.
Matthew Bradford in 1745.
Dr. Raſtall, prebend of Southwell in Nottinghamſhire died in November 1788, and is buried at Southwell.
Benjamin Sparke, M. A. the preſent rector.

The church is large, and apparently a very ancient building, containing a nave and two aiſles. The tower, with a pinnacle, ſtands between the nave and chancel, which latter is very large, and has ſeats round it, with a communion table in the middle. Under the ſeats grow in the moſt flouriſhing condition large quantities of the *aſplenium ſcolopendrium*, or hart's-tongue, though none of this plant can be traced without the walls, or about the town.

All over the chancel are ſtones, whoſe inſcriptions are worn out, except a few faint traces of Saxon characters; one of theſe, in the centre of the chancel, is twelve feet long, and ſeven wide; it ſeems to have five borders, filled with characters, now illegible, ſomething like the lines in Plate LXI. fig. 3. The inſcription was evidently continued through all the borders; but cannot be traced, except by a few marks, and here and there a letter or two.

In the tower are five bells.

There are ſeveral tombs in the church. The legible ones are as follow:

"To the memory of William Baker, who died Nov. 19, 1741, aged 28."

"John Friſby died Oct. 28, 1785, aged 83.
Mary his wife died July 2, 1761, aged 55."

* In p. 702. l. 21. r. "*Waltham on the Wolds*," and l. 27. "*Walton on the Wolds*." The 4 laſt lines of that page, and the 17 firſt lines of p. 703, relate to Waltham, not to Walton.

† In p. 1198, is an epitaph on Richard *Briggs*; and in p. 522 we have ſaid that Richard *Brightly* was rector 20 years. Q. If the ſame perſon be not meant in all the places?

"Wil-

" William Wortnaby, gentleman, died Nov. 11, 1733, aged 48."

" Parnel, wife of George Huddleſtone, gent.
and relict of William Wortnaby,
died March 21, 1759, aged 41."

" The Rev. Mr. Dixon * died Jan. 5, 1781, aged 46."

" George Alcock, gent. died March 10, 1724, aged 81.
Mary his wife died the 31ſt of December, 1739, aged 84."

" Joſeph Noble died February 15, 1711, aged 47.
Ann his wife died in December 1755, aged 94."

" George Noble died March 19, 1725, aged 66.
Mary his wife died May 5, 1713, aged 51."

" George Noble, gent. died Feb. 2, 1777, aged 77."

" Mrs. Mary Hurſt, widow of John Hurſt,
died Oct. 5, 1768, aged 88."

" William Love, clarke of this pariſh, and ſchoolmaſter 30 years,
died Auguſt 24, 1761, aged 59."

Theſe inſcriptions are upon blue flat ſtones in various parts of the church, which have moſt of them an inlaid white border, after the manner of Goadby, and ſome neighbouring pariſhes.

One of the rectors is buried in the chancel; over whom is the only legible inſcription, of the many which appear to have been there:

" Richard Burges †, A. M. died May 12, 1745."

In the church is a gallery for the uſe of the ſingers.

The gifts to the pariſh are,

Fifteen pounds by Mr. Edward Bunniſs, on the 15th of September, 1691, for widows.

Five acres and one rood of land, given by Joſeph and George Noble, towards the education of poor children. And

Fifteen pounds, by Mr. Thomas Baker, for the ſame purpoſe.

In the church-yard, on a flat ſtone at the chancel end:

" George Huddleſtone died September 6, 1743, aged 46."

* Curate of the pariſh.

† Q. Briggs. See p. 1197.

On

On a small flat stone:

"Bridget, daughter of William Wornaby, died June 25, 1722, aged 8 months, and her brother, aged 4 days."

On upright stones:

Alice Kelham died September 20, 1788, aged 57 years.
Joseph Kirke died Dec. 21, 1785, aged 62.
Ruth, daughter of Joseph Kirke, died April 9, 1753, aged 19.
Thomas Kirke died June 10, 1773, aged 79.
Ann, wife of Thomas Kirke, died Aug. 10, 1756, aged 51.
John Greenfield died Sept. 25, 1734, aged 54; and Mary his wife died April 21, 1755, aged [illegible].
Henry Greenfield died June 4, 1758, aged 36.
Thomas Foreman died Feb. 8, 1708, aged 75.
Jane, wife of Thomas Foreman, died Dec. 13, 1780, aged 84.
Thomas Foreman died March 28, 1773, aged 50.
Thomas Exton died March 12, 1783, aged 81.
Mary, wife of Thomas Exton, died in April 1783, aged 85.
Mary Exton died March 2, 1773, aged 34.
William Muston died March 7, 1795, aged 23.
Elizabeth Muston died Jan. 7, 1779, aged 37.
Damsin Goodwin died April 15, 1783, aged 43.
Henry Hewardine died April 20, 1753, aged 74.
Henry Chester died April 21, 1778, aged 55; and Mary, his wife, died May 1, 1754, aged 31.
George Watley died Oct. 26, 1788, aged 82.
William Taylor died Jan. 20, 1773, aged 70.
Mary Burton died Sept. 25, 1775, aged 32.
Thomas Clarke died Dec. 29, 1779, aged 76.
William Clarke died May 31, 1765, aged 48.
Thomas Chambers died Jan. 19, 1784, aged 56.
Mary, wife to John Hewton, died Aug. 9, 1781, aged 45.
William Cook died April 14, 1785, aged 54.
Joseph Johnson died Oct. 6, 1750, aged 73.
Robert Johnson died Aug. 21, 1785, aged 70.
William Earl died Aug. 12, 1758, aged 42.

In this parish is the foundation of some old buildings, supposed a nunnery, from a lane and inclosure which are near to it, and called *Nun's Lane* and *Nun's Close*; but this is conjecture, and unsupported by any known tradition or memorial.

P. 544. 702. See Cole's Inquisitions, vol. V. p. 163, where it is found that William Noone died July 1, 9 Car. I. seised of the court leet, and view of frankpledge of the manor of *Walton on the Wolds*, leaving George, his son and heir, by Jane his wife, daughter of —— —— who remarried Clere Sacheverell, clerk.

George

George died under age June 28, 10 Car. I. leaving Mary his ſiſter and coheir, 6 years old June 26, 1634, and Joceſa, 4 years old. Query, had they not lands in North Pykenham, co. Norfolk? See the ſame book, p. 149.

P. 421. 615. 634. 819. Roger Beller and Alice his wife held *Abkettleby*, 19 Edw. II. 2 Ric. II. Sir Ralph Baſſett, Knight, held it as a member of Bredon manor.

16 Ric. II. Henry le Scroope had a hundred ſhillings in Abketelby; and Ralph Cromwell and others, for the prior of Kirby, held 15 meſſuages, ten tofts, and 12 yard land.

3 Hen. V. Johanne, the wife of Edmund Duke of York, one of the heirs of H. le Scroope, and Alice, the wife of Sir Ralph Baſſett, Knight, held Abketelby, a member of Bredon.—In 9 H. V. Robert Swillington held lands there.

P. 422. *Alton*, a grange formerly belonging to the abbey of Gerondon, was ſometime a hamlet, and in 16 Edw. II. parcel of the manor of Aſhby de la Zouch, which manor then was the lands of Alan le Zouche.—In 2 Edw. III. Crawford held here, and in Ravenſtone, of Thomas de Holland, the 15th part of a knight's fee.

P. 423. 819. *Appleby*, whoſe ſpire church appears boſomed in wood, is a pleaſant village, ſituated part in Derbyſhire, and part in Leiceſterſhire. This manor was anciently the inheritance and chief ſeat of the Knights de Appleby, who bore, Azure ſix martlets Or, 3. 2. and 1. of whom there are ſome monuments in the church; and cloſe adjacent are the relicks of their old fortified manſion, ſurrounded by a moat. This place is diſtinguiſhed by two parts, the one, which we have been ſpeaking of, being called *Appleby Magna*, the other *Appleby Parva*. In this latter ſtands a large handſome free-ſchool, founded by Sir John Moore, Knight, 1697. Sir Chriſtopher Wren was the architect. The principal family now living in this village are the deſcendants of the ſaid founder, who bear the ſame arms, viz. Argent, three greyhounds Sable, with collars Gules, on a canton Gules, a lion paſſant Or. About two miles from hence we approach a ſmall tract of common, where the four counties interſect each other, viz. Leiceſterſhire, Derbyſhire, Warwickſhire, and Staffordſhire. Here ſeems to be no exact boundary of property, and the name of this ſpot carries with it a doubtful ſignification; and whether it ſhould be *Gnomon*, or *No Man's Heath*, we are not certain; the former pointing towards the peculiar place, the latter ſignifying an extra-parochial ſpot. From this ſpot we have a rich and pleaſant view of ſeven ſpire churches. The country is here a fine champain, principally of corn land *.

Johes Appleby de Appleby confirmavit W. H. terr' in Burton, per cart' dat' 6 Hen. VI. penes P. Le Neve 1694; on the ſeal the arms of Appleby.

Carta Henr' filii Domini Willelmi de Appleby, militis, fact' Henrico de Aldcheſter clico & Annæ uxori, meſſuagium cum terr' in Appleby & Weſtby, per Johannem de Norton Willelmo Henley de Appleby, &c. †

* Topographer, vol. I. p. 523.

† See Fox's Martyrs, vol. II. p. 1066.

P. 425. 6, 7. 8vo. 075.

Registrum Cartarum de omnibus Maneriis, Terris, [illegible] de Abbey Dieulacres, in Comitatu Leicestriæ, Anno 20, tyrannidis.

Brentyngby. Here begineth a true Register, copied out of [illegible] sealed in wax, how that old *John of Woodford*, [illegible] world, was five score years and seven; and he was [illegible] bury, and came into *Melton Mowbray*, and wedded a merchant's daughter [illegible] and his heir; and he purchased divers freeholds in Melton aforesaid, and in *Brentyngby*, *Burton Sancti Leonardi*, *Thorp-Arnold*, [illegible] sheweth in this true Register, that followeth the said purchases both by fine and deed.

First is for to wit, how the aforesaid John of Woodford purchased the manor of Brentingby of a knight, called Sir *John Nevill*, the which Sir John Nevill and his ancestors were possessed in the said manor lineally time out of mind, and bare the arms that belong to the said manor; that is to say, he beareth Sable three bills, and 3 fleurs de lace Argent, returned into 3 leopards heads Gules. And in [illegible] coat of armour was this time John of Woodford with King Edward at the getting of Calais, and at the taking of the King of France at the battle of Poyers; and the said John of Woodford was nine years blind or ever he paid out of this world. He lies buried at Thorp-Arnold near Melton; on whose soul Almighty God have mercy and pity. Amen.

The aforesaid John of Woodford purchased to him and his heirs, in fee simple, of the aforesaid Sir John Nevill, the manor of Brentingby, and eight messuages, and two tofts, a windmill, two plowlands, and five yardland, and [illegible] acres meadow, four-pence halfpenny of free rent, and a [illegible] and a pair of gloves, with a pound of cumin, homage and fealty, ward and marriage, when it happeneth he doth after any of the said freeholders. And [illegible] the said freeholders shall, after their decease, pay to the lords of the manor of Brentingby the best beast that they have, in the name of an heriot; [illegible] cholin by the heirs of the manor of Brentingby aforesaid, before [illegible] any other bequest.

Here is a copy of a fine of the purchase of the manor of Brentingby by John of Woodford, in the eleventh year of the reign of [illegible] at Westminster, in the Utas of St. John the Evangelist, before William [illegible] and other justices, and copied by the fine roll[illegible]:

"Hæc est finalis concordia," &c.

Also a release from Thomas Nevill, [illegible] heir of the said [illegible] Knight, unto the said John of Woodford, [illegible] arms, of all the right that he might have in the said manor, with [illegible]

[illegible] MS. in the British Museum, [illegible], A. [illegible], is [illegible] "Scripta per Fratrem de Hertcombe [illegible] Abbatem."

[illegible] the arms of Hastings, [illegible].

‡ Preserved at length in the MS. in the British Museum.

manor, &c. Dat' apud Brentingby, die Veneris prox' poſt feſtum Sancti Ambroſii, anno 7 Edward III.

It farther appears, that Sir John Nevill purchaſed the manor of Brentingby, by fine, in the 34th year of the firſt Edward, the ſon of King Henry, for £.60. ſterling.

Alſo David prior of Kenelworth, and the convent of the ſame priory, at the preſentation and counſel of Harry Brede, chanoin of the priory of Brok, that is a cell of Kenelworth, hold two yardland to Stephen, ſon of Hugh de Bretingby, for ſix marks of ſilver, and a portion of 20 ſhillings yearly to the priory of Brok, as appears by the deed reſited, ſealed with the convent ſeal of Kenelworth.

And here it muſt be noted, that John of Woodford ſold and alienated the ſaid manor of Brentyngby, and his lands, &c. in Thorp-Arnold, Wyverby, and Stapulroth, to William of Woodford, his own ſon, in fee ſimple; and elſe had they been alienated to Sir Arnold Boys, knight, and lord of Thorp-Arnold, as per deed, £.34 .5.

It farther appears by the receipt (at length) of the feodary of Sir William Zouch, lord of Thorp-Arnold, dated 26 Edward III. that in that year Sir William Zouche, lord of Thorp Arnold, was paid fifteen ſhillings for a reaſonable aid, granted to him by the king, of all his freeholds that held of him by knight's ſervice, for making of his eldeſt ſon knight. And alſo the ſame Sir William received of old John of Woodford, of Brentyngby, Eſquire, other fifteen ſhillings of reaſonable aid, for the marriage of his eldeſt daughter, as for three fourths of a knight's fee.

Next follows an acquittance of homage and fealty done to the lord la Zouche, by John of Woodford, eſquire, for the tenements that he holds of him by knight's ſervice in Brentingby and in Thorpe-Arnold, anno 8 Richard II. And another acquittance of homage and fealty done to the lord la Zouche, by Sir Robert of Woodford, knight, for certain lands held by knight's ſervice in Brentynby and Thorp-Arnold, dated Jan. anno 7 Henry V.

Thorp-Arnold. Lucas de Quadremors his deed of gift to William Charnelles, with his daughter Agnes in marriage, of three yardland in Thorp-Arnold, with two ſhillings free rent going out of a meſſuage in the ſame town, with 10 witneſſes, but no date.

A releaſe, by Sir John Charnelles, knight, of Muſton, in the Vale of *Acorney*, with clauſe of warranty to John of Woodford, of all the right he might have in the ſaid three yardlands, and in three bondmen, dated anno 15 Edward II.

Another releaſe, made by Sir Nicholas Charnelles, Knight, to John Woodford, of all the ſaid lands and tenements in Thorp-Arnold, anno 13 Edward III.

Sir John Nevill, Knight, purchaſed eight acres of land and a half, and a rood and a half, with the appurtenances, called Wilclox's wong, butting upon the Rigate and Faytemold, in Thorp-Arnold, of William, ſon of Walter de Melton Mowbray.

The which eſtate John of Woodford purchaſed by fine, dated anno 2 Edward II.

John

John of Woodford purchased [illegible] of [illegible] in Thorp Arnold field, from Peter de Colyngton, of Thorp Arnold, without date.

John of Woodford purchased [illegible] of lands lying in Thorp-Arnold field, in a fulham says Fuimare. No date.

Ralph de Frefliby aliened to John of Stroughton, priest of Sixhouby, a place and yardland in Thorp-Arnold; whose estate John of Woodford purchased to be simple, anno 50 Edward III.

John of Woodford purchased half a rood land in Thorp-Arnold field, anno 15 Edward II.

Here is a note of deed that John of Woodford purchased a plot of land, called a fuit, containing a rood, in the Hid field of Thorp-Arnold, of William Peny, of Thorp, anno Edward II.

John of Woodford purchased of William Andrewe, of Thorp-Arnold, an acre of land in the field there, anno 19 Edward II.; and of Hugh Gillemyn three roods and three quarters in the said field, anno 18 Edward II.

And the said Hugh Gylain, of Melton Mowbray, purchased of Robert de Garthorp a rood and a half and three quarters in Thorp fields; the which estate John of Woodford purchased, as per deed sealed and attested, without date.

And the said Hugh Gillemyn purchased of Robert de Asfordby and Johanna his wife a rood land in the said field of Thorp-Arnold; whose estate John of Woodford purchased. No date.

William, the son of Wyard Charnell, released all his right and claim to William the son of William Charnell, of eight shillings of rent going out of certain lands and tenements in Thorp-Arnold; whose estate John of Woodford purchased by fine. No date.

Henry Charneles, Knight, granted and released to Sir John Neville, of Snape, Knight, his right and claim to all those rents, lands and tenements, that were George Charneles's, in Thorp; whose estate John of Woodford purchased anno 12 Edw. II.

Ralph of Frifliby granted a place and a yardland in Thorpe to William Anby, of Melton Mowbray, and Margery his wife, for the term of their joint lives; the which land William of Woodford bought 26 Edward III.

John Woodford, of Brearley, purchased of Sir John Charnell, of Mullins, Knight, three places and three yardland, anno 11 Edward II.

William Quagnares grants to William Charnell, with his sister Agnes in marriage, three yard lands, and two shillings free rent, in Thorp-Arnold, Seeby, without any manner of suits or custom, by a deed sealed and witnessed, without date.

A terrier of *Burton St. Lazar*, taken in the year 1505.

In the South field. At Stamford Gate 12 acres, that the Master of Burton hath in exchange; at Dawy Sude [illegible] at Burton Thorn, three [illegible] and one acre; and also three leys, three roods and one by ratio roode. [illegible] at Cowsby, on the coast side, four leys one acre, [illegible] and one acre; two acres of which meadow several every year and it fallow and with the North field, &c.

John Burdet, of Burton St. Lazarus, gave and granted to William, the son of Walter de Melton, one place of his lordship, and a toft and a yard land, containing 32 acres of arable, with the appurtenances, in Burton Sancti Lazari; whose estate John Neville, of Brentyngby, purchased; the said deed of gift reserving for the term of 22 years the yearly payment of a rose-flower; and after the expiration of the said term, the yearly payment of sixty shillings to him and his heirs for ever, 5 Edward II.

By the next deed, the said John Burdet devises to the said William, son of the said Walter of Melton, the said place, lands, &c. for term of 22 years; and after the expiration of the said term, to remain to the said William, and to his heirs and to his assigns for evermore, on payment of the 60 shillings aforesaid. No date.

John Burdet, of Burton, gives and grants to Ralph, of Graham, seven lands of arable land, lying upon Fox hill in Burton field; which estate John Neville, of Brentyngby, purchased, and without date.

John Burdet, of Burton, gave to Ralph Graham, merchant, of Melton, 10 acres of arable land in the field of Burton; which estate Sir John Nevill purchased. Without date.

John Nevill, of Stokes, gives and grants to William Burgas, of Melton, 8 acres arable, &c. in Burton; whose estate John of Woodford afterwards purchased; dated anno 2 Edward II.

Frere Michael, general commander of the Hospital of St. Lazarus in England, with his chapter, granted to William, son of Hugh and Sarah his wife, and daughter of Frere John de Retenegre, one virgate of land in the field of Burton; whose estate Sir John Neville, of Brentyngby, hath. No date.

John Burdet, of Burton St. Lazarus, granted to William the son of Walter de Melton, a place in his lordship of Burton, and eighteen pence of annual rent, and a toft of 32 acres; whose estate William Woodford purchased. No date.

William, the son of Walter of Melton, granted to William his son, perpetual view of the church of Melton, all the lands and tenements that he had in the town of Burton St. Lazarus; whose estate William of Woodford purchased. Attested deed; no date.

Thomas of Melton, of Burton, gave and granted to John Follevill, and to Johanna his wife, six shillings and eight pence of annual rent, to be taken of all his lands and tenements in Burton; whose estate the said William of Woodford purchased. Dated at Burton, anno 24 Edward III.

The said Thomas of Melton gave unto the said William of Woodford, of Brentyngby, ten pounds of annual rent, yearly to be taken of all his lands, &c. in Burton and Melton, anno 25 Edward III.

The said Thomas of Melton, of Burton St. Lazarus, sold to the said William of Woodford, his cottage and a plow land in Burton St. Lazarus; and to Alice his wife, and to their son Roger, a toft and an ox-gang of land in Burton; whose estate William of Woodford purchased, anno 25 Edward III.

The said Thomas of Melton gives bond to the said William of Woodford, that he shall make no claim in all the lands, &c. which the said William purchased of the said Thomas, anno 26 Edward III.

There

There is a defeasance made upon this [illegible] anno 3 Edward III.

William of Woodford leases to farm to Thomas [illegible], and to Dionise his wife, one messuage, six cottages, and four cottages in Burton St. Lazarus, and four cottages in Melton Mowbray, for [illegible] years, by [illegible] anno 42 Edward III.

Thomas of Melton [illegible] up to William of Woodford [illegible] in the said cottages in Melton, by deed, anno [illegible] Edward III.

William, the son of John Grimes, of [illegible] gave to Walter Pratt, of Melton, and Alice his wife, five lands of arable land in Burton field; purchased of [illegible] William of Woodford. No date.

Isbold Stephen, of Melton, gave to Walter Pratt, of Melton, one acre of land in Burton field; after purchased by William Woodford, anno 12 Edward II.

Robert, son of Richard of Waltham, released to John of Wymondham, of Tuttyngby, all his right and title that he had in all the lands and tenements in the same John purchased of Sir John Nevill, in the town and fields of Burton, anno 15 Edward II.

Richard of Waltham, of Melton, gave unto John of Nevill, of Stoke, all his lands and tenements that he had in Burton, anno 21 Edward II.

Simon Franklyn, of Abbekirkby, gave to John Pegge, and to Maud his wife, a messuage and an ox-gang land in Burton St. Lazarus; after purchased by William of Woodford. Attested deeds; no date.

Hugh, the son of Phillip of Ilkeston, made Robert Tanner, of Melton Mowbray, his attorney, to deliver seisin to Walter Pratt, of Melton, of arable and meadow lands in Burton; after purchased by William of Woodford, anno [illegible] Edward II.

Anne, widow of the said Hugh, released to the said Walter Pratt, of Melton, all her right and title to the said land and meadow, anno 1 Edward III.

Simon Franklin releases to John Pegge the aforesaid free rent of two shillings and one pound of cummin-seed yearly. No date.

William Pegge grants to Sir John Nevill, Knight, and Elizabeth his wife, a messuage, &c. in Burton St. Lazarus, anno 35 Edwardi Regis.

William Amory, of Burton, gave to Roger his son a toft and an ox-gang of land in Burton, called Girdelcroftoft; whose estate John Nevill, of Bottyngby, purchased. Attested deed; no date.

William Amory, of Burton, and Gilbert his son and heir, granted two acres of meadow in Parson, called Corpuslee Meadow, to John de Melton, [illegible] Melton; whose estates John Nevill, of Bottyngby, purchased. No date.

Gilbert, the son of William Amory, gave to John de Melton, swordsman, two acres arable in Burton; after purchased by John de Nevill, of Bottyngby. No date.

William Amory, of Burton, gave to Gilbert his son and heir, all his lands in Burton, except a chamber and a meadow, called the Holme. [illegible]

Roger, son of William Amory, of Burton, gave a toft and an ox-gang of land, called Gydetokeftoft, to William, son of Walter of Melton; whose estate was purchased by John Nevill of Bottyngby. No date.

Roger of Mowbray released to Roger Amory all right and title he had in a [illegible]

tenement and meſſuage, the which he had of the gift of the ſaid Roger Amory, in Burton St. Lazarus. No date.

William Gilbert, of Burton, grants to John Neville, of Brentyngby, his chief meſſuage, with the lands and tenements, rents, &c. to the ſaid meſſuage pertaining, in Burton; and thereupon, Feb. 12, in the year of King Edward the 25th, in the full court of Brentyngby, he delivered to the ſaid John a deed and a releaſe as follows: "Anno 25 Edwardi Regis," &c.

John Mauncle, of Stafford, grants unto John Nevill, of Stoke, three ſhillings annually, to be taken of a toft in Brentyngby, called Floritoft. Dated anno 25 Edwardi Regis.

Robert Franklyn, of Ketulby, releaſeth to William Amory his right to lands in Burton, after Sir John Nevill's by purchaſe. No date.

Simon Frankly grants to John Phegge, of Burton, two ſhillings per annum, given out of an ox-gang land in Burton; whoſe eſtate John of Woodford purchaſed. No date.

William, ſon of Walter of Melton Mowbray, releaſed his right and title to certain lands in Burton, to Robert Chincourt, of Wyfordeby; which eſtate John Nevill, of Brentingby, purchaſed. No date.

John Amory, of Burton, gave to William of Kyrkeby, of Melton Mowbray, three yard lands in Burton, 7 Edward III.; whoſe eſtate John of Woodford purchaſed.

John Amory, of Burton, gave to John Nevill of Brentyngby, two acres meadow in Burton St. Lazarus. Dated at Burton 5 Edward III.

John, ſon of John Amory of Burton, gave to William of Woodford his chief meſſuage, with lands, meadows, rents, and ſervices, in Burton, anno 41 Edward III.

Edmond of Waltham claimed of John of Woodford two meſſuages, 40 acres arable, and 10 meadow, in Burton St. Lazarus; accorded between them that a trial ſhould be made by aſſize upon the premiſes; dated anno 6 Richard II.

Copy of the aſſize, and the parle thereupon, and awarded to the ſaid John of Woodford, by inqueſt at Wilton, Feb. 11, anno 14 Richard II. The award of Robert Charlton, juſtice of the King's Bench, Hillary Term, anno 16 Richard II.

Robert, ſon of Ralph Bargeys, of Melton, delivered an exigent to the ſheriff of Lincoln, againſt Thomas Melton, of Burton, for £40. upon an action of treſpaſs; of the which John of Woodford paid and made an end of, anno 26 Edward III.

The Abbot and Convent of Valle Dei ſet to farm to John Woodford divers lands and meadows in Burton, by leaſe, dated Eaſter 1328, and 2 Edward III.

Stapulford. Robert de Ferrars Earl of Derby releaſed to Robert de Chevencourt, for twice appearance in his court yearly, all manner of ſuits, ſervices, and cuſtoms, of his tenements in Stapulford. No date.

John of Woodford, of Brentyngby, purchaſed in livelihoods in Stapylfort of Robert the ſon of Geoffrey Stapulford, to him and his heirs in fee ſimple, anno 10 Edward II.

The ſaid John of Woodford gave the aforeſaid meſſuage, &c. to the aforeſaid Robert, reſerving to himſelf an annual rent of three ſhillings and four pence; and

* Preſerved at length in the MS.

the

the reverſion, for the default of iſſue of the ſaid Robert, to the ſaid John and his heirs for evermore, anno 12 Edward III.

William, ſon of Peter Chevencourt, releaſes to Robert Pentrell his right in certain lands in Stapulton; whoſe eſtate John of Woodford purchaſed. No date.

Richard le Kan, de Donyngton juxta le Heth, and Agnes his wife, releaſed to the aforeſaid Alice and Robert their right in the ſaid lands. No date.

Robert, ſon of the aforenamed Richard Kan, releaſed to the aforeſaid Robert and Alice his wife the aforeſaid ſuit, &c.; whoſe eſtate John of Woodford purchaſed. No date.

Stonefby. Ivo, ſon of John Chevencourt of Wyvordby, granted to John of Woodford, of Beentyrghy, four ſhillings and ſixpence annual rent from lands in Stonefby. Dated anno 13 Edward III.

Sabynathe, wife of John Chevencourt, gives to her ſon Ivo, and his heirs, the ſaid lands and tenements in Stonefby, anno 7 Edward III.

The ſaid Ivo, ſon of John Chevencourt, gave to William of Stonefby, and Margery his wife, for the term of their lives, a meſſuage in Stonefby, anno 1 Edward III.

The ſaid Ivo farther gave to William of Stonefby, and Margery his wife, for the term of their lives, and one year longer, two tofts in Stonefby, anno 7 Edward III.

Wyvordby. William of Woodford purchaſed of Alice, daughter of Robert Chevencourt, all the manor of Wyvordby, with its appurtenances, and the diſpoſal of the church, homage, ſuits, ſervices, &c. anno 28 Edward III.

Ivo, ſon of John Chevencourt, releaſes to the ſaid William Woodford all right and title in the ſaid manor of Wyvordeby, anno 28 Edward III.

Ralph Chevencourt, of Wyvordby, releaſes his right and title to the ſaid manor, &c. to the ſaid William, anno 38 Edward III.

By the next deed is proved, that Fyggs land of Burton is held of the manor of Wyvordeby. No date.

John de Nevill, of Stokes, releaſes all claim to a meadow, called Ingreſh, to John, ſon and heir of ſaid Robert, anno 2 Edward II.

Another releaſe of William, the ſon of Robert Chevencourt, to Robert Chevencourt of Ingcroft; without date.

Ranulph Boyſe releaſe of the aforeſaid Ingcroft to Robert Chevencourt, without date; whoſe eſtate John of Woodford purchaſed.

Alice, the daughter of Robert Chevencourt, recovered two parts of the manor of Wyvordeby by aſſize taken at law in king Edward's time the Third.

The proceedings at large ad dorſum paginæ 52, Term Michaelmas, anno 26 Edward III.

Robert Chevencourt, of Woodford, gave to Hugh Newton, of the ſame town, a meſſuage and half an ox-gang of land in Wyvordeby, anno 6 Edward III., whoſe eſtate John Woodford purchaſed.

John Amery, of Burton, gave Robert Chevencourt, of Wyvordby, a meſſuage, ſix acres of land, and 12 yard-land, in Wyvordby, in the ſame year of Edward II.

The

An old grant (the grantor's name not inserted) to Ralph, the ſon of Hugh, [illegible] grandſon, of half a carucate of land, with a reſerved rent of twelve pence to himſelf and his heirs, in Wyverdeby. No date.

Thomas Chamberlin, of Melton Mowbray, ſells to Sir Robert Woodford, Knight, a croft and three lands in Wyverdeby, anno 14 Henry VI.

Geoffrey Pontrell ſells to the ſaid Sir Robert Woodford ſtapullands and tenements in Wyverdeby, as appears by his letter of attorney, empowering David Fretton, clerk, and Richard Saxby, rector of Wyvordeby, to act for him, anno 5 Henry VI.; and next, the deed of the ſame purchaſe made to the ſaid Robert Woodford, anno 5 Henry VI.

Henry the Firſt, King of England, gave to Walter Chevencourt all his lands freely, like as his father held it, in the counties of Leiceſter and Nottingham. No date to this grant.

A deed of releaſe of Ingcroſt, made to Sir Robert Woodford, Knight, by John Pontrell, anno 1 Henry V.

Richard Cok, receiver of the Caſtle and Honour of Tykhill, gives an acquittance to Robert Chevencourt, for eight pounds of ſilver *de relevio ſuo* for two knights' fees held by him after the death of his father John, of the Honour of Tykhill, anno 7 Edward III.

The ſaid Richard Cok gives another acquittance, for ſix pounds of ſilver, to John Chevencourt, for three ſcutages on one knight's fee held under the Honour of Tykhill, anno 18 Edward III.

Alſo another acquittance, by the ſame to the ſame, of twenty-ſix ſhillings and three-pence ſcutage, for part of a knight's fee held under the Honour of Tyknill, anno 14 Edward II.

Henry, Biſhop of Wincheſter, and Cardinal, and one of the feoffees of King Henry V. gives a general diſcharge and acquittance to Sir Robert Woodford, Knight, of homage and fealty owing to King Henry VI. for all his lands and tenements in Leiceſter and Nottingham ſhires, anno 19 Henry VI.

A covenant made between Matilde de Woodford and Robert her ſon, whereby ſhe accepts her life-hold in all the lands, tenements, rents, and ſervices, being a part of the Woodford eſtate, within the pariſhes of Gnypton, Melton Mowbray, Thorpe, &c. and the advowſons of the churches of Wyvordeby and Gnypton every third turn, to have and to hold for the term of her life as her dower, and in lieu and ſtead of her thirds of all the rents and ſervices, renewing from all the lands, tenements, and poſſeſſions, belonging to the late John Woodford, deceaſed, her huſband, within the above and ſeveral other pariſhes there recited. Dated at Brentyngby, anno 7 Henry IV.

The Maſter and Brethren of the houſe of St. Lazarus in Burton acknowledge to hold certain lands in Burton of the manor of Wynordeby. No date.

Sir Robert Woodford, Knight, recovers of William Roll a plot of ground and a willow ground in Wynordeby, by writ of aſſize, anno 11 Henrici Regis.

Johanna, late wife of Robert Chetewynde, of Wymondley, was discovered in all the lands, rents, and possessions, of the aforesaid Robert her late husband, granted; and after a commission of inquest upon oath, and survey and valuation, taken by order of the Dame Philippa, in the presence of Sir Ralph de Ferrers, Knight, and John Ynnyngs, Escuyer of the aforesaid Queen Philippa, her third part of the said lands and possessions were set out specifically, and awarded to her in severalties, at Wymondley, anno 23 Edward III.

The last will and testament of John Woodford, of Brentyngby, dated on the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, anno Domini 1421.

The probate of the same will by the bishop's officers at Leicester.

Decree as regulations to the said Matilda, widow of said John, of the administration of the said testament.

The last will and testament of Alice, the daughter of Walter Preest, of Melton, and wife of John of Woodford of Brentyngby, 15 October, A. D. 1332, 7 Edw. III.

Probate of the said will.

John, the son and heir of William de Woodford, taken to ward to Prince Edward, anno 43 Edward III.

The aforesaid John, son and heir of William of Woodford, made a proof of his age at Melton Mowbray, before Thomas Hore, escheator, in the third year of King Richard, by virtue of the king's writ, with the depositions at large.

John Lodley, escheator of Leicestershire, took an inquest, by virtue of the king's writ, after the death of John of Woodford, for the ward of Robert, the son of the said John of Woodford, at Waltham, April 6, 3 Henry IV.

Melton Mowbray. William Marchant, of Melton, gave to John Farrur, priest, a field in Melton, without date; which estate John of Woodford purchased.

The said William Marchant released to said John Farrour all his right of the said field, without date.

Johanna Farrour, wife of Ralph Marchant of Melton, gave to John Ferrour, of Melton, priest, a field in Melton. No date. John of Woodford purchased.

John Ferrour, of Melton, priest, gave to John of Woodford, of Melton, a messuage, &c. in Melton.

Roger Mowbray, lord of Melton, gave to William Fulfour, of Melton, clerk, a place near the Back-house of my Lord de la Warde in Melton; no date; whole estate John of Woodford purchased.

Old John of Woodford purchased of Henry Yonge, of Renton, one messuage, with its appurtenances, lying in Melton. No date.

The aforesaid John of Woodford purchased of William Baffet, of Wolfelthorp, fourpence of annual rent renewing from a messuage in Melton. No date.

Walter Priest, of Melton, makes over to the said John of Woodford a messuage, with the appurtenances, in Melton, anno 2 Edward III.

Robert Pers, of Melton, releases to the same John of Woodford all his right and title to a certain cellar annexed to the tenement of the aforesaid John of Woodford, anno 11 Edward II.

John, the ſon of Nigell Hall, of Melton, makes over to William, the ſon of John of Woodford, of Brentyngby, ſix ſhillings of annual rent in Melton, renewing from a meſſuage late William Tyler's, anno 24 Edward III.

John of Woodford, of Brentyngby, gave to William his ſon the reverſion of a meſſuage and an ox-gang of land in Melton, anno 23 Edward III.

The ſame John of Woodford releaſes to William his ſon all the right and title that he had in a meſſuage and four acres of land in Melton, anno 23 Edward III.

The Prior and Convent of the houſe of Lewes grant unto William of Woodford, of Brentyngby, for the term of his life, a yearly ſtipend of forty ſhillings, and a robe *de ſecta armigeri*, above ſixteen ſhillings and eight-pence value, for him to be of counſel with the ſaid abbey, anno 31 Edward III.

Robert, the ſon of William of Eton, of Melton, gave to Geoffrey Folevill, of Aſheby Folevill, all his lands and tenements that he had in the fields of Melton Mowbray, and in Burton St. Lazarus, anno 23 Edward III; whoſe eſtates William of Woodford purchaſed.

Walter Reve (Portus) of Melton makes over to John Hunt, of the ſame town, a land in the fields of Melton; no date; whoſe eſtate William of Woodford, of Brentyngby, purchaſed.

Gilbert, the ſon of Ralph of Melton, made over to Hugh, the ſon of Hugh Vas of Garthorp, the third part of a meſſuage in Melton; no date; whoſe eſtate William of Woodford purchaſed in fee ſimple.

William, the ſon of Walter dicti de Reve, of Melton, made over, jointly with Petronilla his wife, to the ſaid Hugh de Vas, the remaining two third parts of the meſſuage aforeſaid. No date.

John Walker, of Melton, gave to Henry Inge (Ynge) of Renton ſuper Houſe, all his right and title to a meſſuage in Melton; the which William Merchant gave to the ſame Henry, anno 9 Edward II.

Another releaſe made to the ſame Henry Inge of the ſame meſſuage, by William Merchant, of Melton, anno 10 Edward II.

William Ambroſe made over to Robert Baſſe, of Wolleſthorpe, an annual quit rent of four ſhillings, iſſuing from a meſſuage in Melton; no date; whoſe eſtate William Woodford purchaſed.

Gilbert Palmer made over to Robert, the ſon of Walter Nigell, of Melton, a meſſuage, with the appurtenances, in Melton; no date; whoſe eſtate William of Woodford purchaſed.

Richard Capellanus, the ſon of Thomas Kerme, made over to Ralph Merchant, of Melton, a part of a toft in Melton. No date.

Richard de Waltham, of Melton, made over to Hugh, the ſon of Hugh le Vaus de Garthorpe, a meſſuage in Melton; no date; whoſe eſtate William of Woodford purchaſed.

William Folour, of Melton, made over to William Eton, of the ſame town, his principal meſſuage and two places in Melton, anno 9 Edward III.; whoſe eſtate William of Woodford purchaſed.

Robert Banifer, of Melton, made over to William Nordeborn, in Melton, and Alice

Alice his wife, two parts of a meſſuage next the Backhouſe land in Melton; whoſe eſtate William of Woodford purchaſed. No date.

William Sharp, of Melton, made over to Geoffrey Standeford, of Melton, a wood and an half of arable land in Melton field; whoſe eſtate William of Woodford purchaſed.

Ralph of Graham, of Melton, made over to Iſabell, daughter of Philip of Thurp-Erneld, ſix lands in the field of Melton; no date; whoſe eſtate William of Woodford purchaſed.

Cyſſely, the late wife of Robert Denton, made over to Gilbert Palmer, of Melton, a meſſuage, with its appurtenances, *cum curtilagiis*, in Melton. No date.

Thomas, a prieſt, ſon of Walter Reve of Melton, hath releaſed to John Hunt, of Melton, all his right to an acre in Melton field. No date.

Elena, late wife of William, ſon of Walter of Melton, gave to Hugh that was the ſon and heir of the ſame Walter, one yard land and one third, and a meſſuage, and 45 ſhillings and two-pence of annual rent, the which ſhe had to her dower, anno 12 Edward II.

Robert, the ſon of William of Waltham, made a claim in a meſſuage in Melton, that was Thomas's, the ſon of William Waltham's ſon; and after that, by ſtirring of his conſcience, releaſed all his right to the ſaid Thomas, *ſatens ſe nullum jus in dicto meſſuagio poſſidere*, anno 5 Edward III.

Hugh le Vaus, of Garthorp, made over to William, ſon of Walter of Melton, two places of land in Melton Mowbray, anno 8 Edward II.

John de Mowbray, Lord of the Iſle of Haxholme and Honour of Arentdre, and de Gower, grants to Walter Preiſt, of Melton, to erect a porch upon his land againſt the houſe he is building in Melton, anno 5 Edward III.

Roger of Waltham, feodary of the Lord Mowbray, made acquittance to William Woodford of ten ſhillings, to the ſaid lord granted by the king, for a reaſonable aid to the marriage of his daughter, anno 41 Edward III.

John de Muſton made over to Robert Piſſon and Alice his wife two butts (*butas*) of land in Melton Mowbray; no date; whoſe eſtate William of Woodford purchaſed.

Robert, ſon of Ralph, makes over to Ambroſe Roinges a meſſuage, with its appurtenances, in Melton Mowbray. No date.

William Marchaunt, of Melton, granted to William, ſon of Walter of Melton, a certain ſhop and *celarium* over it, with a piece of ground adjoining, in Melton Mowbray. No date.

The ſaid William Walter's ſon made over to Robert Peyny, of Melton, one acre of arable land in Melton field; no date; William of Woodford purchaſed.

Matilda, daughter of Walter Godfrey, gave to the ſaid Robert Peyny, and to Agnes his wife, a rood of arable land, with a baſe, *cheminum adjacens*, with its appurtenances, no date; whoſe eſtate William of Woodford purchaſed.

Roger de Mowbray gave to John of Belton, and Agnes his wife, of Melton, a meſſuage, with its appurtenances, in Melton; no date; whoſe eſtate William Woodford purchaſed.

Roger Mowbray, Lord of Melton, gave licence to Robert Piffon to *lyg* his tenements, in a lane called Swines-lane, without chalkerge or letting of him or his heirs, anno 22 Edward le Roy.

Robert Abbot, of Melton, gave to Robert Piffon, and Agnes his wife, a land in the fields of Melton. No date.

Roger Mowbray has granted to Robert Piffon, to enlarge his place in Melton, four feet one way, and four feet another way; yielding and paying therefore annually to him and his heirs one halfpenny of silver *(une maille de argent)* in acknowledgement. No date.

John Godfrey, of Melton, made over to faid Robert Piffon, one rood and an half of arable land, in Melton field; no date; whofe eftate William of Woodford purchafed.

William Abbot, the fon of Walter de Wolfehenie of Melton, gave to Robert Peffon and Agnes his wife half an acre of land in Melton field, anno 22 Edwardi.

Matilda, daughter of Walter Godfrey of Melton, made over to the faid Robert Peffon and Agnes his wife four roods of arable land, with hades lying thereto. No date.

A fine paffed in the King's courts at Weftminfter, anno 12 Edward II. between Robert Mitchel of Retherby, and Ifabella his wife, on the one part; and John Fowlerheal, on the other; for a meffuage, an ox-gang, and three acres of land, in Melton.

Alice Peffon, of Melton, gave to William, the fon of John of Woodford, of Brentyngby, a meffuage in Swines-lane, in Melton, and four acres of land in Melton field, anno 23 Edward III.

The faid William of Woodford gave to Ifabella of Retherby, of Melton, a meffuage and an ox-gang of land, and two lands in the fields of Melton, for term of her life, anno 31 Edward III.

The Prior and Chapter of Lewes conftituted Sir William of Burgh, and William of Woodford, their ftewards of the parfonage of Melton, and of all the lands, tenements, &c. that belong thereto, anno 28 Edward III.

William of Woodford granted a meffuage in Melton to Henry Chaloner and to Agnes his wife, in fee tail, and to their heirs lawfully begotten, yielding to him and his heirs 27 fhillings yearly, anno 35 Edward III.

William of Woodford hakes out for 20 fhillings yearly rent, for 21 years, a meffuage, with the appurtenances, in Melton Mowbray, to Robert in the Lane and Ifabella his wife, anno 31 Edward III.

The faid William of Woodford gave to Richard Sleygh, a prieft, for term of his life, a meffuage, with the appurtenances, in Melton, anno 24 Edward III. four fhillings annual rent.

The faid William of Woodford fet to farm to William Earl of Melton, and Emma his wife, a meffuage in Swine-lane, for the term of his life: rent eleven fhillings; anno 27 Edward III.

The faid William Woodford fet to farm to Walter de Ware, of Melton, a place with a cottage, and three [illegible], for term of his life, rent five fhillings, anno 25 Edward III.

John

John de Woodford let to farm to Robert le Lane, and Isabella his wife, and Margery their daughter, for their joint lives, a messuage in Melton, with its appurtenances, for [illegible] rent, anno 13 Richard II.

William of Woodford, of Broughby, granted to Isabella de Pudsley, for the term of one year, a messuage, an orchard, and two lands, in the fields of Melton Mowbray, during the lives of the said Isabella, of William de Burton of Melton Mowbray, of Letitia his wife, and of Isabel their daughter, and the survivor of them. No date.

William of Woodford let to farm to Alice Pullan, of Melton, one messuage and four acres of land in Melton, for the term of her life, anno 23 Edward III.

William of Woodford let to farm to Richard Colle, of Melton Mowbray, Johanna his wife, and Isabella their daughter, a messuage, with its appurtenances, in Melton, for the term of their joint lives, twelve shillings rent. Dated anno 25 Edward III.

Mabille of Woodford, Lady of Ashelby Folville, let to farm to Robert Brownhill, of Melton Mowbray, a messuage, with four shops, and an orchard of land in the fields of Melton, and in the town forty shillings rent, for a term of twelve years, anno 5 Henry VI.

Sir Robert Woodford, Knight, and Mabille his mother, let to farm to John Wishon of Melton, a tenement in Melton, for the term of 40 years, rent ten shillings, anno 16 Henry VI.

Robert Organ, of Melton, released to Walter Preist five shillings annual rent, being from a messuage in Melton; reserving, however, the yearly and customary rent of a rose-flower, to be delivered to him and his heirs yearly on St. John the Baptist's day. Anno 13 Edward II.

The said Robert Organ releases to the said Walter Preist all his right to a messuage in Melton, anno 17 Edward II; which came William of Woodford purchased.

William of Saxtaby releases to Walter Preid, of Melton, six shillings and eight-pence annual rent, going out of a grange called Saxtaby Grange, anno 11 Edward III.

William Bagvill, of Melton, releases to the said Walter Preist twelve-pence annual rent, issuing out of a tenement in Melton, anno 5 Edward II.

William of Kirkby, of Melton, gave to Walter Preist, of Melton, five lands in the fields of Saxtaby, anno 12 Edward III.; which came William of Woodford purchased.

Walter, son of Richard Tye, of Melton, granted to Robert le Preist, and Alice his wife, a toft and two walks of land, two lands in the fields of Melton; which lands after Williams of Woodford purchased.

William Palmer, of Melton, made over to Walter Preist, of Melton, a messuage, with its appurtenances, in Melton; no date; which came William of Woodford purchased.

John, the son of Richard of Wahlham, of Melton, made over to Walter le Preist a messuage in the Bayelins in Melton, with its appurtenances, anno 9 Edward III. Twenty shillings rent reserved.

John of Waldham releaſes to the aforeſaid Walter le Preiſt nine ſhillings of the above annual rent, anno 10 Edward III.

Robert of Waltham makes over the ſaid nine ſhillings of annual rent to his brother John of Waltham, anno 8 Edward III.

Walter, ſon of Richard Tyes, of Melton, made over a land in the field of Melton to Robert le Preiſt of Melton, and Alice his wife. No date.

Robert Mitcheil, of Retherby, releaſed to Walter le Preiſt, of Melton, a toft, with the appurtenances, in the town of Melton, anno 29 Edwardi Regis.

Roger de Mowbray granted to Walter Preiſt, of Melton, a meſſuage, with its appurtenances, ſituate in the Market-place of Melton. No date.

Robert of Retherby, and Iſabell his wife, make over to Walter Preiſt, of Melton, one meſſuage and one ox-gang in Melton, and two acres in Saxtinby, anno 8 Edward III; whoſe eſtate William of Woodford purchaſed.

The ſaid Iſabella, late wife of Robert of Retherby, releaſes to the above-named Walter le Preiſt all claim and title to the above-mentioned premiſes, 20 Edward III.

Walter le Preiſt, of Melton, makes over all his arable lands in Melton, and all his lands and tenements, rents, reverſions, and ſervices, that he had in Scalford, to John Walker capellanus, of Melton Mowbray, and to John Conbrigge capellanus, of the ſame, for the term of their lives, anno 22 Edward III.

The ſame Walter Preiſt further makes over to the above-named John Walker and John Conbrigge 10 lands in the field of Melton Mowbray, and all his lands in Scalford, for the term of their lives, anno 3 Edward III.

Thomas Bowes, the ſon and heir of John Bowes of Cortelingſtoke, is ward to William of Woodford, of Brentyngby, by the lands and tenements that the ſaid Thomas holdeth in the towns of Cortelingſtoke and Remſtone, in Nottinghamſhire; and holds of the ſame William, and of his heirs, as a knight's fee of the manor of Wyvordeby; as appears by an indenture atteſted, but without date.

Mabille, late the wife of John Woodford, Eſquire, of Brentyngby, conſtitutes, by letter of attorney, Thomas Remſton, Robert Woodford, John Skevyngton, and John Coteler, her attornies, to ſeize the perſon of the aforeſaid Thomas Bowes, the ſon and heir of John of Bowes, of Cortelingſtoke, in the county of Nottingham, a minor, as her ward. Dated Feb. 16, anno 5 Henry IV. And in conſequence he was ſeized at London, and a fine ſet by Mr. Thomas de Remſton; and, being of full age, did his homage to Robert de Woodford, and ſo obtained livery of his manors of Cortelingſtoke and Rempſtone.

Garthorp. A fine paſſed at Weſtminſter, June 24, anno 9 Edwardi Regis filii Regis Henrici, "18 libratis terræ cum pertinentiis;" ſhewing, that the manor of Garthorp was purchaſed by Benedictus de Rolleſton, and Dionyſia his wife, &c.

The aforeſaid Benedict and Dionyſia his wife aſſign over by deed all the ſaid lands and tenements in Garthorp to Roger Brabazon; no date; whoſe eſtate Sir Robert de Woodford, Knight, hath.

Thomas, ſon of the aforeſaid Benedict de Rolleſton, releaſeth all his right to the ſaid lands and tenements in Garthorp to Roger Brabazon, by deed enrolled before the King's juſtices at Weſtminſter, in Trinity Term, anno 9 Edwardi Regis.

On

On St. Dunstan's day, 1281, Sir Benedict de Rolleston, and Dionysia his wife, farmed out to Roger de Brabazon all his lands and tenements in Garthorp, shite excepted in which his wife Dionysia was endowed, and took to him in exchange of all the said Roger le Brabazon's lands and tenements in Wyvegrave and Rolleston.

Benedict of Rolleston, and Dionysia his wife, grant to Roger le Brabazon all their said lands, &c. in Garthorp, except as before, by deed indented. No date.

A deed of agreement between the parties, that Benedict de Rolleston and Dionysia his wife should not enter upon the lands in Wyvegrave and Rolleston, until the fines specified in the feoffment were fully paid in. Attested, but no date.

William de Laton, Knight, makes over to Roger le Brabazon the manerial right, fithery, and place called Castle Mote, in Garthorp; no date; whole estate Robert of Woodford, Knight, hath.

Sir John Brabanzon wedded a second wife, called Dame Maude, of Garthorpe. John Lucas, of Garthorp, and Matilda his wife, are mentioned in the same deed *.

Nicholas de Latham makes over to Benedict de Rolleston, and to Dionysia his wife, one half of the manor of Garthorp, which he had of the gift of Geoffrey de Percy, reserving to himself and his heirs the principal messuage of the said manor, and £20. *per annum* rent, to be paid in the hall of Sir Geoffrey de Percy, and Matilda his wife, at Horton. No date.

Robert Walcned grants to Sir Geoffrey Percy, for his homage and service, all that his manor of Garthorp, and advowson of the church, except the third part, in which Dionysia wife of William de Ganeg holds in dower, yielding to him and his heirs every Easter one pair of white doves, *cyrotheorum*. No date.

Gilbert the son of Hugh, the son of Hugh le Spencer and of Alienora his wife, inasmuch as Alicia de la Hyde of Everyngham, by notification in the court of King Edward II. made, granted to him and their heirs £40. rent in Garthorp, releases the same to John Brabazon, anno 27 Edward II.

William Brabazon makes over to John his son a messuage and a virgate of land in Garthorp, which John Goodman his villein held in villanage, together with the body of the aforesaid John Goodman, with all his chattels, *et eam tota sequela sua*, and three lands in the field of the said town, anno 1 Edward III.

Thomas, son of Benedict of Rolleston, released to Roger Brabanzon all the lands and tenements which the same Thomas holdeth of the gift of his father in Garthorp. No date.

Peter of Mountfort released unto Roger Brabanzon all his claim and title in a messuage, and 13 yard-lands, in Garthorp; no date; whole estate Robert of Woodford hath.

William Brabanzon, and Johanna his wife, and John their son, with others, got the manor of Garthorp, by assize at Leicester, of Alice that was the wife of Robert Guerrughum, anno 19 Edward II. †

* MS. p. 215.

† The proceedings at length are in the MS. p. 109—115; which is followed by a large collection of deeds relative to the towns of Ulvescroft, and North and South Kilby, all in Leicestershire, p. 115—158.

Gryffen.

Gnypton. Isabella, daughter of Gilbert Avenell, of Gnypton, makes over and conveys to William of Woodford, in fee simple, half the manor of the lordship of Gnypton, with half the advowson of the church, with all other the appurtenances, anno 30 Edward III.

A fine, executed between Thomas Plungeon and Margaret his wife, one of the heirs of the lordship of Gnypton, and William de Woodford, by which the said Thomas and Margaret bind themselves and their heirs to release all their claim, right, and title, that they might have to the said lordship, in consideration of 100 marks of silver to them paid by the said William. Dated anno 32 Edward III.

Thomas Michell, of Stonesby, and Alice his wife, convey likewise by fine, to the said William of Woodford, all places, tenements, and rents, severally specified, with their part of the advowson of the church of Gnypton for ever, in consideration of 100 marks of silver to them paid by the said William, anno 39 Edward III.

A release with warrant of Isabell, the daughter of Gilbert Avenell, to William of Woodford, of half the manor of Gnypton, with the appurtenances, and of half the advowson of the church, anno 32 Edward III.

A release with warrant from Thomas Plungeon and Margaret his wife, to William of Woodford, of half the manor of Gnypton, &c. in fee simple, for evermore, anno 32 Edward III.

John Chappelle, freeholder of Knypton, conveys to William of Woodford, his heirs, &c. an annual rent of 10 shillings, yearly to arise from his lands in Gnypton, in fee simple, for evermore, with a power of distress in failure of payment, anno 32 Edward III.

Isabell, daughter of Gilbert Avenell, releases all her right and title in the manor, advowson, and other lands, tenements, &c. in the fields and town of Gnypton, to William of Woodford, anno 32 Edward III.

A fine, passed by Thomas Plungeon and Margaret his wife, to release to William Woodford their moiety of half the manor of Gnypton, with the appurtenances, anno 32 Edward III.

John Chappell, freeholder of Gnypton, conveys to William of Woodford an annual rent of ten shillings, in fee simple, with a power of distraining, anno 32 Edward III.

Another release from Isabella, daughter of Gilbert Avenell, of the premises in Gnypton, with clause of warranty, anno 32 Edward III.

A covenant by indenture, between Peter of Hareton and Gilbert Avenell, on the one part, and William Lareton, on the other, for holding up the water of the mill of the said Petrus, in Gnypton. Attested; no date.

William of Woodford grants to Thomas, the son of Michael of Stonesby, and to Alice his wife, two plow-lands and an half, and half an house, with the appurtenances, in Gnypton, for 20 marks of silver, anno 39 Edward III. by fine.

William of Woodford enfeoffed in trust Robert of Oxenford, parson of Gnypton, in all the lands and tenements that the said William had purchased in Gnypton, in fee simple, anno 34 Edward III.

Robert of Oxenford, parson of Gnypton, re-conveys by feoffment to William of

of Woodford, and to Janetre his wife, and to the heirs and affigns of the faid William Woodford, the premifes in fee fimple, anno 3[illegible] Edward III.

Thomas de Brady conveys to William Avenell, and his heirs, all his lands in the lordfhip of Gnypton, yielding and paying a pair of white [illegible] yearly at Eafter. No date.

Helias Knap, of Gnypton, conveys to William Avenell, his heirs and affigns, four lands in the fields of Gnypton. No date.

William Avenell, Lord of Gnypton, conveys to William, fon of Hugh of Dunne, and Mabille his wife, and to their heirs, a virgate of land, &c. A. D. 1271, 55 Henry III.

Heley Knap, of Gnypton, conveyed to Sir Gilbert Avenell, Knight, of Gnypton, feven lands in the field of Gnypton. No date.

William, fon of Robert, fon of Ralph, gave and granted to Gilbert Avenell his brother, his heirs and affigns, all his lands in Gnypton, with a plough-land beyond the water of Dunne, with all its appurtenances, *in prato et pafcuis, in aquis et pifcibus, et omnibus confuetudinibus fuis*, for a fourth part of a knight's fee, in liege. Teftibus, &c. No date.

William, fon of Robert, grants to Gilbert Avenell his brother, for homage and fervice, all the land which his brother Robert Avenell had in Kyklynge; that is to fay, a plough-land and an ox-gang in the parifh of Sutton in the Dale, and to his heirs for evermore, yielding and paying therefore eight fhillings *per annum. Hiis teftibus, Ad. abbate de Croxton*, &c.

An indenture executed between Habell and Alice, daughters and coheireffes of Gilbert Avenell, of the partition of the manor of Gnypton, and all its appurtenances, anno 30 Edward III.

A fine, executed between Peter de Hareflon on the one part, and Gilbert Avenell on the other, *anno R. Henrici filii Regis Johannis* 37, that all the lordfhip of Gnypton, with the appurtenances, is held by liege of the lords of Hareflon, and for to fue to the court of Hareflon once a year.

A terrier made by Sir Gilbert Avenell, Knight, of divers other lands that he purchafed in the fields of Gnypton, defcribing where they lie truly in the field and by felions.

Sir Robert of Woodford affigns to Mabille Woodford his mother, in name of dower, for all the towns that John of Woodford, Efquire, of Beaumyghy, her husband, died poffeffed of, or lands or tenements that the faid Sir Robert Woodford had after the death of his father, John of Woodford her husband; that is to fay, he affigned her in name of her dower Gnypton, &c. the fame as recited under Wyvordby, p. 1208; dated anno 7 Henry IV.

Alfo ye fhall truly and faithfully underftand and know for truth evermore, that the fame William of Woodford, the grandfon, that purchafed the lordfhip of Gnypton, with the advowfon, wedded Janetre, the daughter and one [illegible] of Sir John Erabanfon, Knight, and Lord of Spreaton; and the faid William was a full difcreet man, and fufficiently learned in the law, and was likely he fhould have been ferjeant of law; and then he died feifed in fee fimple of all his purchafed land in

Gnypton, and in other divers manors, lands, and tenements, in other towns and countries, that was purchafed by his father old John of Woodford, and by other anceftors of his, and by his own purchafe; as ye may truly and faithfully find by divers fines, and by fufficient deeds, and well enfealed with wax; and fo ye may have true and fufficient evidence of William of Woodford's purchafes, and of old Sir John of Woodford his father, and other anceftors of theirs, that were purchafers, and died feifed in fee fimple; as William Woodford did in Gnypton, and he and Joan his wife had iffue John of Woodford my father; and he died feifed in the fame lands in fee fimple: And fo I Robert Woodford, fon and heir to him, feifed in fee fimple, have given by fine all the lands and tenements that William Woodford purchafed in Gnypton, as it is lawful for me for to do, to Ralph of Woodford my own fon, as the fine records; and alfo I have given him by deed now in my life; and all that were my tenants in Gnypton aforefaid have attorned to him and to his heirs for evermore, as the court rolls of Gnypton of the laft court that Ralph held there bears witnefs and true record for evermore.

Here mayeft thou fee truly and underftand, that William of Woodford died feifed of his lands in Leicefterfhire; and John of Woodford, his fon and heir, was ward to my Lord Prince, for the lands and the tenements that were holden of my Lord Prince, as of the honour of Chefter and of Huntingden, as thou mayeft underftand by this patent that follows.

A patent of Edward Prince of Aquitain and of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, Earl of Chefter, Lord of Bifcaye, and of the Caftle D'Ordiales, conftituting William Purefoy, Roger le Grefley the younger, and John Batiller, wardens of the lands, tenements, and poffeffions, then in the Prince's hands, by reafon of the minority of John, fon and heir of William de Woodford, dated October 1, anno 43 Edward III.

Here mayeft thou truly fee and underftand, how that William of Woodford died feifed in fee fimple of all his livelihood; and had iffue John of Woodford, of Brentyngby, Efquire; and the faid John was within age, and ward to my Lord the Prince Edward, as it proves above in the commiffion of the faid Prince of felling of the wardfhip during the non-age of the faid John of Woodford; and when the faid John was at his age of 21 winters, he fued a writ *de ætate probanda*, and proved his age, and had livery of all his lands, as you may fee and underftand by a note of the office of Efchеator that follows written. (The proofs and proceedings at length, taken Feb. 12, anno 3 Richard II. are all in the MS.)

Sproxton. Here may ye fee and truly underftand, how that Roger Brabazon, a man of law, and after he was Chief Juftice of England, and wedded Beatrix, the daughter of John of Sproxton; and fhe was heir to John of Sproxton, that was another man of law; and after the deceafe of the faid John of Sproxton, her father, fhe was heir to the faid Roger Brabazon, her hufband; and fhe made a feoffment by fine to William of Sadyngton, cofin to Sir Roger Brabefton: for he enfeoffed the faid William in all his purchafed land whereforever he purchafed any lands or tenements in any county of England: and fo the aforefaid Roger and Beatrice

[illegible] wife confirmed the feoffment William Bolyngton in all the land and tenements [illegible] the said Sir Roger and Beatrice his wife had in Spaxton by the style of [illegible] John Spaxton; and that Alice, the wife of the said John Spaxton, held during the time of her life by name of her dowry, as much land as [illegible] to a certain follows. And [illegible] the said William Bolyngton [illegible] find Sir Roger Brabazon in all the [illegible] and to [illegible] to the said [illegible] to his heirs by the [illegible] [illegible] to William Brabazon his son [illegible]. And [illegible] the said Sir Roger Brabazon [illegible] gave it to William his [illegible], the said William [illegible] the said Sir Roger Brabazon by the [illegible] [illegible] ther's [illegible]; and to the said manor of Spaxton shall be [illegible] of Woodford; for he is right heir to the elder brother of Sir Roger Brabazon, that was called Sir William Brabazon, [illegible] [illegible].

A fine, between Will[iam] de Eat[on] querent, and Roger Brabazon defend. before mentioned, pulled at Wilton[illegible], anno 13 Edw. II. R. Henrici.

Agnes the wife of John Cliffe, and Hubert wife to [illegible] of William Elkes, claiming to be heirs to the manor of Spaxton, [illegible] to Sir Roger Brabazon, his heirs and assigns, all right and claim to the aforesaid manor and its appurtenances, on the consideration of 200 marks of money, to them paid by the said Sir Roger Brabazon, anno 51 Edw. fil. R. Henrici, by a fine passed.

Here mayst thou for and truly understand, how that Sir Roger Brabazon purchased ten pound worth of land in *High Alkington**, beside the abbey of *Nesle*, and gave to that same abbey the said ten pound worth of land in perpetual alms. And then Frere William Alkington, at that time standing abbot, and the convent of the house, have granted to the same Sir Roger, and to Beatrice his wife, for them and for their successors for evermore, for to find of the coils of the same house a convenable chaunin, saying a mass daily for the soul of the said Sir Roger, and for the soul of Dame Beatrice, sometime his wife, and for the souls of all his kindred, his ancestors, his successors, of them and of all Christian souls; and also for to sing and to say full service in the choir, for the obit yearly of Dame Beatrice, sometime his wife, that died the 16th day of March. And also for to have another priest, under the said abbot and convent granted for evermore, for to keep the yearly of the said Sir Roger what time that he is deceased, with *Placebo* and *Dirige* with other solemnity. And all covenants and grants of the abbot, for him and for his successors for evermore, truly, and yearly, and daily, for to be kept, the said abbot was bounden and sworn, in the oath of a priest, and in the worship of God, that all this and this also should be truly kept. And upon this the said abbot and his convent, that were priests at that time, swore by the Sacrament and received it. And by the said abbot and convent it was at that time granted, that all their successors should do the same oath to the end of the world, as they as well for to keep the [illegible] of the abbot and convent †.

* In the county of Lincoln.

† That is, [illegible] the deed, sealed with the Chapter [illegible] [illegible].

The manor of Sproxton, with the appurtenances there, are held of the Prince of Wales, by knight's ſervice, as of his Honour of Huntingdon; and therefore John of Woodford was his ward during his nonage, as you may underſtand by this indenture, made between the Prince and John Boteler, that bought the wardſhip of the ſaid John of Woodford.

This indenture, dated Feb. 16, anno 44 Edward III. ſtipulates, that John Boteler ſhall pay to the Prince, for this wardſhip and marriage, £40. at St. John's Nativity; and £40. *at Eſter next ſuing*; and afterwards £20. each half-year; but that if, in due courſe of law, it ſhall be proved againſt the Prince's title to the ſaid wardſhip or marriage, that then ſuch of the ſums of £40. and £40. £20. and £20. as may have been paid in, ſhall be returned to the ſaid John Boteler.

The manor of Sproxton is held, by knight's ſervice, of the Prince of Wales, in right of his Honour of Huntingdon; and Sir John Brabazon did homage for it to Prince Edward, as appears by the letter of homage, done 27 Jan. anno 24 Edw. III.

Edward Prince of Wales grants by patent to William Pureſoy, Roger le Greſley the younger, and John Boteler, the wardſhip of the lands and tenements of the aforeſaid John of Woodford, for the yearly reſerved rent of £40. *per annum*, Oct. 1, anno 44 Edward III.

King Richard the Second ſent down his writ to Thomas Hore, eſcheator of Leiceſterſhire, to deliver to John of Woodford, ſon and heir of William of Woodford his father, ſeiſin and poſſeſſion of the manor of Sproxton, with its appurtenances, having been ſeized into the hands of the late Prince of Wales, in right of the Honour of Huntingdon, and now, upon his having proved his age, releaſed, anno 3 Richard III. May 11.

A writ of Chancery to Thomas Hore, eſcheator of Leiceſterſhire, to enquire if John of Woodford were of the full age of 21, ſtating, that he was born at Brentyngby, and baptized at Wivordby church, dated Jan. 20, anno 3 Richard II.

A fine between William de Brabazon, plaintiff, (*per Robert. de Sadyngton poſitum loco ſuo ad lucrandum et perdendum*), and Roger le Brett, of Coſton, and Agnes his wife, defendants; making over, for the conſideration of 40 marks of ſilver to them paid, to the ſaid William, the reverſion of two meſſuages, three ox-gangs and an half of land, after the deceaſe of Sir William Whytton, prieſt, in Sproxton, anno 16 Edward II.

A fine between Sir John, ſon and heir of Sir William Brabanſon, of Sproxton, plaintiff, and John Lentle, and Albrida his wife, defendants, making over to Sir John, for 40 marks of ſilver to them paid, a place and 9 acres and an half of land, with the appurtenances, in Sproxton, anno 11 Edward III.

William of Aſkerdby, for 18 marks of ſilver, ſells and makes over to William, the ſon of Sir John Dyve, Knight, and to his heirs and aſſigns, a meſſuage in Sproxton, and 34 acres and an half of arable land, and five roods of meadow, the which Richard Penſon late occupied, by deed, atteſted, without date.

John Dyve, ſon and heir of Henry Dyve, granted to Agnes Dyve, widow of William Dyve, in fee ſimple, the above premiſes, by deed without date; whoſe eſtate Sir John Brabanſon, Knight, purchaſed to him and his heirs in fee ſimple.

Sir

Sir William Brabanſon, Knight, purchaſed, to him and his heirs in fee ſimple, all the lands and tenements that were Richard Redeynyld's, the father of Sproxton, late of the gift of William Drake, and of William Thimbleton, and of Thomas of Sproxton, free ſoldiers there, by deed, anno 14 Edward II.

William, ſon of James Arneys, clerk, conveys to Euſtace Fulleyl, in fee ſimple, for ever more, two places and a yard of land, and an ox-gang and an half of land, in Sproxton, anno 4 Edward II. to whom Sir Robert Woodford is heir, by the right of Sir John Brabanſon, Knight, his anceſtor.

John Lenyle and Albreda his wife were bounden in the ſum of 40 marks to Sir John Brabanſon, to make a feoffment by fine to the ſaid Sir John, in fee ſimple, of all the lands that he had, and Albreda his wife had, in Sproxton. No date.

John Lenyle and Albreda his wife gave to John Brabanzon, of Sproxton, all the lands and tenements the which they had within the town of Sproxton and without, with all their appurtenances, anno 11 Edward III.

Ralph, rector of Garthorpe, and Henry of Herlby, prieſt, make over to John Brabanzon, Knight, and to Maude his wife, and to the heirs and aſſigns of the ſaid John, three meſſuages and three roods of land, and an ox-gang and half of arable, &c. in Sproxton, to the value of ſeven marks (extente) in yearly rent, anno 35 Edward III.

William Brabanſon makes over to John his ſon, his heirs and aſſigns for ever, a meſſuage and half a yard-land, with the appurtenances, in Kyleby, anno 7 Edward III.

Sir William Brabanſon, Knight, makes John of Welleborn, his attorney, to deliver ſeiſin, in his name, to John, ſon of the ſaid Sir William, in two meſſuages and three ox-gangs and half, and in part of a toft and three acres of land, and three roods of meadow, and one virgate of land, with all his chattels and followers, which Walter Brown holds in villanage, and of all the late Richard Redeynyld's, and in four acres of land in the town and fields of Sproxton, anno 2 Edward III.

Sir William Brabanzon purchaſed of Roger Breet, of Colton, and Agnes his wife, two penſions of free rent, iſſuing out of two places, and of three oxgangs of land, with the reverſion of the ſaid lands, which William Whytton held for term of life, anno 14 Edward II.

The abbot and convent of Sproxton make over to Sir Richard of Sproxton, Knight, a toft in the town of Sproxton, called Domde Toft, to him and his heirs in fee ſimple for evermore, as per deed atteſted, no date.

Sir John, ſon of Sir Achard of Sproxton, Knight, and Lord of Sproxton, purchaſed in fee ſimple of Hugh de Boby, a toft of eight lands in Sproxton, in exchange for other lands there made over to the ſaid Hugh, and his heirs by his wife lawfully begotten; and in failure of ſuch, to revert to the Lord by deed atteſted. No date.

Hugh of Boby gave to John Sproxton, his heirs and aſſigns, all his meadows at Green Gates, in the field of Sproxton, in exchange for eight roods of meadow lying in Crofteſheage, in fee ſimple, anno 14 Edw. II. R. Edwardi.

Here may ye ſee and truly underſtand, how that King Edward, of his ſpecial

grave, [illegible] ve to our well-beloved in Christ, Roger Brabanzon, and Beatrice his wife, that they might cut off John of [illegible], and Ibbell his wife, and John of [illegible], and Agnes his wife, in the manner of Weft Arkesyngton, with its appurtenances. [illegible] anno 25 Edward III.

Memorandum, how that Thomas Hampton, Esclary of the Lord Henry Prince of Wales, received of Robert of Woodford, now Knight, by the hands of John Bayley, of [illegible], fifty fhillings for a relief of the fame Robert, for an half knight's fee in Sproxton, which the fame Sir Robert of him holds by knight's fervice, anno 1 Henry IV.

And how that Prince Edward took the fait of Dame Jane Brabanzon, the wife of Sir William Brabanzon, for the manor of Sproxton, that is holden of the faid Prince by knight's fervice.

A privy feal of Edward Prince of Wales, addreffed to Thomas de Pydington, *gardein des rolls de Chefire*, given at the Caftle of Berkhamftead, October 3, anno 25 Edward III.

A letter of privy feal of Prince Edward, addreffed to John de Poynton, *gardein des rolls de Chefire*, given at St. Edmondbury, anno 12 Edward III.

William de Wyfhton, of Sproxton, makes over in fee fimple to Roger, the fon of Roger Brett, of Collon, and to Agnes his wife, two meffuages, and three oxgangs and an half, in Sproxton, in fee fimple, anno 30 Edwardi Regis.

Sir William Curfon, Knight, of Pykwell, releafes to William of Woodford, and Johanna his wife, and to his heirs and affigns, all their right and claim to a penny of rent iffuing from the manor of Sproxton, dated anno 37 Edward III.

An indenture, executed between John Paynell of Retherby, and John Brabanzon of Sproxton, that the fame John Brabanzon took to wife Margaret the fifter of John Paynell, and enfeoffed the fame Margaret in the manor of Sproxton, on agreement that the faid John Paynell fhall pay to the faid John Brabanzon £40l. on the day the marriage fhall be folemnized; £20. at the *feftum de Nowell*; £20l. at Eafter; and £20 at the Michaelmas next coming; anno 16 Edward III.

Here may ye fee and underftand, how that Sir William Brabanzon brought aflize upon Stacy Folvill, of certain meffuages and tenements in Sproxton, that the faid Stacy had entered in againft law; and the faid Euftace Folvill was in the exigent of felony for flaying of the juftice; and fo they pleaded to have abated the aflize thereby; and the Prince wrote down that the juftices of aflize fhould proceed forth, notwithftanding the exigent that they would have abated the aflize by.

Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, &c. anno 6 Edward I.

Sir Robert Woodford, Knight, to my Lord Henry, the Prince of England and of France, dad homage and fait for the manor of Sproxton, as for a whole knight's fee that the faid Sir Robert held of him in Sproxton, as appears by privy feal of Henry, *aifne fitz au roi de Engleterre et de France, Prynce de Galles, Duc de Guien, de Lancaftre, et de Cornewaill, et Counte de Chefire*, addreffed to the Earl of Leiceſter, to give him livery and ſeiſin of the faid manor, dated Feb. 18, anno 10 Henry IV.

Sir Robert Woodford, Knight, purchafes of Richard Broun, Knight, two parts of

of a tyrannye, and to arise to arms against him, whereof I have written more at large in my History of the Wars and Civil Dissensions, begun in the reign of our three last Kings and Queens, after the conquest of Wales, his native country, by Henry V. his father, and the subduing of Henry VI.

Sir Richard de Vere, or Veer, married William Peche, [other] of the manor, to dower with Alice Robert Woodville, Knight, in two parts of a messuage, and 60 acres of land, in Sproxton, and Thorpe Sproxton, anno 7 Henry V.

The same and another [illegible] Woodville, Knight, in the 8 Henry VI. [illegible] of Sproxton, all manner of actions personal, anno 4 Henry VI.

Sir Robert of Woodford, Knight, was killed in the battle or fight of [illegible] forges, [illegible] a yard-land, and the fourth part of a yard-land, and of a cottage in Sproxton, as per valour of Sir Richard Bingo, another, without date.

Here may be marshalled into the King gave to his Highness in the Sylva of Charnes, with the appurtenances, as you may be more speedy by this [illegible] followeth.

"Rex dedit filio suo primogenito comitatum Cestriæ, &c. cum pertinentiis, videlicet, Leicestriam et totum comitatum eidem filio suo et hæredibus suis Regibus Angliæ, cum omnibus feodis militum tam forinsecis in Anglia quam alibi, et advocationibus ecclesiarum, abbatiarum, prioratuum, hospitalium, capellarum, et earum dominum cum omnibus quæ ad eosdem pertinent, libertatibus, libertatibus consuetudinibus, franchisiis, escaetis, hundredis, feriis, warrenis, parcis, chaseis, parcis, boscis, warrenis, et omnibus aliis ad eundem comitatum Cestriæ pertinentibus tam in Anglia quam in Wallia et Marchia Walliæ quibuscunque pertinentibus, adeo plene et integre, et eisdem modis et conditionibus, sicut [illegible] dictum comitatum Cestriæ, terras et tenementa, et feoda cum pertinentiis prædicta, tenuit et habuit antecessorum gubernatores [illegible] ante hæc tempora."—Without date.

Here is a remembrance that the widow of Croxton flowed at a [illegible] Sir Robert Woodford, Knight, [illegible] with him in Fealty, for divers things in the land Sir Robert claimed of him for to be done, as well homage and fealty, and two chasons yearly and daily perpetually for to be rendered and offered at their dome was grange of Sproxton; and upon more and divers things in the like of Sproxton; and that for to be done daily, as [illegible] of Sproxton. Lord of the [illegible] to us, gave unto the abbot a place and four oxgangs, and six yard-land, and two parts of the advowson of the church of Sproxton, and certain pasture to the [illegible] called the Ox pastures; and common in the pasture of Sproxton for [illegible] and with the condition, that if there were any more sheep of the [illegible] within that lordship of Sproxton, that Sir John of Sproxton, Knight, and his heirs and his assigns, should take all the sheep found in the pasture of the [illegible] over and above, to take them to the kitchen, and eat them, and do with them that them liked; as [illegible] for the deed that Sir John of Sproxton gave unto the abbey the said place and four oxgangs, with five yard-land, and two parts of the advowson of the [illegible] of Sproxton; the which deed they all [illegible] that will not do their true fait that was doth covenant and true [illegible] unto [illegible]

[illegible]

them in perpetual alms, and for the fuit that is comprehended in their deed; of which the copy followes.

Sir John of Sproxton's deed of donation to the abbot and convent of Croxton; atteſted, no date.

Alſo Sir John Eſton, then abbot of Croxton, ſhewed a deed of confirmation by Sir William Brewys, Knight, and Earl of Carrick and of Huntingdon *, of the aforeſaid gift, that Sir John of Sproxton had given unto the abbey, and gave them more number of beaſts and cattle than Sir John of Sproxton did: but his grant was nought, nor is nouzt †, for he had no manner of land nor tenement in the town, nor in the feild; and ſo might he in no wiſe grant a common of paſture; and ſo they ſhall never have common of paſture for his deed of confirmation; for he was no † hair of the ſ lord, as the Prince is now; and all the lordſhip of Sproxton holden of the ſaid Earl of Carrick and of Huntingdon by knight's ſervice; and this was proved at Saſtby, at a day that was taken between the abbot and me, and our counſel for evermore. And here is a note of the confirmation of the Earl of Carrick and of Huntingdon, chief lord, and not lord in meſne; and in his grant of common of paſture was urged nought for the abbot, as ye ſee here in this note that follows.

William Brewys, Earl of Carrick and Huntingdon, his "Charta confirmationis "domi Domini John Sproxton abbati et conventui de Croxton."

A fine, paſſed anno 20 Edward II. between Beatrice Marcell, on the one part, and Roger Brabanzon and Beatrice his wife, confirming to the latter the right to half a yard-land, with the appurtenances, in Kyleby.

Sir Robert of Woodford, Knight, and Lord of Sproxton, hath given, and for evermore hath releaſed with warrant, to the abbot of Croxton, and to his ſucceſſors, all the right that the ſaid Sir Robert had, or by any title of right might have, in all that entry, in length and in breadth, as it lies before the gates of the Grange of the abbots of Croxton; for which grant the aforeſaid abbot and the convent have granted and promiſed with the oath of prieſthood, that is, *verbum Dei*, that the ſaid Sir Robert Woodford, and Dame Iſabell his wife, ſhall be in all their ſpecial prayers, and yearly to the end of the world to keep their obit-day with *Placebo* and *Dirige*, and a maſs in their quire ſolemnly, as appears from the following article:

A releaſe of Sir Robert Woodford of the above premiſes, and the reciprocal engagement of the abbot and convent. No date.

A charter of King Edward the Third, reciting a charter of King Henry III. proavi ſui, anno 18, reciting and confirming the liberties and franchiſes that the tenants that holden of the Prince of England have, and ſhould have, by right and holden of him, as of the Honour of Huntingdon, by knight's ſervice, as Sir Robert of Woodford likewiſe does in all his lordſhip of Sproxton, and in Aſhby Folvill, and alſo his anceſtors out of time of mind.

Here may ye ſee and truly underſtand, a true pedigree of the anceſtors, ſome time lords of Sproxton, that is for to ſay, Sir John Sproxton, Knight, was common anceſtor, and the laſt of that name; and the ſaid John had wedded Alice, the daughter of Sir William of Buckminſter, Knight, and they had iſſue together a daughter called Beatrice, that was heir to the father of her, Sir John of Sproxton;

* William Earl of Huntingdon, 1165; afterwards King of Scotland. † Sic.

and

and after that Sir Roger Brabanzon, Knight, and chief juſtice of England of the Common Pleas, wedded the ſaid Beatrice, as thou mayeſt ſee truly in a fine, that the ſaid Roger and Beatrice his wife enfeoffed by the ſame fine Roger Seddyngton in the manor of Sproxton, in fee ſimple, with the appurtenances, to him and to his heirs for evermore. And as thou ſhalt truly underſtand and know that the ſaid Sir Roger Brabanzon wedded Beatrice, daughter and heir to Sir John of Sproxton, Knight, by a deed of the abbot and convent of Newbo, how they are bounden perpetually for to find a chanon daily to ſay maſs, and other divine ſervice, to the end of the world, for the ſouls of the ſaid Sir Roger Brabanzon and Dame Beatrice his wife, and all their anceſtors, and heirs and ſucceſſors, and for all Chriſtian ſouls. And the ſaid Sir Roger and Beatrice his wife had iſſue together William Brabanzon; and William Brabanzon had iſſue John Brabanzon, Knight; and John Brabanzon had iſſue a daughter Joanna, heir to the ſaid Sir John Brabanzon her father, of the lordſhip of Sproxton, in fee ſimple; and then after William of Woodford, of Brentyngby, wedded the ſaid Joanna, daughter and heir to the ſaid Sir John Brabanzon, Knight, and had iſſue John of Woodford, Eſquire, of Brentyngby; and the ſaid John of Woodford, by Mabille his wife, daughter to Geoffrey Folvill and heir, had iſſue Sir Robert of Woodford that now is; and the ſaid Sir Robert of Woodford, by Iſabell his wife, and daughter to Sir William Neville, Knight, and of Dame Elizabeth his wife, had iſſue divers ſons and daughters, as now is well known.

Sir John Sproxton, Knight, laſt of that name. = Alice, daughter of Sir William of Buckmynſter, Knight.

Sir Roger Brabanzon, Knight, Chief Juſtice of Common Pleas. = Beatrice, heir to Sir John of Sproxton, Knight.

William Brabanzon, =

John Brabanzon, Knight, = to his ſecond wife Maude of Garthorp.

William of Woodford, = Joanna, heir to Sir John Brabanzon.

John of Woodford, = Mabille, daughter of Geoffrey Folvill.

Sir Robert of Woodford, = Iſabell, daughter of William Neville, Knight.

Divers ſons and daughters, as now is well known.

John Saxeby, parſon of the church of Norton, and Agnes his ſiſter, convey to Sir William de Brabanzon de Sadyngton, Knight, a parcel of a toft, and 8 acres of land, with three roods of meadow, in Sproxton, anno 14 Edward II.

Agnes, late wife of William de Dive, conveys to Sir William Brabanzon, of Sadyngton, 46 acres of land and meadow, an acre and a rood of meadow, with the appurtenances, in Sproxton, to him and his heirs, in fee ſimple, anno 14 Edward II.

It is to have in mind, that Sir Lawrence Truſſell, parſon of Merſton-Truſſell, in Southampton, went on pilgrimage to Rome that ſame year *, for it was the year of Grace; and good and came ſafe and ſound, worſhipped be God!

Here may ye underſtand, that Dame Jane, the daughter of Sir William Truſſell, called the rich Truſſell, and wife to Sir William Brabanzon, Lord of Sproxton, with others, was enfeoffed in the manor of Sproxton; and furrendered, after her huſband's deceaſe, to Sir John Brabanzon her ſon, the ſaid manor, with its appurtenances, reſerving to herſelf an yearly rent or penſion of £20. per annum, to be paid quarterly, anno 20 Edwardi III.

Here may ye ſee, and underſtand truly, that Sir William Brabanzon was of Stelyngton, and Thomas Brabanzon alſo; the which Sir William Brabanzon had iſſue John Brabanzon, and Thomas Brabanzon, and Thomas Brabanzon, as thou may ſee by divers fines and deeds of purchaſe, that Sir Roger Brabanzon, the chief juſtice of England, purchaſed in the lordſhip of Sir William Ferrars, lord that time, and Earl of Derby, and lord of the Caſtle of Tutbury, and of the Foreſt of Nedewode, and of Utoxfather in Staffordſhire, as ye may ſee by the following deed †.

Here may ye ſee and truly underſtand, how that Robert Woodford, Eſquire, made a feoffment in all his lands that he had in Leiceſter, Lincoln, Stafford, and Derby ſhires, what time that he went over the ſea with King Henry the Fifth; but the feoffment was made, and ſeiſin delivered, the 10th day of the month of July, the year of the reign of King Henry the Fourth after the Conqueſt of England, ſo as thou may ſee by the deed of feoffment that follows: and therefore the ſtate and the feoffment of Robert Woodford, Eſquire, that he made to John Nedeham, of Hardelowe, clerk, was nought.

Here may ye ſee, and truly underſtand, that Robert Woodford, Eſquire, borrowed and made chevyſſance, that time that he went over the ſea with the Lord Zouche to Calais, of five marks of one John Nedeham, of Hardelowe, in Derbyſhire.

Here may ye ſee, and truly underſtand, the franchiſes that pertain to the manor of *Aſhby Folvill* aforeſaid, with the appurtenance in Newboult Folvill, and to Aſhby fee in *Gaddeſby*; the which manors and tenements, in the towns aforeſaid, are holden of the Prince of England, as of the Honour of Huntingdon, as Aſhby Folvill, Newboult Folvill, and Gaddeſby; that is, of Aſhby fee.

A charter, anno 38 Edward I. reciting a charter, anno 18 Henry II. granting and confirming the privileges, franchiſes, and immunities, of the Earldoms of Cheſter and Huntingdon.

Sir John Folvill, Knight, and Lord of Aſhby Folvill, wedded Dame Mabille, the daughter of Sir Geoffrey De la Mar, Knight, Lord of Maxſey beſide Deeping, for which marriage the aforeſaid Sir Geoffrey De la Mar gave eight ſcore marks of ſterlings, and her attire convenable: this ſaid marriage was made in preſence of Maſter John Sutton, chanon of Lincoln, and uncle to the ſaid Mabille; whyche Maſter John Sutton, uncle to the ſaid Mabille, paid to Sir John Folville, Knight,

* The year is not mentioned; but it was in the reign of Richard II.

† The deed above referred to is preſerved in the MS. with ſeveral others relative to *Uttoxeter*, in Staffordſhire; *Hasworth*, in Derbyſhire; *Tylney*, in Norfolk; *Luddington*, in Northamptonſhire; *Cubbeſdon* and *Longport*, in Shropſhire; and *Merſton-Truſſell*, in Hampſhire.

for

for this faid marriage on the day of the wedding 210 marks, at the manor of Maxfey before faid: and therefore the faid Sir John Folvill enfeoffed the faid Maſter John Sutton; refeoffed again the faid Sir John Folville, and Dame Mabille his wife, by fine here following next after the covenants between Sir Geoffrey De la Mar and Sir John Folville, by mediation of Maſter John Sutton, chanon of Lincoln, and uncle to the faid Mabille.

Anno Gratiæ 1314, November the 11th, the articles of the marriage agreed upon between Sir Geoffrey De la Mar, and Sir John Folville.

A fine arreared in the King's court, anno 10 Edward II. between Sir John Folville, and Mabille his wife, plaintiffs, and Sir John Sutton, chanon of Lincoln, defendant, reconveying the manor of Aſhby to the faid Sir John and Mabille, and to their heirs in tail.

A charter of pardon, that the firſt King Henry, that was King John's ſon, gave to Sir Euſtace Folville, Lord of Aſhby Folvill, for divers treſpaſſes that he had done againſt the King, and for ſlaying of his chief juſtice Sir Roger Bellars.

Henricus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, et Dux Aquitaniæ, &c. Given at St. Paul's, July 26, anno 51 Henry III.

Here may ye ſee, and truly underſtand, how that Euſtace Folville gave to Richard Flyxthorp, in marriage with Margery his daughter, 12 yard-lands and an half in the fields of Aſhby, with toſts and crofts, and with dwellings, and with 12 bondmen to the aforeſaid yard-lands and half, with all other things and chattels of theirs following, and with all other pertaining, as you may ſee more fully in the copy following.

Euſtace Folvill gives to Richard Flyxthorp, in marriage with his daughter, the above referred rent, a pair of gilt ſpurs, or ſixpence yearly. Attefted, no date.

Memorandum, Quod prædictus Ricardus Flixthorp habuit exitum de Margeria uxore ſua Robertum Flixthorp; et dictus Robertus Flixthorp, filius prædicti Ricardi et Margeriæ, habuit exitam filiam vocatam N. uxorem domini Johannis Holwell militis; et dictus Johannes Holwell, miles, habuit exitum Johannem Holwell de Gunby; et prædictus Johannes Holwell de Gunby habuit exitum Johannem Holwell de N. in comitatu Northampton'; et prædictus Johannes Holwell habuit exitam N. Holwell infra ætatem exiſtentem, et maritagium ejus pertinet Domino de Aſhby Folville, cum prædictis duodecim virgatis terræ et dimidiæ, quæ tenet de eo per ſervitium militare, quia eſt in quinto gradu a Margeria filia Euſtachii Folville.

Richard Flixthorp =Margery.

Robert Flixthorp,=

N. filia,=John Holwell, miles.

John Holwell =

Joan Holwell. =

N. Holwell,=

infra ætatem, et maritagium pertinet Domino de Aſhby Folville.

Sir William Folville, Lord of Aſhby Folville, gives to the nunnery of St. Mary of Eton a place and a yard-land in Eſſeby, in perpetual alms, for to be prayed for evermore, and all the anceſtors, heirs, and ſucceſſors, of the ſaid Sir William Folville, engaging himſelf and his heirs to pay an annual rent of five ſhillings, for the tenure of the ſaid lands, to the abbey; atteſted, no date.

Sir Euſtace Folvill, ſon and heir to Sir William Folvill, by deed, confirms the above donation to the nunnery of Eaton, and the payment of the annual rent of five ſhillings from the ſaid land in Aſhby Folvill; atteſted, no date.

Here may ye ſee, and underſtand, how that the manor of Aſhby Folvill, with the appurtenances in Aſhby, as Holwell fee, that is to ſay, 12 yard-land and a half that is holden of the manor of Aſhby by knight's ſervice, with all other freeholders land in the ſame town, with the manor of Newbolt Folvill, with all the appurtenances, and with all the lands and tenements in Gaddeſby, called Aſhby Fee, as appears by the following extract from the Exchequer books, Libro Feodorum, anno .... R. Edward III.

Sir Euſtace Folvill, Knight, conveys to Hugh Muſele, his ſervant, for term of his life, an ox-gang of land, croft, and appurtenances; rent reſerved one penny of ſilver per annum; at his deceaſe to revert to himſelf and his heirs; atteſted, no date.

Maroye de Folville gave, of conſent of Euſtace his heir, three acres of meadow land in Aſhby, to his ſon John, his heirs and aſſigns; atteſted, no date.

A fine, anno 12 Edward I. of a yearly rent of five ſhillings by the year, to the houſe and priory of Nun Eaton, in lieu of a debt in arrear of ſix marks due to the prioreſs and abbey from John de Folvill, and remitted under this agreement.

Sir Euſtace Folvill purchaſes of Richard of Flixthorp, and Margery his wife, daughter to Sir Euſtace, a toft called *Vengardyn* *, with its appurtenances, adjoining to the manor of Sir Euſtace, in the town of *Tye* †, lately received in free marriage with his wife Margery, in perpetual exchange for two acres of meadow in the meadow of Tye, adjoining to his meadow land in Wiſſenden. Atteſted, no date.

Alice, prioreſs, and Sir Nicholas, the prior and convent of Nuneaton, convey a yard-land to Sir William Folville, and his heirs for ever; reſerving the yearly rent of five ſhillings to them and their ſucceſſors for evermore. Atteſted, no date.

Harry of St. Maur's releaſes to Sir Fulk Folvill, the ſon of Sir William Folvill, all the right he had to a yard-land in Aſhby, for five ſhillings to him paid. No date.

Sir Euſtace Folvill had a daughter called Anny, wedded to Geoffrey of Melton, and Lord of Melton, in Borough Sokyn; and the ſaid Sir Euſtace Folvill gave her in free marriage to the ſaid Sir Geoffrey of Melton, and Ann his daughter a meſſuage and certain yard-lands in Tye, in free marriage; and they had iſſue a daughter, Janette, wedded to Alexander Lucas, a burgeſs of Stamford; and ſhe aliened this ſame land to Sir John Folvill, Sir Euſtace Folvill's ſon, and his heir, anno 31 Edward III.

Here may ye ſee, and truly underſtand, a true pedigree, how that Sir John Folvill, ſon and heir to Sir Euſtace Folvill, wedded Mabille the daughter of Sir Geoffrey Delamar, Lord of Maxley; and the ſaid John and Mabille his wife had

* The Vineyard.

† In the county of Rutland. Several deeds relative to this place are preſerved in the MS.

iſſue Sir John Folvill, Knight, and Sir Geoffrey Folvill, the ſecond brother, and Sir Chriſtopher Folvill, the third brother, and Sir Matthew Folvill, the fourth brother; and the ſaid Sir John Folvill and Mabille his wife had iſſue a daughter, wedded to Sir John Ramſton, Lord of Ramſton in Nottinghamſhire; and alſo they had iſſue another daughter, called N. wife to Sir Geoffrey Skeffington, Lord of Skeffington in Leiceſterſhire; and the ſaid John and Mabille his wife had iſſue another daughter, wedded to Sir William Lord Marmion, Lord of Ryſely in Lincolnſhire, and of *Renton Marmion* * in Leiceſterſhire; and the ſaid Sir John Folvill and Mabille his wife had iſſue another daughter called N. wedded to John Folvill, Lord of Rereſby, beſide Aſhby Folvill.

And ye ſhall truly underſtand, that Sir John Folvill, firſt ſon of Mabille beforeſaid, had never iſſue; neverthelefs he wedded an old ancient lady of Yorkſhire, that was the wife of the Lord Marmion, and he might diſpend yearly by her 700 marks, and they kept a worthy houſhold and a great at Aſhby Folvill; and the ſaid Sir John was a knight of the good Duke's of Lancaſter; and the ſaid Duke would come and lie at the ſaid Sir John's, at Aſhby Folvill, many divers times when it pleaſed him; and the ſaid Duke gave the ſaid Sir John Folvill 20 marks of fee yearly; and then long time after Sir John Folvill gave to Sir Chriſtopher Folvill his brother, and to one Dame Margaret his wife; which Dame Margaret was ſometime ſervant to the ſaid Sir John Folvill, and of him well-beloved with him; and ſo he made Sir Chriſtopher his brother to wed her, and gave them together the manor of Tye for term of both their lives, notwithſtanding the ſaid Sir John Folvill had no power for to give it, for it was entailed before of elder time by the feoffees of old Sir John Folvill, as ye may ſee before by two true entails that are thereupon: one tail made by Sir William Kaythorp, parſon of Aſhby Folvill, and feoffee of old Sir John Folvill, as ye may ſee before written. A copy of the tail, and another tail that was made by Sir William Cade, of Baryſby, and Sir Richard Sligh, of Melton Mowbray, prieſts, feoffees in the manor of Aſhby Folvill, and Newboult Folvill, and in the manor of Tye Folvill, with the advowſon, and all the appurtenance; and the ſaid feoffees enfeoffed Geoffrey Folvill and Iſabell his wife, and to their heirs between the ſaid Geoffrey and Iſabell lawfully begotten, as ye may ſee and truly underſtand in the true deeds of entaille made by the feoffees aboveſaid; and ſo the manor of Tye is unlawfully, againſt the form of the tailles above rehearſed, made to Geoffrey Folvill and Iſabell his wife; the which Geoffrey was the ſecond ſon to old Sir John Folvill, and heir to Sir John Folvill his brother, that married the ancient Lady Marmion, as it is above ſaid.

And the ſaid Geoffrey and Iſabell his wife had iſſue a daughter called Mabille, and was ward, after the deceaſe of Sir Geoffry Folvill her father, to John the Duke of Lancaſter, for the manor of Tye, that the ſaid Geoffrey held by knight's ſervice of the Duke aforeſaid, as of his honour of Leiceſter, by three parts of a knight's fee, as ye may ſee in a patent that the ſaid Iſabell had of the ſaid Duke when ſhe bought the wardſhip of her daughter Mabille, both of the manor with the appurtenance, and the wardſhip of her marriage, for fifty pounds that the ſaid Iſabell paid to the ſaid Duke, as ye may ſee in the patent beforewritten a copy thereof; and ſo the manor of Tye is unrightwiſely inherited in Sir Chriſtopher Folvill's

* The Marmions were ſometime Lords of *Newton-Burdet*.

Lloyd

blood that was but a younger brother, and againſt the form of the true entailles made upon the ſaid manor. And ye ſhall truly underſtand, that the ſame Dame Margaret, after the deceaſe of Sir Chriſtopher her huſband, was in houſhold with Sir John Folvill her huſband's brother, and was mickel cheriſhed with by him, and was with him in houſhold at Aſhby Folvill till he was dead; and then ſhe imagined falſe deeds, and let write them and enſealed them with his hand when he was dead, for ſhe had the ſeal of his arms, and all his deeds and evidences that belonged to all the lordſhips that Folvill ever inherited in England; and the ſaid Dame Margaret, wife to Chriſtopher Folvill, made a falſe deed, and ſaid how Sir John Folvill her huſband, Sir Chriſtopher Folvill's elder brother, and Lord of Tye, ſhould let make a ſtate by his feoffees to his brother Sir Chriſtopher, and to the heirs between him and the ſaid Margaret lawfully begotten, as by way of entaille; and all that was falſe that ſhe ſaid; and yet ſhe occupied ſuch a falſe eſtate by maintenance of one called Lawrence Hawberke that wedded her after; and the ſaid Dame Margaret, wife of Sir Chriſtopher, had iſſue a daughter called Elizabeth; and the ſaid Elizabeth was wedded to a knight, called Hugh Browe, a knight of Cheſhire, in King Richard's time: the ſaid Sir Hugh Browe maintained the ſaid Dame Margaret with her falſe feoffment that ſhe got made, and wedded Elizabeth her daughter, and had iſſue Robert Browe, Eſquire; and Robert Browe, Eſquire, had iſſue John Browe, that now lives, and a daughter, wedded in Northamptonſhire to John Holwell, Lord of Gumby, who had iſſue, by Robert Browe's daughter, a ſon called John Holwell, that is ward to Sir Robert of Woodford, Knight, for certain lifelihood that the ſaid John Holwell held of him in Aſhby Folvill by knight's ſervice. As it is for to have in mind truly how that the ſaid Dame Margaret, wife to Sir Chriſtopher Folville, overlived her huſband Sir Chriſtopher; and ſhe overlived her ſecond huſband Lawrence Hawberke; and alſo ſhe overlived another huſband, called Sir John of Salverley, a knight in Cheſhire, and couſen to Sir Hugh of Salverley, and to Sir Hugh Browe. And this falſe feoffment was maintained by the falſe working and imaginarion of the falſe feoffments made by her, when Sir John Folvill was dead, with the ſeal of his arms, and therefore I ſuppoſe verily that ſhe be in hell. Nevertheleſs, ſhe delivered and made confeſſion ere ſhe died that ſhe had made falſe deeds, and diſinherited the right heirs of Sir Geoffrey Folvill, that was the eldeſt brother to Sir John Folvill, and heir; and ſhe delivered three deeds to the good abbot of Sproxton, called Sir Thomas Pegge, and beſought and prayed him at reverence of Almighty God, that he would deliver the ſame deeds to the right heirs of Sir John Folvill; that is to ſay, to the heirs of Geoffrey Folville, eldeſt brother and heir to Sir John Folvill; that is to ſay, truly to Mabille Woodford, and to Sir Robert Woodford, Knight, her ſon, and Lord of Aſhby Folvill; and ſo the ſaid abbot made the ſame deeds for to be delivered by Frere John Grantham, abbot of Croxton, and ſometime was chaplain with the ſaid Sir Thomas Pegge that was abbot; and afterward the ſaid John Grantham was abbot of Croxton, and delivered the ſaid deeds, with other deeds alſo, that the ſaid Dame Margaret, Sir Chriſtopher Folvill's wife, delivered him, to Sir Thomas Pegge for to deliver to Mabille of Woodford, and to Sir Robert of Woodford, true heirs lineal

fineal to the manors of Athby Folvill, Newbold Folville, and Tye Folvill, in taille; as ye may understand truly, by deeds of cruel wrongful leasing, and delivered by the abbot of Croxton to Sir Robert of Woodford, praying him to the would pray Mabille Woodford his mother, Sir Geoffrey Folvill's daughter and his heir, that she would have mercy and pity upon her soul; and the abbot said furthermore by his truth and his priesthood, that the said Dame Margaret sent for him to Swapyllford where she lay a dying, and delivered him these evidents and deeds before-written, and said truly, that Mabille of Woodford was true heir, and none other body, and right as she had done such deed but by false counsel of men of law, and of other; and the said abbot said in faith, that Dame Margaret, wife to Sir Christopher Folvill, said these words, kneeling on both her knees, asking her mercy and forgiveness of all the wrongs and disherison that lay on her, done with her false falsitiey against the heirs of Geoffrey Folvill, father to the said Mabille of Woodford, and delivered to Sir Robert of Woodford the said deeds of entail, and other as ye may see hereafter.

Lawrence Hawberke, of *Cleaton*, one of the feoffees of Sir John Folvill, elder brother to Sir Geoffrey Folvill, releated all the right that he had in the manor of Tye, by a feoffment of Sir John Folvill, made to them; that is to say, he releases to Ralph Sechevyle, rector of Twyford, Thomas de Gaddesby, rector of Athby, John Frisby and John Vefey, priests, all the right and share that he had in the manor of Tye, jointly with them, of the gift of the said Sir John Folvill. Dated at Grimeston, anno 36 Edward III.

The aforesaid joint feoffees, Sir Ralph Sechevyle, rector of Twyford, Thomas of Gaddesby, rector of Athby, John Frisby and John Vefey, clerks, grant and confirm, that the manor of Tye, with the appurtenances, and advowlon of Tye, the which Dame Margaret, sometime wife of Sir Christopher Folvill, held for term of her life, of their gift, at her decease to revert to them, joint feoffees, &c. their heirs and assigns, now grant, that after the decease of the said Margaret, the said manor, with the advowson, &c. remain to Geoffrey Folvill, and his heirs for evermore. Dated Feb. 9, anno 36 Edward III.

Here may ye see, and truly understand, how that Dame Margaret, some time the wife of Christopher Folvill, younger brother to Geoffrey Folvill, attorned of the reversion of the manor of Tye, with the appurtenances, to Geoffrey Folvill, as ye may see hereafter; but her attornment was false; for the said manor of Tye was entailed upon him, and on his heirs of his body, and of Mabell his wife, lawfully begotten; but she had stolen the deeds of taille what time that Sir John Folvill died at Athby; for the said Dame Margaret, Sir Christopher's wife, was over mickle cherished and trusted with the said Sir John Folvill: for I have heard my mother say, and the eldest men of that town, that she kept Sir John Folvill after he was dead three days above the earth unknown to all the town, until she had sent after her false counsel, and contrived and made false feoffments by subtilty, and knew how that Sir John Folvill her husband, Sir Christopher Folvill's brother, had enfeoffed Lawrence Hawberke of *Gryston**, Ralph Sechevyle, parson of Twyford, Thomas of Gaddesby, parson of Athby, and Sir John Vefey, vicar of

* It is *Cleaton* above. Q. which is right?

Bullysdon, in the manors of Ashby, Newboult, and Tye, with their appurtenances, with the advowson of the kirk of Tye: and this false feoffment was made and enfealed with Sir John Folvill's hand after he was dead; and therefore I suppose, by the rightwiseness of God, that she is in hell; and thus she disinherited the right heirs of Sir John Folvill, in as much as lay in her false subtlety; but nevertheless, all her false subtleties and false feoffments that she contrived, imagined, and wrote, are nought; for old Sir John Folvill, son to Sir Eustace Folvill, and father to Sir John Folvill the eldest brother, and to Geoffrey Folvill the second brother, and to Sir Matthew Folvill the third brother, and also father to Sir Christopher Folvill, the fourth * brother and youngest, and husband to false Dame Margaret that made all these false feoffments, entailled all these said manors, with their appurtenances, long time before, as ye may see by the entails that she delivered to the good abbot of Croxton, Thomas Pegge, three days before she died, at Stapulford, upon her death-bed, as ye may see written here before.

Here may ye see, how that Sir Robert Woodford, Knight, and Lord of Ashby Folvill, hath given to his well-beloved sons aforesaid, that is for to say, to every one of them by themselves, a parcell of lifelihood, lying in divers towns, as ye may understand truly in the fine here afterward; the which livelihood the said Sir Robert had after the decease of John of Woodford, of Brentyngby, his father, by descent of heritage, and standing in fee simple; for it was purchased, all the lands and tenements that ever the Woodfords had, in Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Staffordshire, and Derbyshire, except Ashby Folvill. And in faith there was never none of the Woodfords that ever enfeoffed any of their wives in no manner of land nor rent, as by way of joint feoffment in taille; and that was right an ungentle deed as me thinketh in good faith, and as ye may see in all these fines and deeds, well enfealed, of all their purchasings.

A fine made by Sir Robert of Woodford, at Westminster, in the Utas of St. Martin, the reign of King Henry the Sixth, after the Conquest year the twenty-fifth, and recorded the octave of St. Michael, anno 26 Henry VI. between John Danyel, plaintiff, and Robert Woodford, defendant, concerning the manors of Brentyngby, Wyvordeby, Garthorp, Sproxton, and Newboult Folvill, with their appurtenances, 62 messuages, 60 tofts, and two mills, 66 yard-lands, one carucate, and 56 acres of land, 142 acres of meadow, 90 acres of pasture, and ten shillings rent, and the rent of one capon, two pounds of ....., two pair of doves, two pounds of pepper, one race of ginger, with the appurtenances, in Brentyngby, Wyvordeby, Garthorp, Sproxton, Newboult Folvill, Thorp-Arnold, Stapulford, Melton Mowbray, Fretheby, and Gnypton, and the advowson of the church of Wyvordeby, in Leicestershire, and of three messuages, four tofts, two ox-gangs of land, six acres of meadow, and six shillings rent, with the appurtenances, in Elton and South Stoke, in Lincolnshire, and 46 acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Wyggenhale and Tylney, in Norfolk, vesting the above recited premises in the aforesaid John Danyel, and his heirs; and the said John reconveying the whole of

* In a former account Sir Christopher is called the third son; here he is called the fourth.

the

the fame to the aforenamed Robert Woodford for the term of his life, without impeachment of waste*.

Here may ye fee a true pedigree of Sir Thomas Nevill, Knight, lord of Raby-ftone by the Newark, how he wedded Dame Cecille, daughter of Sir Geo. Beauchamp, knight, of Cornwall, lord of the Ile of Scilly, and of other many fair lordfhips in the fame country; and the fame Sir Thomas and Dame Cecille his wife had iffue Sir William Nevill, the good knight and lord of Bellefham †.

Here may ye fee, that on the day of marriage of the faid Sir Robert Woodford, and of Ifabell his wife, at Holefton, on the Tuesday, the 5th day of May, anno 4 Henry IV. the faid Mahille of Woodford did give to the faid Sir William Nevill lands and tenements, rents and reverfions, to the value yearly extended 40 marks yearly over the reprize, for the performance and for the array of the faid Robert and Ifabell, to have and to hold the aforefaid lands and tenements, rents and fervices, to the faid Sir William Nevill and Dame Elizabeth his wife, and to their executors, to the time that the faid Sir Robert come to plain age; that is to fay,

		£.	s.	d.
From John Borcher, for the farm of Sproxton,	——	13	6	9
Thomas de Wymondham and Co. in Eſton and Stoke,		1	11	0
William Rawe and Co. in Garthorp,	——	2	12	4
Thomas Tayllor, in Stapulford,	—— ——	0	5	0
Malcolm Mackerell and Co. Burton St. Lazarus,	—	2	17	1
Thomas Retherby and Co. in Melton Mowbray,	—	6	17	0½
The Grange of Burton aforefaid,	— —	0	2	7

A joint bond of Sir William Nevill, Knight, Sir John Burton, Knight, Robert Nevill, fon and heir to Sir William Nevill, and Robert of Hallom, to pay to Mahille Woodford 140 marks, at times fpecified, under the penalty of 200 marks. Dated Sunday the 6th day of May, anno 4 Henry IV.

King Henry V. reigned nine years and more; and in the third year of his reign he won Harflygh by a feige; and on the Friday in the feaſt of St. Criſpin and Criſpynyon, early in the morning, he dubbed Robert Woodford Knight, and many others at that fiege being preſent; and anon, after that time Friday, he fought manfully againſt an hundred thouſand of Frenchmen at Agincourt, and had the victory of them, and took the Duke of Orleans, and other Dukes and great Lords of France; and there was ſlain of Frenchmen that day thirteen thouſand: and after he won the cities of Roan and Caen, and all whole Normandy, and the city of Paris, and mickel of France; and he made his brother Sir John the Duke of Bedford Regent of all France: and after that, at the ninth year of his reign, he paſſed to God Almighty, on whoſe ſoul Jeſu have mercy. Amen.

Thus reigned Henry the Sixth that now is his ſon; and he [illegible], on the laſt day of Auguſt, 1449, twenty-eight years: Jeſu grant him long life and good proſperity to Almighty God's pleaſure. Amen.

* After ſeveral blank leaves, the MS. adds, "The remainder of this book [illegible] agree to the eight Indentures of Robert Woodford, Knight, as to the [illegible] "true Copy made and ſealed by his own."

† Here follows a long pedigree of Nevill, and the marriage and [illegible] ford and Ifabell Nevill.

P. 423. 637. 820. Since the former part of this work was printed, a deſcription of *Aſhby de la Zouch* has been given in "The Topographer;" whence the following particulars, enlarged by ſubſequent information, are principally taken:

"This ſmall town is ſituate on the North-weſt extremity of the county, in a deep ſandy ſoil, neither rich in its own fertility, nor in the outward proſpect it affords. What, therefore, entitles it to our preſent notice is its ancient manor, and ruins of a once ſtrong and ſtately caſtle, belonging to the Earls of Huntingdon. Its original name no doubt was ſimply *Aſhby* (of which name there are three other places in this county); and it had its diſtinction from the noble family of the Zouches, who were anciently Lords of it, having their deſcent from the Earls of Brittanny, as all our genealogiſts agree, however they may differ in a few particulars.

Mr. Camden calls it *villa amæniſſima*. If he had expreſſed wherein that ſweetneſs conſiſted, whether in the ſituation and pleaſant buildings, or in the richneſs of the ſoil, or with other matter in the town or family, it might have been worth the reader's obſervation, and given him ſome content, as the expoſition of Zouch after doth.

Alan de la Zouch was deſcended from Alan Viſcount of Roan in Britanny, and Conſtantia his wife, daughter of Conan le Groſſe, Earl of Britain, and Maud his wife, natural daughter of Henry I. He bore for his arms, on a ſhield Gules, ten bezants; and, having married Elene, one of the daughters and heirs of Roger de Quincie Earl of Wincheſter, poſſeſſed a large eſtate in this county in her right. Many writers have reported that this Alan was ſlain in Weſtminſter Hall by John Earl Warren, 1279, about a controverſy touching ſome title of land; but in this, ſays Dugdale, they are miſtaken, he being only wounded, as was alſo Roger his ſon (at the ſame time with him) viz. in 1268, as appears by the inquiſition taken after his death, which ſhews that he died about two years after, 54 Henry III. being then ſeiſed of the manors of North Multon in Devonſhire, and Aſheby de la Zouche in Leiceſterſhire. He left iſſue Roger abovementioned, and a younger ſon Eudo; from the latter of whom, though the elder branch failed, the Zouches, Lords of Harringworth, branched out, and were for many deſcents barons of this realm. But Roger had iſſue Alan, whoſe coheireſſes married Seymour and Holland. This Alan beſtowed the manor of Aſhby de la Zouch upon his nephew Robert Mortimer of Richards caſtle; and he, upon his ſecond ſon William, who took the name of Zouch, and was Lord of Aſhby.

He died March 1, 1335 (10 Edward III.) and was buried in the midſt of Our Lady's chapel at Tewkſbury. Alan, his ſon and heir, in 18 Edward III. obtained a charter for free warren in all his demeſne lands at Aſhby de la Zouch, &c. His ſon Hugh died iſſueleſs, leaving Joyce his ſiſter and heir, who married Sir John Botetourt of Weoley caſtle, in Worceſterſhire, knight. Their ſon John left iſſue a daughter and heir, Joyce, who married Sir Hugh Burnell, knight, who died ſeiſed of the manor of Aſhby de la Zouch, Nov. 27, 8 Henry V. without iſſue by her.

James Boteler, 5th Earl of Ormond in Ireland, a firm Lancaſtrian, created by Henry VI. Earl of Wiltſhire, and afterwards taken after the loſs of the battle of Towton field, and beheaded at Newcaſtle, died ſeiſed of this manor. By what title he came into poſſeſſion of it, does not appear. Upon his attainder it fell to the Crown, and was granted to William de Haſtings, a famous Yorkiſt.

The

The following is Leland's account: "Ashby de la Zouch, a market towne * . . . "The Lorde of Huntingdon hath three parkes at Ashby de la Zouch. This "Ashby hath beene in the Hastings's name but sins that the Lorde Hastinges, "so great with King Edward IV. got it partely by a title, partely by money paid. "The last Thomas Bolayne, Erle of Wilteshire, made a title to it by the Lordy of "Rocheford, which was heire to this Souche; and by him the Lorde Rochford "had Fulbarne and other landes in Cambridgeshire †."

Sir William Hastings, on the accession of King Edward IV. in 1461, stood so high in the esteem of the Nobility, that they feared nothing who should behave the greatest favour on him. Dugdale, in his Baronage ‡, enumerates the various honourable grants and annuities he received; amongst others that of five and of the manors of Leicester, and of the castle and manor of Donnington, as parcel of the Honour of Lancaster; the constableship of the castles of Leicester, Higham Ferrers, and Donington; the chief stewardship of Leicester Lovell, &c. He was made Lord Chamberlain to the King, Chamberlain of North Wales, and created Baron Hastings §. The manor of Donington was now given to him in his own right, with almost all the lordships and reversions that had been the property either of the Earl of Wiltshire, the Lord Viscount Beaumont, or the Lord Roos. His power and possessions were now immense. The manor and demesnes of Ashby were in the number of his acquisitions; and in 1472 he obtained a license to make a castle there, which he completed with the spoils of Belvoir and Stoke-Dadlington ‖. He had license at the same time to make castles at Bagworth, Thornton, and Kirkby, in this county, and at Sheffield, in Yorkshire. He obtained also two yearly fairs for Ashby de la Zouch; the one on Whitsun-Eve and four days after; the other on Simon and Jude's Eve and four days after **. His career of fortune soon ended; for in the next reign he was accused, in a council at the Tower of London, by the Protector Richard, of a conspiracy to destroy him; and infamously brought out upon the green before the chapel, where his head was cut off upon a log of timber ††. This happened June 13, 1483. He was buried honourably, agreeably to a will he had made in 1478, in the college of St. George at Windsor, near to the grave of King Edward IV. By the same will he bestowed on the collegiate church of the Newark in Leicester the Hospital of St. Leonard in that town, on condition of their keeping a special obit for him ‡‡.

His eldest son Edward, created Lord Hastings, was summoned to parliament Nov. 15, 1482, as Lord Hungerford, in right of his wife, Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Baron Hungerford, Botreaux, Moleyn, and Moels. He died Nov. 8, 1506, and bequeathed his body to be buried at Windsor near his father's tomb; but was buried in the monastery of the Black-Friars, London §§.

His only son and heir George Hastings was created Earl of Huntingdon, Dec. 8, 1529, by his will, made in 1533, bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of Ashby de la Zouch; but, dying March 24, 1543-4, was buried in the chancel of the church belonging to his seat at Stoke-Pogeis, in Buckinghamshire.

* Vol. I. p. 22. † Ib. p. 22. ‡ Vol. I. p. 182. § Ib. p. 183.
‖ Ib. p. 317; and Vol. II. p. 1145. ** Pat. 8 Edw. IV. p. 1. m. 12. †† Ib. p. 183.
‡‡ Ib. p. 536; and Nichols's Collections, p. 1000. §§ Ib. p. 536.

His fon FRANCIS *, the fecond Earl, by will made in 1559, bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of Aſhby, in the family chapel on the South ſide of the chancel; appointing a convenient tomb to be made over his grave; which was accordingly done; a rich altar-tomb of marble, with recumbent figures of himſelf and his Countefs fumptuouſly habited, being thus inſcribed:

"Here lieth ye corps of Francys late Erle of Hūtingdon, Lorde Haſtynges, Hungerforde, Botreaux, Molyns, & Hoyles, Knight of the Honourable Ordre of the Garter, whiche deceaſed ye xxiiij daye of June. a° D'ni 1561.

"And of the Lady Katharin Countefſe of Hūtingdon his wife, whiche deceaſed ye xxj day of Sept'br, anno D'ni 1576.

The monument is richly decorated with arms; viz.

On the man's ſide, quarterly,

1. *Haſtings.* Argent, a maunch Sab.
2. *Iverſbury.* Per feſſe indented G. & V. a chev. Or.
3. *Peverell.* Azure 3 garbs Argent, and a chief Or.
4. *Botreaux.* Argent 3 toads erect, Sable.
5. *Botreaux.* Arg. a griffin ſegr. G.
6. *Moels.* Paly, wavy of 6, Or and G.
7. *Hungerford.* Sable 2 bars Arg. in chief 3 plates.
8. *Courtney.* Or, 3 torteaux, a label of 3 points Azure, bezanty.

impaling theſe quarters, viz.

1. *Clarence.* Quarterly *France* and *England*, a label of 3 points Arg. on each point a canton Gules.—2. *Pole.* Per pale Or & Sable, a faltire engrailed counter-changed.—3. *Neville.* Gules, a faltire Argent, a label of 3 points gobony Arg. and Azure.—4. *Beauchamp.* Gules, a feſs between 6 croſslets fitchy Or.—5. *Guy* Earl of *Warwick.* Checky Or and Azure, a chevron Ermine.—6. *Montagu.* Argent, 3 lozenges in feſs Gul.—7. *Montbermer.* Or, an eagle diſplayed Vert.—8. *Wake.* Or, 2 bars Gules, in chief 3 torteaux.—9. *Clare.* Or 3 chevronels Gules, quartering, *Spencer* quarterly Arg. and Gules, a bend Sable between 2 frets Or.

On the front and ſides are the figures of ſix ſons, with each their ſhield.

1. In front, *Henry*, with the following quarterings.

1. *Haſtings.*—2. *Herle.* Gules, a feſs Or, between 3 ſhovelers Argent.—3. *Hungerford.*—4. *Heytesbury.*—5. *Peverell.*—6. *Botreaux.*—7. *Moels.* Ar. 2 bars G. 3 torteauxes in chief.—8. *Cornwall.* Ermine, a lion rampant crowned Or, a border engrailed Sable bezanty.—9. *Cobham.* Gules, on a chevron, Argent, 3 roſes of the field.—10. *Courtney.*—11. *Huſſey.* Barry of 6 Ermine and Gules.—12. *Botreaux.* Argent, a griffin ſegreant Sable.—13. *Molins.* Paly of 6, Or and G.—14. *Molins.* Sable, on a chief Argent, 3 lozenges Or.—15. *St. Lowe.* Argent, a bendlet Sable. 16. *Clyſdon.* Or, a lion rampant Az. crowned Gules.—17. *Poges.* Mafculy Arg. and Gules.—18. *Mauduit,* indented of 6, Or and G.—19. *Clarence.*—20. *Neville.*—21. *Beauchamp.*—22. *Guy* Earl of *Warwick.*—23. *Montagu.*—24. *England* and bordure.—25. *Montbermer.*—26. *Wake.*—27. *Clare.*—28. *Spencer.*

* Beſides this ſon Francis, and other children, the firſt Earl had Edward, who was created Baron [illegible] borough; of whom, ſee p. 1383.

The

The firſt figure on the ſide is, *Haſtings* impaling *Dudley*, for Henry and his wife.
The younger ſons and the five daughters are in this order:
2. *George**; 3. *William*; 4. *Edward*; 5. *Francys*; 6. *Walter*;
1. *Katharine* †; 2. *Frawyz* ‡; 3. *Anne*; 4. *Elizabeth* §; 5. *Mary*."

This monument was repaired and beautified in 1692 by the direction of Theophilus, 7th Earl of Huntingdon of this family; who placed upon an urn, beneath the canopy which over-hangs the tomb, the following inſcription:

"I. H. S.
Theophilus Comes Huntingdon
inclytæ memoriæ progenitorum,
maximè illuſtrium,
Quorum exuviæ hic recondantur,
ſacellum hoc decorari,
et tumulum inſtaurari,
pio mœnere extremo.
F. F.
MDCXCVIII."

Henry, the third Earl, dying Dec. 14, 1595, S. P. was interred in the family chapel at Aſhby, as appears by the pariſh regiſter; but no monumental memorial of him is remaining. The hiſtory of the Huntingdon family was collected, under his inſpection, in his caſtle here, and is now in the Britiſh Muſeum ‖.

* The figure of *George* impales, Azure, a feſs engrailed cotiſed between 3 martlets, each having in the beak a croſs formé fitchy all Or.—*Penn.*

On a tablet (or painting on canvas) in the South axle of the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, London, are 70 quarterings, all blazoned, and this inſcription:

"P. M.
Georgii Haſtings, filii ſecundi Franciſci D'ni Haſtings,
de Aſhbye de la Zouch, militis; qui duxit in matrimonium [illegible]
et cohæred' Gilberti Prin de Allington, com. Wiltonie, militis;
per quam quatuor filios et tres filias habuit. Obiit 1 Julii, 1641.
Poſuit mœrore bene merenti uxor ejus mœſtiſſima,
1st die Junii, 1655.

1. Georgius, filius primus, natus 22 April, 1621, obiit die Junii, 1627.
2. [illegible], filius ſecundus, natus 29 die Novembris, 1625.
3. Ferdinandus, filius tertius, natus 17 Jan. 1626, [illegible]
4. Franciſcus, quartus, natus 2 Decembris, 1628, obiit 6 [illegible]
5. Katharina, natapta 1635.
6. Martha nupta Oweni Owens, arm. die Purificationis B. Virginis, 1652.
7. Margareta [illegible] die Aſſumptionis B. Mariæ, A. 1654, æt. 19."

† *Catharine*, quartering [illegible], impaling *Hastings*. She married Henry [illegible]
‡ *Frances* impaling *Herbert*. She married Henry Lord Compton.
§ *Susanna* and *Dorothy* quarterly, impaling *Hastings*. [illegible]
‖ "Collectanea quædam [illegible]
"militia de Haſtings, Hungerford, Molyns, Nicolas, Peverell, [illegible]
"que quamplurimum [illegible]
"Comitis apud Aſhby de Zouch, in com. Leiceſtriæ, mense Julii, anno Domini 1605."

His brother GEORGE, the fourth Earl of Huntingdon, dying Dec. 30, 1604, was buried at Ashby *, without a monument; his son, Francis Lord Hastings, having died before his father in 1595, was also buried in that church. This is entered in the parish register.

HENRY, fifth Earl of Huntingdon, son of Francis Lord Hastings, died at his castle of Ashby de la Zouch, Nov. 14, 1643, and was buried in this church on the 16th of December, as appears by the register; but has no monument.

Henry, the youngest son of Earl Henry, being a person of great valour and military conduct, as also the first who appeared in arms in behalf of Charles I.; having conducted the Queen with safety out of the North (where she landed), to Oxford, notwithstanding the power of the enemy at that time in sundry places; and planted divers garrisons with his own forces, particularly at Ashby de la Zouch; was advanced to the dignity of a Baron, by the title of Lord Loughborough †. He died at London in January 1666; and was buried, without an epitaph, in the collegiate chapel royal of St. George, within the castle at Windsor, in the aisle on the North side of the choir, not far from the grave of William Lord Hastings, his ancestor.

FERDINAND, his elder brother, who succeeded as sixth Earl of Huntingdon, was born at Ashby, January 11, 1608. In 1639 he was joined in the lieutenancy of the counties of Leicester and Rutland, with his father; and Nov. 13, 1641, was summoned to Parliament amongst the barons of the realm, during his father's life, by the title of Lord Hastings. Succeeding to the Earldom at a period when the civil war was raging in its utmost fury, he removed his family to Donington Park, where he died Feb. 13, 1655. He was buried with his ancestors at Ashby; as were Henry Lord Hastings, his eldest son, who died unmarried in 1649; and John, the second son, who died in 1639. Ferdinand, the third son, died in 1647, and was buried at Donington ‡. The title descended to the fourth son, Theophilus, who was born Dec. 10, 1650, at Donington.

THEOPHILUS §, the 7th Earl, died May 30, 1701, in Charles Street, St. James's, and is said by Le Neve to have been buried in St. James's church, Westminster; but no memorial of him appears there. The following inscription is on a mural monument at Ashby, in the Huntingdon chapel, which, together with the chancel of the church, he had fitted up at a considerable expence:

" D. O. M. S.
Depositum honoratissimi & nobilissimi Domini
Theophili Comitis Huntingdoniæ, Baronis de Hastings,
Hungerford, Botreaux, Newmarch, & Molines,

* " A speech which was pronounced by Garter, after the funeral rites were performed at the " interment of this honourable person hereunder specified: Thus it has pleased Almighty God " to call forth of this transitory life to his divine mercy the most honourable George Earl of " Huntingdon, Lord Hastings, Baron Hungerford, Botreaux, Molyns, and Moyles, Lieutenant for " the King's Majesty in the counties of Leycester and Rutland. Let us therefore pray, that it " may please Almighty God to bless with long life, health, honour, and happiness, the most ho- " nourable Henry, now Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Hastings, Baron Hungerford, Botreaux, " Molines, and Moyles, &c. to the glory of God, the service of his Prince and Country, and the " upholding of the ancient and honourable reputation of his most noble name and family." Harl. MSS. 304. p. 92. b.

† See hereafter, p. 1350. ‡ See his epitaph, p. 1328.

§ See some of his letters to Mr. Staveley, p. 625, 626.

Capitalis Justiciarii & Justiciariorum
omnium Forestarum, Chasearum, Parcorum, & Warrenarum, citra Trentam,
Pacificatoris Comitatuum
Provinciarum Leycestriæ & Dalmæ Locumtenentis,
& ex [illegible] Consilii Augustissimus & Serenissimæ Principis
Caroli & Insularum Regnorum, Hominis fides confidentissimi.
Hic illustrissimus Comes Deus dixit mecum;
Elizabetham, filiam & unicam hæredem Johannis Lewys, Equitis Aurati & Baronetti;
& Francescam, filiam unicam & hæredem Francisci Fowles, armigeri,
In cognomen de Leycester adoptat, Thomæ Vicecomitis de Kilmorey filiæ.
Decesserunt in Christo cum signo fidei, & requiescunt in somno pacis;
Quorum mortales reliquiæ,
donec illa dies retributionis adveniet, ut resurgant immortales, hic deponuntur.

Nati,		Denati,
Donington, x Dec. MDCL.	Ille,	Londini, XXX Maii, MDCCI.
Londini, XV Junii, MDCLV.	Illæ,	Londini, XXIV Decemb. MDCLXXXVIII.
Kinderton, XI Augusti, MDCLXIV.		Bathoni, XXIV Dec. MDCCXIII.

Prolem habuit,

Ex conjuge primâ,		Ex conjuge secundâ,
Thomam Dominum Hastings,	H. S. S.	Annam-Jaquelinam.
Luciam,		Aliciam, H. S.
Georgium Dominum Hastings,		Franceſcam,
Saram, H. S.		Theophilum,
Elizabetham,	H. S. S.	Catherinam-Mariam.
Mariam,		Ferdinandum, H. S.
Dorotheam,		Margaretam."
Saram,		

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, GEORGE eighth Earl of Huntingdon, who carried the ſceptre at the coronation of Queen Anne; and the ſame year, 1702, diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the ſieges of Venlo and Ruremond. He died unmarried Feb. 22, 1704-5; and was buried at St. James's, Weſtminſter; where, pretty high on the North ſide of the altar, is a large and curious monument, by Bird, of white marble, and white veined with blue, with columns fluted, the lower part twiſted, and entablature of the Compoſite order, enriched with Cupids (each holding a helmet), trophy-work, an urn, and under all the face of Envy. Arms, Argent, a manuch Azure, &c. 16 coats quarterly —The inſcription runs thus:

" Hic ſitus eſt GEORGIUS Comes de HUNTINGDON,
Præclarâ Haſtingorum proſapiâ natus,
et nepte, ex Plantagenetorum ſtemmate oriundus.
Literarum humanarum cultor indefeſſus;
in aulâ ſplendidus, in acie imperterritus ubique, probus.
Tanta fuit ei morum ſuavitas, cum gravitate comitas, cum fide benignitas,
tantus animi candor ingenuus, ut tot numeraverit ut eos quos familiares.
Procul habuit mollitiem atque inertiam;
turpe exiſtimans quos dignitate præcitat ab his virtute ſuperari.

Flagrante per Europam bello, salutis publicæ quam suæ studiosior,
ad rem militarem exercendam se contulit.
Oblatis Versaei, Rarremondi, Cæsaris insulâ
Quæ fortissimo duce Marlburgensi tentavit felicitèr perfecit,
quorum tamen oblivionem maluit quam gloriam.
Obiit calend. Mart. VIII. æræ Christianæ MDCCIV. ætatis XXVI.
Monumentum hoc posuit mœrens soror,
Prænobilis Domina ELIZABETHA HASTINGS *."

His lordship's successor in titles and estate was his half-brother, THEOPHILUS, the ninth Earl, who, assisting at the coronation of George II. Oct. 11, 1727, carried the sword of state. He died of an apoplexy October 13, 1746, and was buried in Ashby de la Zouch church, where his monument of rich statuary [by *Gul. Kent*], adorned with a beautiful bust of his weeping relict †, is thus inscribed:

" Here lie the remains of
the Right Honourable THEOPHILUS Earl of HUNTINGDON,
Lord Hastings, Hungerford, Botreaux, Moels, Newmarch, and Molins:
If his birth deserved respect, his life deserved it more.
If he derived his title from a long roll of illustrious ancestors,
he reflected back on them superior honours.
He ennobled Nobility by Virtue. He was of the first rank in both;
Good in every relation of natural duty, and of social life.
The Learning he acquired at school, he improved at Oxford,
under the care of that excellent person, the present Bishop of Gloucester ‡.

* Though the splendor of this Lady's birth was truly great, it seemed as it were eclipsed by her shining qualities. She was amiable in her person, her mien genteel, polite her manners, agreeable her conversation, her judgement solid, her regard to friendship sacred, and her sense of honour strict to the last degree; of so rare modesty and humility, that a more disagreeable thing could not be done, than publishing her good deeds, and rendering her due praise. She was above all a sincere Christian, and a genuine daughter of the Church of England. Her piety towards God was ardent and unattered, and her benevolence towards her fellow-creatures was such as the good angels are blessed with. Thousands had she comforted and relieved, many enriched and advanced. Her patience and resignation under her last long and tedious sickness, her mourning for the sins of men, her unwearied endeavours for their eternal welfare, her generous and charitable appointments, her tender expressions to her relations, friends, and servants, and her grateful acknowledgements to her physicians, require whole pages to set them in a proper light. In short, scarcely any age has afforded a greater blessing to many, or a brighter pattern to all. Her corpse was deposited with great funeral decency in the family vault at Ledstone, near her grand-father Sir John Lewis, Baronet; the following inscription being put upon her lead coffin:

" Here lieth the body of the Lady ELIZABETH HASTINGS, daughter of Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon,
by Elizabeth his first wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Lewis, Knt. and Bart. from whom descended
to her the manors of Ledstone, Ledsham, Thorparch, Collingham, Wheldale, Wyke, and Shadwell.
In the four last she erected Charity-schools, and for the support of them and other charities,
she gave, by her last will, Collingham, Shadwell, and her estate in Burton-Salmon.
Born the 19th of April, 1682; died the 22d of December, 1739.
A person to succeed in ages of all that's good, and all that's great."

See Gent. Mag. vol. V. p. 778; vol. VI. pp. 42. 99; vol. X. pp. 17. 36.

† The lady, it is said, living, 1792, aged 83.

‡ Dr. Martin Benson, who died in 1752.

Acquainted

Acquainted by his Studies with the characters of paſt ages,
he acquired by his Travels a knowledge of the men and manners of his own.
He viſited France, Italy, and even Spain.
After theſe excurſions into other countries, he reſided in his own.
His own was dear to him
No man had juſter notions of the true conſtitution of her government:
No man had a more comprehenſive view of her real intereſts, domeſtic and foreign.
Capable of excelling in every form of public life, he choſe to appear in none.
His mind fraught with knowledge, his heart, elevated with ſentiments
of unaffected patriotiſm, he looked down from higher ground on a low level
of a futile and corrupt generation.
Deſpairing to do national good,
he mingled as little as his rank permitted in national affairs.
Home is the reſuge of a wiſe man's life; home was the refuge of his.
By his marriage with the Lady SELINA SHIRLEY,
ſecond daughter and one of the coheirs of WASHINGTON Earl FERRERS,
he ſecured to himſelf in retreat a ſcene of happineſs
he could not have found in the world; the uninterrupted joys of conjugal love,
the never-failing comforts of cordial friendſhip.
Every care was ſoftened; every ſatisfaction heightened,
every hour paſſed ſmoothly away,
in the company of one who enjoyed a perpetual ſerenity of ſoul,
that none but thoſe can feel in this life,
who are prepared for greater bliſs in the next.
By her this monument is erected,
to record the virtues of the deceaſed, and the grief of the living.
He was born Nov. 12, 1696, and married the ſaid lady June 3, 1728.
By her he had four ſons*, and three daughters,
Francis, the preſent Earl, born March 13, 1728-9;
George born March 29, 1730, who died of the ſmall pox, aged 14;
Ferdinando, born January 23, 1732, who alſo died of the ſmall-pox, aged 11;
Henry, now living†, born December 12, 1739;
Elizabeth, the eldeſt daughter, born March 23, 1731;
Selina, born June 1735, who died an infant;
Selina‡, the third daughter, born December 3, 1737.
The ſaid Earl died §, of a fit of the apoplexy,
October 13, 1746, in the 50th year of his age."

His ſon FRANCIS, who ſucceeded as 10th Earl of Huntingdon, was the 23d in paternal deſcent from Robert de Haſtings. He was born March 29, 1722, and

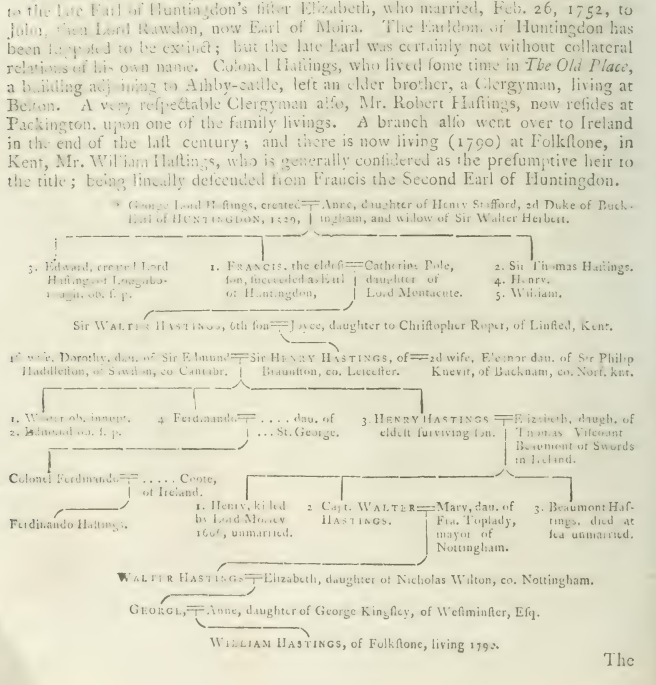
* In the North-croſs of Weſtminſter-abbey is a grave ſtone with the following inſcription: "Here lie interred the bodies of the Honourable George and Ferdinando Haſtings, ſecond and third ſons of Theophilus and Selina, Earl and Countess of Huntingdon. Ferdinando, died the 10th January 23, 1732-3, departed this life April 21, 1743, in the 11th year of his age: And George, ſecond ſon, born March 29, 1730, died December 29, 1745, in the 14th year of his age."

† He yet died Sept. 23, 1748, unmarried. ‡ She died unmarried May 16, 1765.

§ At his houſe in Downing-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

[illegible] endowed with very excellent abilities, fet out to cultivate them in travelling to foreign parts, 1743; and in 1745 was appointed maſter of the horſe to his preſent Majeſty, who was then Prince of Wales. His lordſhip alſo carried the ſword of ſtate at his coronation, and continued in ſeveral high offices till his reſignation of groom of the ſtole in 1770. He died Oct. 2, 1789; and was buried at Aſhby de la Zouch with great funeral pomp. His Lordſhip poſſeſſed much property in the county of Leiceſter; the ſeat of Donington, where he reſided, he did not poſſeſs the eſtate, that having been ſold in the time of Charles I. to Sir John Coke, knight, from whom it deſcended to the preſent Lord Melbourne. Lord Huntingdon, on the other hand, was lord of the manor of Melbourne, as well as the ancient manor of Aſhby de la Zouch; in which he is ſucceeded by his nephew Francis Rawdon-Haſtings, who was created Baron Rawdon March 4, 1783, and obtained licence, Feb. 9, 1798, to aſſume the name and arms of Haſtings.

The Baronies of Hungerford, Newmarch, Botreaux, Molins, and Moel, deſcend to the late Earl of Huntingdon's ſiſter Elizabeth, who married, Feb. 26, 1752, to John, then Lord Rawdon, now Earl of Moira. The Earldom of Huntingdon has been ſuppoſed to be extinct; but the late Earl was certainly not without collateral relations of his own name. Colonel Haſtings, who lived ſome time in *The Old Place*, a building adjoining to Aſhby-caſtle, left an elder brother, a Clergyman, living at Beſton. A very reſpectable Clergyman alſo, Mr. Robert Haſtings, now reſides at Packington, upon one of the family livings. A branch alſo went over to Ireland in the end of the laſt century; and there is now living (1790) at Folkſtone, in Kent, Mr. William Haſtings, who is generally conſidered as the preſumptive heir to the title; being lineally deſcended from Francis the Second Earl of Huntingdon.



The

The late Earl left a natural fon, whom he called Charles Haftings, who was Lieutenant Colonel of the 34th regiment of foot, and married, June 2, 1788, to Parnel, only daughter and heirefs of Thomas Abney, Efq; of Willefley Hall *, in the county of Derby, two miles from Afhby de la Zouch.

Afhby caftle is fituated on no conliderable eminence, like caftles in general, but in an open paflure field at the back of the town, near the church. Some very conliderable walls are ftill remaining, and the two lofty towers bear ftrong teftimony to the truth of its having been a maiden garrifon, as it was called, becaufe it was never fairly attacked by the Parliament army, but was permitted quietly to diffolve, with the downfall of the Monarchy, and the King's intereft, preferving its reputation for loyalty without the damages of war. See p. 1370.

The hall, chapel, and kitchen, are clearly diftinguifhable. The arms of *Haftings* alfo appear on leveral parts of the ruins, which are very bare, and without the ufual ornament of ivy. The two parks which once belonged to this caftle are both gone †.

The

* "The comfortable leat of Mr. Abney, the fon and heir of the late Sir Thomas Abney, a Judge of the Common Pleas, who was killed in 1750 by the gaol diltemper, fhould be particularly noticed, not only for the houle, but the good old man, his fon, and the wife; it is a *Maifon Carree*, has extenlive views each way, but the poffeffor fees no man's land but his own; and all his farmhouies too are as *well fituate* as his own. An hofpitable table *ever* covered, and in the comfortable ftyle of our forefathers, made me think myfelf a hundred and fifty years back."

Letter from Governor Thickneffe to the Editor.

† Mr. John Mackay, who publifhed "A Journey through England" in the beginning of the reign of King George I, fays, "There are fome fine good old leats in the county, with their parks; the moft conliderable that I faw is that of Haftings Earl of Huntingdon, a noble family, who have a great intereft in this county, and have a fine burial-place, with fome good monuments, at Afhby-de-la-Zouch. By the ruins, and what is left ftanding of the walls of the caftle here, it muft have been one of the principal in England. King James the Firft quartered himfelf and his whole court upon the then Earl of Huntingdon for many days together. Every day the dinner was ferved up by thirty poor knights, with gold chains and velvet gowns.—By the coats of arms in the windows of moft of the churches in this county, and fome old monuments, I perceived that great and ancient noble families had their refidence here; and was particularly pleafed at Loughborough and Charley, to fee the arms of Cumins Earl of Buchan in Scotland; to whom Edward the Firft gave this lordfhip of Charley, with a forelt of twenty miles circumference, for his aflillance to his deligns in the kingdom of Scotland during the dilpute between Baliol and Bruce; and married to one of the coheireffes of Roger de Quincey, Earl of Winchefter; but that family being entirely rooted out of Scotland by the Bruces, for their treachery to their native country, the fon of the great Cumin retired to his eftate at Charley; and having an only daughter, married her to the Lord Beaumont, a great family in thofe days; who afterwards took the name and arms of Cumin, in the reign of Edward III. 1st in Parliament at London, as Earl of Buchan; and we find the affection of the Crown of England continued to that family, by the title of Earl of Buchan, to Henry the Seventh's days. The family inclofed a park in Charley Forelt, called Beaumont park to this day. This family were alfo pretty even with the Bruces for extirpating them in Scotland; for as Robert de Bruce was Earl of Huntingdon before he was King of Scotland, and that country joining to this, the Cumins plagued the Bruces fo, that they were forced to change their names to Cotton; who, however, ftill carry the Bruces' arms, and are a very conliderable family ftill in that country. At Cole Orton is a very fine monument of another branch of the Cumins, Earls of Galloway; as alfo the arms of the family well pre-

The ſituation of this town is ſufficiently pleaſant to juſtify the expreſſion of Camden (ſee p. 1434): It is not a ſandy, but a clay ſoil, and much of it rich.

The pariſh church is a good old ſtructure, dedicated to St. Helena, conſiſting of a nave, two aiſles, a chancel and chapel on each ſide of it, of which, that on the South is the burial place of the Haſtings's before-mentioned. The chancel is neat. In the wall of the North aiſle is an ancient monument under an arch, probably of the founder; ſee Plate LVI. It has a large organ.

The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the Earl of Huntingdon, who is the impropriator of the great tithes; and the preſent incumbent is the Rev. John Prior, B. D. who is likewiſe maſter of the free-ſchool (endowed with an annual ſtipend of nearly 70l. by the ſame noble family). The

ſerved; and in many churches alſo the Bruces, which chiefly are in that of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, which takes its name from a very ancient and noble family, that were Lords Zouch in this county for many generations *. This town is famous for being the beſt market for ſtrong horſes in England. It keeps four fairs a year, viz. Eaſter, Whitſuntide, Bartholomew, and St. Simon and Jude. Aſhby de la-Zouch affords as good ale as Burton (which is about five miles diſtance from it); and would be as pleaſant a town, were it but as well paved, which may be done; and had it but a river running by it, which can never be done: (I think no ſituation pleaſant without a river). The town is the Earl of Huntingdon's, as is alſo Packington, a moſt delightful retired town, within two miles of Aſhby. The inhabitants of Aſhby, eſpecially the better ſort, are generous and ſociable beyond thoſe of moſt other country towns. They treat one another in turn very ſplendidly in the Chriſtmas holidays. In the ſummer-time they bowl, having a good green, and I think the only one in thoſe parts. On Mondays the neighbouring noblemen and gentlemen reſort thither to dine together, and bowl in the ſeaſon.

The Earl Ferrers's ſeat at Stanton-Harold is a noble ſeat, as big as a little town; and the gardens, adorned with ſtatues, very entertaining This noble Lord is of an exceeding eminent and ancient family; he keeps as hoſpitable an houſe, and entertains as nobly, as any peer of the realm. His Lordſhip has experienced both fortunes, and was no more depreſſed with adverſity than he is elevated with proſperity. At his gate is a new-built church, a very curious ſtructure of ſquare ſtone; of the founder whereof an inſcription in the front gives an account †. The Earl Ferrers, whoſe ſurname is Shirley, is, as I take it, great grandſon of that Sir Robert, who, in Oliver's time, was compelled by that Uſurper to build him a ſhip of war at his own expence. As ſoon as it came to Oliver's ear that he had at his own charge built this church, "Since he's ſo good at building churches," ſaid he, "and ſo rich withall, he ſhall build me a ſhip."

The town of Leiceſter is very ancient and indifferently built; it conſiſts of five pariſhes, and, by the veſtiges of its walls and caſtle, it hath been formerly very ſtrong ‡."

* "I have been the longer upon theſe two families of *Bruce* and *Cumin*, becauſe the hiſtorians of both nations have dropped them; and indeed one would be ſurprized to find nine peers of the name of Cumin in one reign, and hardly a gentleman left in another, and no hiſtory tell you what became of them. The Bruces are ſtill a great family in Scotland, and a rich one in Huntingtonſhire; but for the other, except Sir Alexander Cumin, one of the members for North-Britain, there is hardly any of the name left. I have often diſcourſed with Sir Robert Cotton, who was poſt-maſter-general, on this ſubject, who allowed that Robert de Bruce came originally from the houſe of Clackmanan in Scotland; but that none of the Scots Bruces were deſcended from him; for he left only two daughters, who were married, one to the great Steward of Scotland, by which that family came to the Throne, and took their ſurname from the office; and the other to the Earl of Sutherland: but that the Bruce-Cottons were deſcended directly from that family when Earls of Huntington. He therefore blamed the Earls of Aylesbury for taking to their motto *Fuimus*, or we were Kings; ſince one of them were deſcended from him that was King." MACKAY.

† See the inſcription at large, p. 1411.

‡ Before I leave Leiceſter, I muſt take notice of a particular inſcription I ſaw on a tomb in St. Martin's church, of one Mr. John Heyrick, who lived in one houſe with Mary his wife full fifty-two years; that before her death, ſhe had deſcendants from her body, 143 children, grand-children, and great grand-children. M

The vicars of this parish, as far as can be traced from the register, are these:
Anthony Watson, buried April 23, 1644.
William Coke's name appears in 1646.
Ithiel Smart, died November 22, and was buried in the chancel Nov. 26, 1661.
Francis Chapman appears to have been minister in 1673.
Another Ithiel Smart, in 1676.
Henry Hooton, in 1691.
Ithiel Smart, vicar of Packington, formerly vicar of Ashby, was buried January 27, 1692.
John Lord, vicar in 1693, was buried June 27, 1711; and was succeeded by Anthony Johnson, 1711.
Joseph Smith appears in 1716, and was buried March 21, 1720.
[The name of "Mr. Henley, 1726," p. 420, should be omitted.]
Samuel Holbrooke, who succeeded Mr. Smith, removed to Osgathorpe in 1729.
Peter Cowper, M. A. died at Overlegh in Cheshire, in October 1782, after having been upwards of 53 years vicar of Ashby.
John Prior, B. D. inducted in January 1783, is the present vicar 1790; and by his kind assistance I am enabled considerably to enlarge and improve the few Church-notes I had an opportunity of taking, with Mr. Schnebbelie, April 3, 1790.

Against the wall of the North aile, under a remarkable bust of a lady in the dress of the times, with her hands in a muff, is this inscription:

"April 1, 1631.

The monument of Mrs. Margery Wright, late wife to Gilbert Wright, of London; who, being born in this towne, did (out of her charitable and pious disposition) give in her life-time, £43. to provide gowns yearly, for ever, for certaine aged and poor people. She died Auguſt 11th, 1623."

On a white tablet against the North wall:

"M. S. Thomæ Bate, Gen.
Cujus, inter cætera animi sui ornamenta verè eximia,
Flagrans Liturgiæ Anglicanæ amor & reverentia,
& στοργὴ erga liberos prudentiâ feliciter temperatâ, pulchrè eminebat.
Natus West Boughton, in com. Derb. Dec. 21, 1648,
Uxorem duxit Dorotheam Oldershaw, de Kegworth, in agro Leic';
Ex quâ prolem habuit,

Annam, H. S.	Dorotheam,
Thomam,	Carolum, H. S.
Jacobum,	Elizabetham.

Janam.

Piam animam cœlo reddidit Jan. 9, 1709, æt. 59.

James Bate, Gent. died Sept. 25, 1757, aged 80."

On another tablet againſt the North wall:

" In memory of Richard Hardy,
only ſon of the Rev. Richard Hardy, rector of Langor, in Nottinghamſhire;
who died June 19, 1766, aged 19.
He was a ſprightly, yet pious youth, and bore his ſufferings well:
Reaſon reſigns, and Faith gives thanks; but Inſtinct and Affection mourn."

On another:

" In memory of William Reaſon,
who departed this life the 21ſt of December, 1768, aged 66 years.
Alſo Elizabeth his wife, who was one of the daughters of the
Rev. Mr. Thomas Peſtell, rector of Ravenſtone.
She died the 11th of December 1770, aged 52 years."

On another tablet againſt the North wall, at the upper end:

Arms: Argent, a faltire Gules, impaling Az. 3 ſpread-eagles Arg. creſcent.

" Nere to this place lieth Sir Thomas Gerard, Knight, Juſtice of the Peace, and late ſervant to the Right Honourable Henry Earle of Huntingdon. He died the 16th of March, 1634; and left, at his deceaſe, 3 ſons and a daughter; Henry, Ferdinando, John, and Lucy."

Round the ledge of a large flat ſtone in the North aile:

" In memory of Sir Thomas Gerard, Knight, and Ladie Elizabeth Gerard his wife. She died in 1636, and Sir Thomas deceaſed the 16th of March, 1634."

On a tablet in the North aile:

" Beneath lie the remains of Mr. John Mynors, Apothecary,
who, by a ſucceſsful practice carried on many years here,
enjoyed the pleaſure of doing good both to himſelf and thoſe about him;
and departed this life June 26, 1749, aged 73 years.
He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Pilkington, of Stanton,
in the county of Derby, Eſq; by whom he had one ſon named Pilkington,
who died young, and was buried near this place.
Elizabeth, relict of Mr. John Mynors, died July 19, 1752, aged 79 years."

On another:

" Sacred to the memory of John Mynors, Gent.
He had many amiable qualities to endear him.
His exemplary piety to God, his generous benevolence to men,
And his extenſive goodneſs to all his relations and friends,
rendered his ſudden death truly deplorable.
He died June 30, 1775, aged 45."

On another:

" In memory of Mrs. Jane Pilkington;
whoſe conſtant liberality to the poor, and benevolence to all her acquaintance,
rendered her death truly lamented.
She departed this life May 15, 1778."

In

In the North aile, on a flat-ſtone:

" Mary, reliſt of the Rev. John Muſloe, A. M. rector of Congeſton; who died January 18, 1749, aged 85."

On flat ſtones, near the North door:

" Beneath are the remains of Mary, late wife of the Rev. John Huſbands. She was daughter of the Rev. Jacob Mould, Rector of Appleby, in the county of Leicester. She died May 9, 1753, in the 32d year of her age.

In a grave adjoining lies the body of Mr. Iſaac Mould, brother to the ſaid Mrs. Huſbands. He died April 20, 1749, aged 32.

Underneath are alſo the remains of the Rev. Mr. John Huſbands. He died Auguſt 18, 1762, aged 41 years."

" To the memory of the Rev. Mr. John Simpſon, late rector of Desford, who departed this life the 17th of June, 1773, in the 66th year of his age."

" Beneath are the remains of Francis Wayte Huſbands, Son of the Rev. Mr. John Huſbands, of Aſhby de la Zouch. He died the 22d of April, 1774, in the 24th year of his age.

Alſo the remains of Martha Muriell; ſhe died July 18, 1780, aged 87."

On a ſmall mural tablet on the South ſide of the chancel, is the monument of Mr. Hilderſham, with the inſcription as in p. 424.

On a mural tablet on the South ſide, near the chancel:

" Near this place lieth the body of Ann, wife of Richard Jackſon, ſecond ſon of William Jackſon, of Coleraine, in the county of Derry, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Eſquire, daughter of Thomas Bate, of Aſhby, Gent. and Dorothy his wife; who departed this life July 13, 1698, in the 24th year of his age; having had iſſue two ſons, William and Thomas; and one daughter Suſanna, who only ſurvived her."

On another mural tablet on the South ſide:

" To the memory of Thomas Richards, Eſq; whoſe affection to his family, benevolence to his neighbours, and integrity in all his actions, rendered his death greatly lamented. He died June 11, 1755, in the 58th year of his age. Alſo Elizabeth his wife, who died Aug. 9, 1779, aged 69, whoſe life was exemplary in every relation."

On an adjoining mural tablet:

" Neere to this place lieth the body of Urſula, daughter to Liſley Cave, Eſq; and wife to William Davenant, Gent. and had iſſue by him two ſonns and one daughter, John, William, and Mary. She died the 25th of November, 1636, her age 46."

On a flat ſtone in the veſtry:

" Quod reliquum eſt Johannis Lord, hujus eccleſiæ vicarii,
Spe reſurrectionis beatæ hic requieſcit;
Qui, poſtquam ſedecim annos curam animarum
ſummâ fidelitate ſuſtinuiſſet,
Tandem, relictâ uxore & unicâ filiâ, animam Deo reſignavit
primo calend. Julii, anno Domini 1711, ætatis ſuæ 52."

On another flat ſtone:

" Gulielmus Huſbands, Scholæ apud Aſhby de la Zouch Præceptor eruditus,
Rector de Scampton, in agro Lincolnienſi,
Et honoratiſſimo Comiti Ferrers à Sacris,
Omnipotenti piam animam reſignavit 28 Octobris die, 1745, æt. 60.
Maria, ſupradicti Gul. Huſbands relicta, ſubtus etiam depoſ.
ob. 22 Decembris, 1750, æt. 69."

On a mural tablet in the veſtry:

" In memory of Robert Dickinſon, Eſq;
He was one of the Aldermen of the Borough of Leiceſter;
and died in his Mayoralty, Sept. 25, 1788, aged 46.
Alſo Robert and Mary Dickinſon, his father and mother.
He } died { Jan. 28, 1774, } aged { 81.
She } { April 13, 1779, } { 79.
This monument was erected at the expence
of Mr. John Dickinſon, of Richmond, in Yorkſhire."

On another tablet:

" Sacred to the memory of Anne Briſcoe Hayes,
Daughter of John Hayes, of South Carolina, Gent.
She was virtuous, modeſt, prudent;
Chearfully devout, as ſincerely religious,
adorned with every quality of a ſincere Chriſtian; an amiable woman.
She ſubmitted to a tedious and ſevere illneſs with the utmoſt calmneſs,
and died on the 17th of February, 1744, in the 36th year of her age."

On a tablet in the church-yard, immediately behind the altar:

" M. S. Thomæ Orme, A. M.
Honoratiſſimo Roberto Comiti de Ferrers à Sacris,
et Rectoris de Gareſden in agro Wiltonienſi;
Qui uxorem duxit Annam Hewitt,
ex eaque liberos ſeptem ſuſcepit;
Thomam, H. S.; Elizabetham, Johannem, Thomam, Jacobum, Carolum, Annam.
Obiit Nov. 16, A. D. 1715, ætatis 61."

" Mrs. Anne Orme, wife of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Orme,
died Feb. 9, 1725, aged 67."

On a ſmall braſs plate, " C. Orme * died Jan. 20, 1747, aged 59."

" Charles, ſon of the above Charles Orme, died Nov. 20, 1737, aged 8 years."

A ſmall adjoining ſtone for " Bambrigg Orme."

On an altar tomb in the church-yard, near the South end of the church:

" Here lieth the body of the Rev. William Lynes, A. M.
many years maſter of the free ſchool in this town. He died March 31, 1727.
Alſo the body of Mrs. Sarah Lynes his wife, who died Jan. 4, 1728.
As alſo of Mrs. Mary Lynes, their daughter, who died June 1, 1741."

On a ſtone fixed in the fourth pillar on the South ſide of the church of St. Andrew Underſhaft, in the city of London, is the following inſcription, the letters of which are very ſhallow, and ſome of the black decayed:

Creſt, a ſwan with wings indorſed Argent, ducally gorged Or, iſſuing out of weeds Vert. Gules, three tufts of graſs Or, *Sykes*; impaling 2 chevronels Arg. *Peynell.*

" Hic juxta ſitus eſt Henricus Sykes,
cum uxore Margarita, duobus filiis, et totidem nepotibus:
Pharmacopœius æquè probus ac peritus; & verè Opifer;
Societatis ſuæ Decus, olim Præfectus, & tandem Pater.
In vico Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, in agro Leiceſtrenſi, natus,
Ubi benefacta † ejus, magis quam ipſe voluit, innoteſcunt;
et, quod ſolum voluit, in perpetuum durabunt.
Uxor illius erat EDVARDI PENDEL gen. filia, pia, prudens, amantiſſima,
ſuis in omni officiorum genere mater optima:
liberis auctis erant duodecim, quorum tres ſuperſunt,
Filius qui marmor hoc poſuit, et filiæ duæ.
Ille } anno æt. {83,} ob. {April 22, 1610.
Hæc } {61,} {Dec. 31, 1694."

P. 426. 820. 977. Epitaphs in *Little Aſhby* church-yard:

" Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Porter, died Feb. 26, 1776, aged 83,
in humble hope of a glorious immortality.
She was a tender and loving wife, of a meek and quiet deportment,
which, in the ſight of God, is of great price."

" Elizabeth, daughter of Zacheus Duckett, late of Broughton Aſtley, Gent. by Elizabeth his wife, was buried May 8, 1731. *The memory of the juſt is bleſſed.*"

" Here lie the remains of Jonathan Gilbert, who, in the prime of life, by an untimely accident ‡, was cut down like a flower, departing this life July 25, 1772, in the 29th year of his age."

Ann, wife of William Groocock, died Sept. 1, 1752, aged 26.

* Of this family is Dr. David Orme, a celebrated phyſician and man-midwife, and a moſt ſi ingenious mechanick; having been the inventor of the double-tubed barometer.

† See an account of his benefactions, p. 425.

‡ Aſſiſting his ſervants in unloading a waggon, he fell out of it, and, pitching on his head, diſlocated his neck. He was a miller.

Richard Rymer died Jan. 2, 1756, aged 83.
Mary his wife died Auguſt 5, 1748, aged 73.
Ann, their daughter, died May 23, 1720, aged 4.

Ann Rymer died April 12, 1771, aged 48.

John Coltman died 1765, aged 88.

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Wells, died Oct. 14, 1781, aged 63.

Ann Bowers died Sept. 24, ... aged 48.

P. 244. Carta Regis Hen. II. Rogero de *Flamvilla*. Cartæ Antiq. VII. n. 22. Carta Regis Johis Willo filio Rogeri de Flamvilla totius terræ quæ fuit retrò filii Gamel, dat' 30 Martii, anno . . . R. I. Ibid.

Rent Roll of *Aſton Flamvile*, the Eſtate of Francis Tourvile, Eſq. 1730.

Thomas Hunt —	30	0	0	John More —	49	2	6
Mr. Tourvile, 50 acres of wood to be valued.				Thomas Leader, of Sharnford	7	16	8
				Richard Pratt for a cot	0	10	0
Mr. Gamble of Hareſton	81	0	0	Elizabeth Dent for a cot	0	2	6
Thomas Prigmore of Sapcot	6	10	0	William Haddon for a cot	0	3	6
Francis Lovett —	7	10	0	A chief out of Sharnford manor	0	4	3
Wm. Dimmock of Stanton	10	0	0	Caſk of pepper, an arrow, and			
Richard Denſhire —	65	0	0	a capon, worth about	0	4	0
Thomas Worthington, John Pratt, and William Chamberlain, of Sapcot	3	10	0		587	11	0
Joſeph More —	76	10	0	The landlord pays the land-tax and tythe, for which a *modus* of 4l. 10s. per ann. has been ſettled by a decree in the Exchequer for great part of the eſtate, and for the reſt he compounds with the rector of Burbach for 18l. per ann. —	22	10	0
John Moor and Wm. Sutton	22	0	0				
William Lovett —	41	10	0				
Thomas Dawkins —	58	13	4				
Mrs. Smith ——	20	0	0				
Thomas Hunt —	6	10	0				
William Sutton —	9	0	0				
William Barker —	80	0	0				
Henry Newcomb and Chriſtopher Pratt, of Sapcott	11	5	0		565	1	9

P. 423. *Athelaxſton*, or *Allexton*, belonged formerly to the family of Bakepuiz; and came from them by purchaſe to Sir Walter Blunt, Knight, anceſtor to the Lord Mountjoy. By John Blunt, Eſq; it was ſold, in 1554, to Anthony Andrews; who not fulfilling the bargain, it was again ſold to Henry Lord Cromwell, which led to ſome diſputes in law *. In 1660 Mr. Verney was reſident here †.

This whole ſhire, or that part of it next adjoining to Rutland, was made foreſt by King Henry the Firſt; who coming into the North part through a wood in this

* See Lord Coke's Reports, Part II. fol. 696; Cromwell and Andrews.

† "Richard Verney, Eſq; of *Allexton*, in Leiceſterſhire, about a fortnight ſince loſt a lanner from that place. She hath neither bells nor varvels; ſhe is a white hawk, and her long feathers and farſeels are both in the blood. If any one give tidings thereof to Mr. Lambert, at the Golden Key in Fleet-Street, they ſhall have 40 s. for their pains." Mercurius Publicus, Sept. 6, 1660.

county,

county, called *Rieburne Chace*, now the fame called *Rutcfle*, faw there five does; whereupon he preſently commanded a ſervant of his, called Richard, to ſlay in thoſe parts till his return out of the North, and look after thoſe deer to the King's uſe. But the King not returning within the year, Richard aſſociated himſelf with a ſerjeant of that county, called Haſculius de *Athelaſton*, to whoſe houſe he often went. The year being ſpent, after the King's return from the North, Richard went to the King, telling him he would no longer keep that bailiwick; and being aſked by the King who was a fit perſon to keep it, he anſwered, the ſaid Haſculius, who had land hard by, and lived therein; and the King committed to Haſculius the ſame accordingly, with the foreſterſhip of the counties of Rutland and Leiceſter, who kept the ſame all his life until King Stephen's time, being then killed in his houſe by Bertrand de Verdun. Peter his ſon enjoyed it after him in Henry the Second's time, and married the niece of Ivo de Nevill; which Ivo was ſon of Allan de Nevill, who made friends to the King to hold the ſame by a more ſure title, and to have the dead wood and dry wood of the King's demeſne coppices in Rutlandſhire, paying forty ſhillings yearly to the Exchequer. He enjoyed it until King John's time; and Haſculius his ſon ſucceeded his father therein, and held it till King Henry the Third diſafforeſted the whole county of Leiceſter in the 16th year of his reign. See the Foreſt Rolls of the county of Rutland in the 53 Henry III. Roll 3, in the court of the Receipt of the Exchequer; and ſee alſo the inquiſition after the death of Endageny de Burgh, 6 Henry VI. for the tenure of the manor of Nevills, of the prior of St. John of Jeruſalem, in Le Neve's Diſcourſe of Rutland Foreſt, called *Athlakiſton*.

Willus Hakeluyt obiit anno 47 Edward III; et Johannes Maye de Ledyngton Leic. dit. conjugeneus et hæres, ætatis 20. Vide Eſch. 47 Edw. III. N. 98.

In the Eſcheats, 47 Edward III. the Inquiſition ſaith, that William died in the 47th of that King; and that Sir John Moeun, Knight, aged 22, and Joan Trunel, aged 24, were his heirs, ſeiſed of the foreſterſhip of Rutland and this manor. I find alſo his mother married to John Worſley. Pat. 47 Edward III. pars. 3d.

In the 15th of Henry III. Alice, daughter and coheireſs of Thomas de Nevill, widow of John d'Aubeny, and then wife of John Wortelbury, who married her, died ſeiſed of this manor and of Ruttord, and her William Hackluyt, ſon of John and the ſaid Alice, her heir, 30 years old. Vide Eſch. 45 Edward III. mem. 54.

Cardinal de Athlakiſton. [illegible] the chapel or oratory in the manor of Peter, ſon of Haſculius the forreſter, [illegible] Peter the ſaid Haſculius to [illegible] divine ſervice there, [illegible] Peter, a man [illegible] Pat. Hen. [illegible] the 10th year, fol. 52.

[illegible] in Ancaſter [illegible] after the [illegible] 1 Edward [illegible] Edward's time, [illegible] Pat. 1 Edward [illegible] Earl of Warwick, [illegible] Parliamentary, p. 70, may be ſeen. P. Le Neve, Mr.

P. 402. 819. 1200. *Appleby Magna** is a pleasant village, situated part in Derbyshire, and part in Leicestershire. The surrounding country, though for the most part flat, is rich, pleasant, and healthful. In point of ancient consequence as well as modern respectability, it is perhaps exceeded by few places of its extent.

The ancient family of Appleby had their seat a little to the East of the church, of which sufficient remains are still visible to shew what it has been, a strong, though not large, mansion of defence, built of massy stone, and entirely surrounded by a moat, with no other entrance than that of a draw-bridge. The front wall is still pretty perfect in its original state; some carved work, but no arms, though a few plain escutcheons, may be seen. It has for a considerable time belonged to Bosworth School, and is now inhabited by a farmer.

Appleby Parva is a manor in the parish of Great Appleby, and hath no chapel within it.

The following addition to what Burton has said upon these places is from the Collections of William Wolley, Esq. written about 1714†.

10 Elizabeth, John Taylor, Gent. died, and left an estate here to his daughter Maud, who died 14 Eliz. and John Taylor, the son of Richard, the son of Henry, the father of John, the father of the said Maud, inherited the same; and 40 Eliz. Humphrey Dethick, Esq. of Newhall, died, and left an estate here to his daughter Catherine, wife of Alexander Redick, Esq. 43 Eliz. John Rotheram, Esq. one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, died possessed of an estate here, which he left to William, son and heir of Gilbert Willoughby, son and heir of Margaret, sister and heir of the said John. In our time this town has been eminent for being the birth-place of Sir John Moore, Knt. who, being of mean parentage, raised himself to a very great estate by merchandize, first in lead, and afterwards in the East India trade, whereby he became Lord-mayor of London, and was long President of Christ Church or the Blue-Coat Hospital in London, to which he was a great benefactor, particularly in building and endowing the Writing and Mathematical Schools, in which he bestowed above £.6000.; and built and endowed a very fine Free-school in this town, on which he bestowed above £.5000; and after dying at a good old age, above 80, he left an estate of about £.80,000; a large part to his nephew John Moore, Esq. but withall gave very great legacies to his other nephews and nieces, which has made many families considerable which were not so before; and left as good a name behind him, for honour and sobriety, as most of his contemporaries; only he was over awed at the latter end of King Charles II's reign, when he was Lord mayor of London, to give up the City's Charter; which was looked upon rather as the effect of his want of courage, than of justice and integrity; though perhaps a man of far greater courage and resolution, in those trying times, might have been forced to have done the same. I believe all he got by it was a Canton of the Arms of England in his coat, which was "Or, three Moor-hens Sable."

* The description of this parish is taken wholly from the Topographer, vol. II. p. 65—73.

† Penes Adam Wolley, jun. de Matlock, in com. Derb.

Mr.

Mr. Wolley's blazonry of Sir John Moore's arms as above is incorrect; the arms borne by the present *Moores* being "Ermine 3 Greyhounds current Sa. collared, in "a Canton Gules, a Lion paſſant guardant Or;" Creſt, a Moor-cock Ermine with wings diſplayed, holding a heath ſtalk in his bill.

The deſcendants of the ſaid Sir John Moore ſtill enjoy large property here, and are greatly reſpected; at the head of whom is an elderly clergyman, unmarried, who lives in a good houſe not far from the ſchool; under the ſame roof alſo reſides a younger relation (we believe firſt-couſin), the Rev. John Moore, who married ———, daughter of Francis Hurt, Eſq. of Alderwaſley, in the county of Derby. Alſo at ſome diſtance beyond the church, and near the Aſhby-road, ſtands a neat white houſe, the ſeat of George Moore, Eſq. elder brother of the ſaid John, who is alſo married, and has children.

The ſchool is a very handſome brick building, with two ſimilar fronts. The principal one (which is engraved in the Topographer) faces the ſtreet or road, and is incloſed in a very ſpacious graſs area, that affords ſufficient air and exerciſe to the boys. The ſchool-room is a noble ſize, occupying the whole ſpace of the five lofty windows between the wings. At the upper end of it, in the wall, is repreſented, in full proportion, the figure of the founder in his eccleſiaſtical robes, with the mace and ſword in either hand; underneath which is the following inſcription, illuſtrative of the charity:

"To the memory of Sir John Moore, Knight and Alderman of the City of Lon-"don, who erected this ſchoole anno Domini 1697, and endowed the ſame for the "education of the male children of the pariſhes and towns of Appleby, Norton, "Anſtery, Newton in the Thiſtles, Stretton in the Field, Medham, Snarſton, and "Chilcot. And by the Statutes made A. D. 1706, it was made free for all Eng-"land."

The right wing and rooms over the ſchool are occupied by the head-maſter, the Rev. Henry Dewe, A. M. and his boarders; the left, by the ſecond-maſter, the Rev. Thomas Mould. It was erected by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and is altogether a very ſuitable edifice, and may ſerve as a model for others. At the back front, where before were alſo cloyſters, has been added within theſe few years a large and comfortable dining or ſitting-room, for the uſe of the boys, more particularly in winter, where recreation or ſtudy may be carried on in a more ſalubrious and agreeable manner. For let the *Londoners ſuppoſe all* ſay what they will of hardineſs and capability of enduring the inclemencies of the weather, certainly ſuch a neceſſary indulgence as that above mentioned is conducive, eſpecially on wet days, both to the health of the body and improvement of the mind. Genius will not endure the hardſhips of freezing, whatever cullions may be inſenſible to. It is curious to mark the falls and riſes of thoſe little empires. About twenty years ago the ſchool was at its loweſt ebb. And Mr. Dewe commenced with only a few boarders. He has now upwards of forty. This, like all other ſublunary matters, is under the direction of governors or truſtees, who meet annually at the Aſſize to tranſact buſineſs and dine together. The preſent governors are Sir Robert Burdett, Bart. Sir Nigel Greſley, Bart. John Cave Brown, Eſq. the Rev. ———

Moore, George Moore, Eſq. the Rev. John Moore, Rich. Dyott, Eſq. and Rev. William Greſley.

In Burton's time the patron and rector of this church was Maſter Mole, (or Mould).

His ſucceſſor was the Rev. Abraham Mould, who married Elizabeth, ſole daughter and heir of Ralph Roper, of Atherſtone, in Warwickſhire, Gent. and died 1683, leaving iſſue four ſons and three daughters, who all died iſſueleſs, except Anna, wife of John Wilde, of this place, Gent. by whom ſhe left a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Edward Dawſon, of Long-Whatton, Eſq. and had iſſue two ſons and two daughters, one of whom, Edward, now living at Long-Whatton, is the preſent patron, having iſſue an only ſon and heir apparent. The preſent rector is the Rev. John Clements, M. A. This living is valued in the King's books at £.20. 9s. 4d. ob. Its preſent value is £.300. per annum, or upwards.

The building of the church wears the venerable aſpect of antiquity, and has a ſpire, being pleaſingly ſituated near a group of trees.

In Burton's time were the following arms, &c. within.

In the South window of the chancel, and North windows of the church, Azure 6 martlets, Or, 3. 2. 1. *Appleby.*

In the North-eaſt window.

The pictures of Sir Edmund Appleby, and his wife, kneeling, on whoſe ſurcotes the arms of *Appleby*.

In the South-eaſt window.

Argent ſemé de croſſe croſſelets, fitchy, 3 fleurs de liz. Sable.—*Berefford.*
Gules 3 lions paſſants gardants, Or.—*England.*
The ſame with a lable of France.—*Lancaſter.*
Azure 6 martlets, Or, 3, 2, 1.—*Appleby.*

In the Weſt window in the ſteeple.

Azure 6 martlets Or, 3, 2, 1.
Quarterly. { Azure a cinquefoil Ermine.—*Aſhley.*
{ Or two barrs Gules.—*Harcourt.*

There alſo once ſtood in this church, then deſtroyed.

Or, three chevrons Gules.
Argent, a croſs Gules.
Nebule Or and Sable.—*Blunt.*
Argent 3 bears heads erased Sable, muſſled Or.—*Langham.*

Under an arch, by the ſide of the chancel, ſtandeth a fair raiſed tomb of Sir Edmund de Appleby and his lady, whereon lie both their proportions neatly cut in alabaſter: he lyeth in armour; at his feet a lion; under his head an helmet, whereon is his creſt, viz. "a long cap hatched with feathers, on the top whereof a "martlet's head."

There

There lyeth near adjoyning a flat ſtone, whereon is graven the coat of *Appleby* and *Langham*, with this circumſcription:

" Hic jacet corpus Ricardi Appleby, armigeri, & Elizabethæ uxoris ejus, filiæ " Roberti Langham de Goppeſhull, armigeri, qui Ricardus obiit 1527. Cujus " animæ propitietur Deus, Amen."

There lye many other flat ſtones in the North chapel without ſcutcheon or inſcription, defaced by time *.

Scarcely any remains of arms are now viſible in the windows, except thoſe of *Appleby*; and the fine old altar-tomb and effigies are much defaced.

The following inſcriptions we find here ſince Burton's time.

On a mural tablet over the door in the chancel:

" Hic jacet corpus Rev'di viri M'ri Theo. Mould, hujus eccleſiæ rectoris patronique,
" De Babenhull in eccleſiâ Leichfieldiæ & Coventriæ juxtacancellarii †,
" Qui hinc tranſmigravit 26to die Septembris, anno Dom. 1642.
" Ὁ χρόνος μ' ἔτεμε, μὴ μέτ' ἐμοί.
" Dignus hic luce diuturniore, nili quod luce meliore dignus.
" Behold my thread is cutt, my glaſs is runne,
" And yet I live, and yet my life is done."

On another mural tablet adjoining:

" Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Abraham Mould, M. A. rector and patron " of this church, who married Elizabeth, ſole daughter and heir of Ralph Roper, " of Atherſtone, in the county of Warwick, Gent. and died the 1ſt of March, 1683, " in the 70th year of his age, and was buried in the chancel: he had iſſue by the " ſaid Elizabeth four ſons and three daughters (viz.) Thomas, Ifaac, Joſeph, and " Daniel, Elizabeth, Mary, who died iſſueleſs, and Anne, wife of John Wilde, late " of this town, Gent. deceaſed, by whom ſhe left Elizabeth, only ſurviving child, " wedded unto Edward Dawſon, of Long Whatton, Eſq. whoſe iſſue are two ſons " and two daughters, (viz.) Atkins, Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth.—Edward Dawſon, " their younger ſon, from the great love and affection he beareth to his mother and " her anceſtors, hath cauſed this monument to be erected."

Arms. Argent, 2 bars Sable, 3 bezants in chief.—Creſt, an arm erect.—Motto. " Tendimus ad terram."

There are two other flat ſtones in the chancel, to the memory of Joſeph and Daniel Mould, 1733, 1735, 71, and 78, &c.

* Burton, p. 13. † Inſtituted third Auguſt, 1618.

On another handſome mural monument in the chancel:

" Near this place are depoſited the remains of Elizabeth, wife of Edward Daw-
" ſon, Eſq. the only ſurviving child of John Wilde, Gent. by Anna, youngeſt
" daughter of the Rev. Ab. Mould. She, as niece and heir at law to Thomas
" Mould, Iſaac, Joſeph, Daniel, Elizabeth, and Mary, was poſſeſſed in fee of the
" patronage and advowſon of this church; together with divers freeholds, lands,
" and tenements, in the counties of Leiceſter, Derby, Stafford, and Warwick.
" With theſe and other acceſſions of wealth, ſhe was not high-minded, but pre-
" ſerved great humility in her ſtate of life. She was a woman of unaffected piety,
" ſtrict probity, and great affability, an indulgent parent, a ſincere friend, a tender
" miſtreſs. She ſpent her life in conſtant expectation of death, and died in the
" moſt eaſy and compoſed manner, on Sunday, 9th of June, 1764, in the 75th year
" of her age; leaving two ſons and two daughters. Edward Dawſon, her younger
" ſon, as a token of his duty, great affection, and gratitude, hath cauſed this monu-
" ment to be erected to her memory."

Above is an atchievement with theſe arms:

Azure, on a bend engrailed Arg. 2 martlets Sa.

Over all an eſcutcheon of pretence.

Quarterly Argent, a chevron engrailed Sable, ſpotted Ermine, on a chief Sable, 3 martlets, and Arg. two bars Sable, 3 bezants in chief. Motto, " Tendimus ad
" terram."

On a mural monument of marble in the South-aile is this inſcription:

" In a vault underneath lies interred the body of George Moore, Eſq; of an an-
" cient family in this pariſh, greatly eſteemed for many excellent virtues, of which
" the love of his country and benevolence to the poor were not the leaſt.
" He died the 13th day of July, 1751, in the 63d year of his age.

" Charles Moore, of the Middle-Temple, London, Eſq. and the Rev. Thomas
" Moore, M. A. his nephews and executors, erected this monument to his memory."

On an atchievement above theſe arms, " Ermine, 3 greyhounds Sable with collars
" Gu. on a canton Gu. a lion paſſant guardant Or."

On a tablet againſt a pillar:

" In memory of the Rev. James Greeley, who died Oct. 23, 1748, aged 30 years.
" Alſo in memory of Ann, wife of the above James Greeley, and daughter of
" Richard and Rebecca Farmer, Gent. of Witherly. She died Nov. 15, 1766,
" aged 57."

Underneath are theſe arms:

Greeley impaling, quarterly, 1. and 4, Sab. between 3 acrons; a chevron Argent, charged with a leopard's head Gu. between 2 etoils, leopards 2, and 3, *Moore*.

P. 422. 634. 652. 829. Willelmus Comberford, Johannes Pennyston Cleric. Thomas Ganfell, Rector ecclesiæ *Asfleton*, confirmavimus Henrico Vernun [illegible] Annæ uxori, et hæredibus Henrici de corpore suo, maneria de Aylestion et Axeby Leic' et Baffelea Derb,' excepto molendino aquatico de Baffelea. Dr. 7 Ed. IV. Teft. Johanne Cockayne, Johanne Bradburn, & Willelmo Fyldyngate*.

P. 426. *Burdon Park*, now difparked, was in the hundred of Weft Goscote, not in Sparkenhoe, as alleged by Burton; but there is a park called *Burton*, near the foreft of Leiceſter, in the hundred of Sparkenhoe. *Burdon* came in Edward the Third's time to Harry Lord Beaumont, in marriage with Alice, one of the daughters and coheirs of Alexander Comin Earl of Buchan. In 6 Henry VI. it was the land of John Lord Beaumont, and then came to him in poſſeſſion by the death of Elizabeth his mother, and continued in the name of the Beaumonts, a parcel of the manor of Whitwick, many deſcents before and until 1 Edward IV. In 20 Henry VII. "it was "the inheritance of John de Vere Earl of Oxford; at which time," ſays Burton, "there were four dwelling-houſes inhabited." It was granted, 11 Elizabeth, to Sir Henry Haſtings, Knight, and Henry Cutler, Gent. from whom it was alienated to the family of Hood, whoſe deſcendant *William Hood*, Eſq. is the preſent owner. There is a Preſbyterian meeting-houſe near the road ſide.—"In this park," ſays Burton, "is a very high hill, called *Bard's-hill*, ſtanding at the Weſt end of a long "tract of hills, which lie almoſt Eaſt and Weſt. This hill is in the bottom of a large "circumference, riſing up (not very ſteeply) to a great height, being, as I take it, "one of the higheſt of that rank, very rough, and full of wood; within which are "great quarries of hard ſtone, which ſome take to be a kind of lime-ſtone †; the top "whereof yieldeth a very pleaſing and delicate proſpect, eſpecially to the Weſt and "South-weſt; this hill having been taken not for from Glouceſter, above 40 miles "diſtance." It is diſtinguiſhable among a long tract of hills which lie almoſt Eaſt and Weſt. Its circumference at the bottom is large, riſing up gradually to a great height, very rugged and woody. The ſummit of this veſt feature affords a pleaſing and very extenſive proſpect, particularly to the Weſt and South. Lincoln Minſter, nearly 32 miles diſtant in a direct line, is diſtinctly viſible. Here, we are told, the famous William Ludlam, formerly Mathematical Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge, uſed to repair with his teleſcope, and other inſtruments of obſervation ‡.

P. 985. At *Burbidge* are 44 families, and 199 inhabitants.

P. 417. De Cantaria in capella *S. Petri de Burgh juxta Sare*, ex fundatione Johannis Hamelyn de Wyvelesham. 3 Edw. III. 1329.

Juratores dicunt, quod non eſt ad dampnum regis nec alterius, ſi ſex capellani Johannes Hamelyn quod ipſe unum meſſuagium & unum virgatam terræ cum pertinentiis in Wymmilleſham in com. Leic. dare poſſit ad unam Capellaniam divina in capella S. Petri de Burgh imperpetuum celebranda. Et quod valent illæ terræ & reditus cum pertinentiis in Wymmilleſham communi anno decimo Lxxxiiiiᵒ per ſervitium militare, & decem libræ terræ cum pertinentiis in Barrowe juxta Sare tenentur de Henrico de Erdinton milite per ſervitium militare §.

* [illegible] P. 1. [illegible]

† [illegible] II. p. 83. [illegible] p. 112. 120.

‡ [illegible]

§ [illegible]

P. 431. 638. 822. 980. Belvoir Castle, and Priory.

Belvoir, which has been called by the different names of *Belvar*, *Beauvoir*, *Bever* (the present pronunciation of it), *Bellevisp*, &c. receives that appellation from its beautiful and very extensive prospects. It is situated upon the termination of a branch of the Leicestershire wolds, extending into the Vale of Belvoir to the North; and not only takes in the Vale, but reaches over a rich and amazingly extensive country; which, from the elevation of the Castle *, appears in the several Views a dead flat. The hill on which the castle stands, or a great part of it, is supposed to be artificial; and, from the soil, situation, etymology, and other circumstances, it has been generally supposed to be the *Margidunum* of the Romans, which Antoninus mentions as standing on the Roman road next *Vernometum*. Roman coins having frequently been found here, Dr. Stukeley supposes it to have been a Roman camp. The silence of Domesday, however, makes it highly probable that this place was of little note before the Conquest.

The first possessor of whom any thing can be said with certainty is *Robert de Todenei*, a noble Norman, who, coming to this country in 1066 as standard-bearer to the Conqueror, was loaded with ample rewards. In the county of Leicester his lordships, as enumerated in Domesday, were, *Hornizwale* (Q. Horninghold), *Metorne* (Medborne), *Blastorne* (Blaston), *Herdebi* (Harby), *Barchestone* (Barkston), *Botesford* (Bottesford), *Redmilde* (Redmile), *Gnipetone* (Knipton), *Lachestone* (Laughton), *Lubeham* (Lubbenham), *Barcheberie* (Barkby), *Hungretone* (Hungarton), *Croptone* (Croxton), *Quenesberie* (Quenby), *Clachestone* (Long Clawson), *Hoohes* (Howes), *Stacherdine* (Statherne), and *Helesford* (Q. Holwell ?). In Lincolnshire his domains were still more numerous; and amongst those was *Ulestanetorp* (Wolsthorpe); which is particularly noticed as having then "a church, and a presbyter," or priest.

Belvoir castle, which is said to have been built by Todenei to overawe the Saxons, was at first probably a part of the adjoining manor of Wolsthorpe; till, becoming by the residence of its owner the head of the lordship, the whole was distinguished by the title of "manerium de Belvoir, cum membris de Wollesthorpe."

"The castelle of Bellevoire," says Leland †, "standith yn the utter part that "way of Leircestershir, on the very knape of a highe hille, stepe up eche way, partely "by nature, partely by working of mennes handes, as it may evidently be perceyvid. "Wither ther were any castelle ther afore the Conquest or no, I am not sure; but "surely I think rather no than ye. Totenius was the first enhabiter there after "the Conquest. Then it cam to Albencius. And from Albeney to Ros. Of this "delcar, and of the foundation of the priory in the village at the castelle foot, "I have written a cairo seperately §. The Vale of Bever, baren of wood, is very "large and very plentiful of good corne and grasse, and lyith in 3 shires, Ley-"cester, Lincoln, and much in Nottinghamshire. The Erle of Rutheland hath in "exchange for other londes of the kinge's Croxton abbay 2 miles of, and a com-"maundery longgid to S. Johns toward Newark, called the Egle, wher is a "very praty manor place. But I guesse that it standith low and foule §."

* From the castle only five Dukedoms of England can be seen; but it has a view of Nottingham and Newark castles, Lincoln and Southwell minsters, and more than twenty of his own manors; a patrimony of almost as many churches; and a landed property of 20,000*l.* a year.

† P. 109, ed. 1770.

‡ We have to lament that this "cairo" is not preserved.

§ Leland, p. 110.

Robert de Todenei was afterwards called *Robert de Belvoir*; and, by a general survey taken at his death, he was in possession of eighty knights, many of which are the property of the family to this day. By his wife Avelina he had issue four sons, William, Beringar, Geffrey, and Robert, and one daughter named Agnes, who was wife to Hubert de Rye, a great man in Lincolnshire: and deceasing this life the second nones of August, in the year of Christ 1168, William Bufus *, was buried in the chapter-house at Belvoir †, which he himself had founded.

William de Albini, his eldest son and successor in the barony, who took the addition of *Brito* ‡ to distinguish him from another baron of the realm called William de Albini *Pincerna*, or butler, died soon after 1154; and was buried near his father, on the North side of the chapter-house at Belvoir §.

The second William de Albini, called *Meschinus*, died in 1168, and was buried before the cross in Belvoir priory; and his two wives, Adelina and Cecilia, were interred not far from him ‖.

In the reign of king John, when William de Albini the third was in the great insurrection of the Barons, the king summoned the castle of Belvoir, and declared the lords therein besieged should never eat more if it were not immediately delivered up. Nicholas de Albini, one of his sons, who was in holy orders, and afterwards rector of Bottesford, carried the keys to the king, and surrendered upon condition that his father should be mercifully dealt with. The king then committed it to the custody of Geffrey de Buttville and Oliver (two favourites), after he had taken the oath of fidelity of all others he left therein. This William, for the health of his own soul, and the souls of Margery and Agatha his wives, founded and plentifully endowed the hospital of Our Lady, called Newlande, at Wansbridge, betwixt Stamford and Offington, in Lincolnshire. He died in 1236, and was buried at Newlande, and his heart under the wall opposite to the high altar at Belvoir **.

His son and successor, the fourth William de Albini ††, died in 1247; and was buried in the priory church of Belvoir, before the cross; both his wives being interred not far from him ‡‡. His heart was carried to Croxton priory §§.

Robert de Ros, who married Isabel heiress of the lands of Albini, obtained permission from King Henry III. in 1251, to hold a market at Belvoir on Tuesdays weekly through the year; and also an annual fair on the feast-day of St. John the Baptist, to begin on the eve of that festival, and to continue for three days. In 1264 he joined the Barons in arms against the Sovereign; and was one of the chief of them who, after the battle of Lewes, where the king was made prisoner,

* Matth. Paris. in vita abbat. S. Albani, p. 111. l. 10. † Mon. Ang. t. p. b.

‡ The [illegible] was originally [illegible] Britonis; the name [illegible] Angl. [illegible] Britto, not [illegible] the distinction, in order [illegible] the noble and [illegible] Rye [illegible] "out of the [illegible] Albany, [illegible] might be [illegible] "Albany, [illegible] he [illegible] "the First, or perhaps older, proving the Albanies then here to be resident, who were true na- [illegible] with this addition, Willielmus de Albaniaco de Brito."

§ Dugdale, Mon. I. 113. ‖ Ibid. ** Ibid. 115. [illegible] p. 1191.

†† Dugd. Bar. I. p. 115. ‡‡ Ibid. §§ [illegible]

had the guard of him at the caſtle of Hereford. In 1267 he raiſed a new embattled wall at Belvoir. He died in 1285; and had ſepulture for his body in the priory of Kirkham, under a marble tomb on the South ſide of the choir; and for his bowels, before the high altar at Belvoir, towards the South ſide of the choir. His lady was buried at Newſtede *. William de Roſs, their ſon and heir, was buried under a fair tomb of ſtone in the priory of Kirkham †.

The ſucceſſion from the family of Roſs to Thomas Manners, the firſt Earl of Rutland, may be ſeen in the pedigree which we have printed in p. 1012; and its continuation to the preſent Duke in p. 1013.

In 1299, the 27th year of King Edward the Firſt, Iſabella de Roſs had a grant of free-warren in the lordſhips of Bottesford and Redmile, in Leiceſterſhire; of Wolſthorpe in Lincolnſhire; and Orſton in Nottinghamſhire; the bounds of which are exactly defined in p. 823; and in the 34th year of the ſame reign William de Roſs de Hamelak was allowed to include 100 acres in the pariſh of Redmile, under the name of *Beaver Park*, which was appropriated ſolely to the preſervation of game.

By an inquiſition taken 1352, 26 Edw. III. after the death of William de Roos, it appears that "he died ſeiſed of the caſtle and manor of Belvoir, with the members of Wolſthorpe to the ſame manor belonging, in the county of Lincoln, which were held of the king in capite by knight's ſervice; that there were in the ſaid manor three carucates of land, which, being *friſcæ* ‡ and uncultivated on account of the peſtilence and want of tenants, were worth no more than 3l. a year; and the rents from tenants of all deſcriptions were 26l. 18s.; the whole annual value was conſequently 29l. 18s.; from which a fee-farm rent of 10 marks being deducted, the clear rental was 23l. 4s. 8d. The paſturage of the park was worth 3s. 4d. a year.

The ſoil and paſturage of the warren of Beauver was then the property of the towns of Stathern, Plungar, and Barkſton; but was of no annual value, on account of its being entirely appropriated to the ſheltering of game §. From the rabbits no profit at that time aroſe, as they had been almoſt totally deſtroyed, for the inthronization-feaſt of the Archbiſhop of York ||, and by the inclination of the then Lord."

Thomas Lord Roos, for his fidelity to the Lancaſtrian intereſt, was attainted in Parliament the 4th of November, 1461; Rapin ſays, he was beheaded; and Dugdale, that he died at Newcaſtle the ſame year.

"The Lord Ros toke King Henry the VI. parte agayn King Edwarde, where-"upon the Lord Roſes landes ſtode as confiſcate, King Edwarde prevailing; and "Bellevoir caſtle was given in keeping to the Lord Haſtinges; the which cum-"ming thither upon a tyme to perule the ground, and to lye in the caſtel, was "fodenly repellid by Mr. Harington, a man of poure therabout, and frende to the "Lord Roſe. Wherapon the Lord Haſtinges cam thither another tyme with a ſtrong "poure, and apon a raging wyſe ſpoilid the caſtelle, defacing the roſes, and taking "the leades of them **, wherwith they were al coverid. Then felle alſe the caſ-"teile

* Dugd. Bar. I. 527. † Ib. 529. ‡ Freſh, i. e. not broken up. § See above, p. 825.

|| "Pro inthronizatione ven. patris Thomæ Ebor. archiepiſcopi & per conſecrationem Dominæ." See pp. 686. 825.—This was more than a century earlier than the famous inthronization of George Nevylle 1466, at which no leſs than five biſhops were conſecrated. Leland's Collectanea, ed. 2. vol. VI. p. 2.

** "The Lord Haſtinges ſtrypid moſt of the leade of Archeby dofa-Zouche, wher he much "buildid.

" telle to raine, and the tymbre of the rofes onkeverid rotted away, and the foile " betwene the waulles at the laft grue ful of elders, and no habitation was there " tyl that of late dayes the Erle of Rutland hath made it fairer than ever it was *."

Lord Hastings not only obtained the grant of the honour, caftle, and lordfhip of Belvoir, with the park and all its members, viz. Woldthorpe, Barkeftone, Plungarthe, Redmyld, Hardeby, and Bottesford, with the hamlets of Normanton and Eltharpe; but alfo the advowfons of the churches, and the rent called *Caftle-guard* throughout England, at that time an appurtenance to this caftle, as part of the poffeffions of Thomas Lord Roos, which by his attainder came to the Crown.

Edmund Lord Roos, in confequence of his father's attainder and his own fidelity to the Houfe of Lancafter, was obliged in his tender years to go beyond the Seas; yet by the favour of king Henry VII. who united the two contending Houfes of York and Lancafter, he recovered the caftle and all its rights, after it had been in the poffeffion of the family of Haftings for more than twenty years.

Thomas firft Earl of Rutland (whofe grandfather Sir Robert Manners by his marriage with Eleanor fifter of Edmund Lord Roos, became poffeffed of the caftle) rebuilt it in the reign of Henry VIII. after it had been in ruins for about fixty years, and made it a nobler ftructure than ever it had been before.

At this period it is thus defcribed by Leland: " It is a ftraunge fighte to fe be " how many ftepes of ftone the way goith up from the village to the caftel. In " the caftel be 2 faire gates; and the dungeon is a faire rounde tour now turnid to " pleafure, as a place to walk yn, and to fe al the countery aboute, and raylid " about the round [wall], and a garden [platte] in the midle. There is alfoe a " welle of a grete depth in the caftelle, and the fpring therof is very good †."

King James I, in his Journey from Edinburgh to London, 1603, was here on a vifit. " On the 22d of April," fays a contemporary writer §, " his Majefty departed " from Newark toward Bever caftle, hunting all the way as he rode; having that in " the way he made four knights. Be the right noble Earl of Rutland‖ his Highneffe " was not only royally and moft plenteoufly received, but with fuch exceeding joy " of the good earl and his honourable lady, that he took therein exceeding pleafure. " And he approved his contentment in the morning; for before he went to break " his faft, he made 46 knights **; and having refrefhed himfelf at breakfaft, took " kind leave of the Earl of Rutland, his Counteſs, and the reſt, and fet forward " towards Burleigh."

During the convulfive ſtruggles of the laſt century, George the 7th Earl of Rutland dying March 29, 1641, without iſſue, his titles and poſſeſſions devolved to his kinſman John the eighth Earl; who taking a decided part with the Parliamentarians, this caſtle was taken poſſeſſion of by the Royaliſts; among whom, Baptiſt Noel Viſcount Campden raiſed and maintained, at his own coſt, a troop of horſe and a company of foot at this garriſon. Mr. Thomas Maſon alſo, rector of Aſhwell in

* Inſcribed.—" The Lorde Haſtings is likewyſe ſpoiled Stoke d. Albanye, [a] goodly manor place in the " Peake . . . . miles from Stonefeld, as I remember, yn Northampſhire, and buylid part of it " alſo to Aſhby de la Zouche." Leland, p. 122. † Itin. vol. i. p. 60.

§ Collection of King James's " Progreſſes," p. 18. ‖ Roger, the 5th Earl, died—and was ſucceeded by his brother Francis, the 6th Earl.

** Among theſe, were Sir Oliver Manners and Sir George Manners, two brothers of the Earl of Rutland; to which title Sir George Manners ſucceeded in 1679.

Bedfordshire, commanded an independent company there *. The Journals of Parliament take notice of letters from the Lord Grey of Groby and Col. Wayte, Dec. 2.., 1643, "concerning the giving of a rout and overthrow, by Colonel Wayte's "forces, to the whole body of the *Belvoir* forces;" and a letter dated Jan. 9, 1643-4, mentions "another defeat given unto the forces of *Belvoir castle*†." From this time little of consequence occurs till 1645‡, when, the town of Leicester being taken by Prince Rupert, May 31, a part of the spoil was carried to Belvoir.

On the King's removal to Newark, this castle, under the command of Sir Gervase Lucas §, became an object of attention to both parties. The King slept here on the night of August 5, 1645 ‖. Early in October the letters printed below** were intercepted by Colonel Rossiter; who on the 15th had a violent engagement with the Princes Rupert and Maurice ††, and pursued them till they took shelter in the castle‡‡. Hither they were followed by the King, who, after sleeping in the castle

* See an account of him, p. *451. In a Parliamentary news-paper, Oct. 14, 1645, he is styled "Captain Mason, the Commander in chief of the Fen Robbers."

† Of 1500 troops on the King's part in this county, 100 were allotted to Belvoir.

‡ In 1644, a considerable number of Royalists, who were wounded in an engagement near Melton Mowbray, were sheltered in this castle.

§ Whitlock, p. 121, says that Col. Lucas was removed in January 1644-5, and Sir Guy Palmes appointed instead of him; but Lucas was Governor at the surrender; see p. 1248.

‖ See Whitlock, p. 153.

** 1. "To Sir Gervase Lucas, the Governor of Belvoir Castle. These present.

"Dear Sir, I am commanded by the Lord Gerhard, to send you this order from the King; and withall to let you know, he (Gerhard) intends to be with you (almost to-morrow night) in the morning. You will have a great many troublesome guests, and amongst them: a most faithfull servant, called, ROBERT HARTON."

2. "To Sir Gervase Lucas, Governor of Belvoir.

"Charles R. Trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well. Whereas we have for the present thought fit to dispose our horse in this (Newark) and all other garrisons in these parts, whereby they may be ready for any service. Our pleasure and command to you therefore is, that you immediately provide in that your garrison (Belvoir) fit accommodation for Gen. Gerhard's horse, being about 500, besides your own; and that you assist them in levying and bringing in provisions for the supply, both of horse and men, out of the several townships allotted for their provisions, during their stay with you. Herein we expect you shall employ your best care and diligence. And so we bid you farewell. From our Court at Newark, October 6, 1646."

†† "A scout from Northampton brought news that Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice were both at Banbury, and that they were nobly entertained by the Earl of Northampton, and that from thence they were going to Newark to the King, to bid him farewell; and that he desired that his Lordship would send a convoy with them to Belvoir, or some other place, from whence they might go to wait the King." City Scout, Oct. 21, 1645.

‡‡ The following letter, Oct. 15, 1645, was addressed to the High Sheriff of Northamptonshire:

"At Welton, within two miles of Belvoyr, I met with Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice, with three or four hundred horse; and within a short time after engagement, their Fortune Hope ran away. We pursued them unto the walls of Belvoyr castle. We tooke in the pursuit one major, three captains, three gentlemen, and several other prisoners, many slain, about one hundred and fifty horse taken; and the two Princes, the Lord Mullineux, and the Lord Hawley, and eight other great persons, escaped narrowly with the rest. The King continues about Newark; he hath sent Sir Marmaduke Langdale into the North. Your faithful servant, E. ROSSITER."

†† "The day morning we received intelligence of Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice's lowbacy, upon their march towards Newark. Some reported them to be 1200, others 600; upon which, all our

castle one night only *, was conducted by Capt. Mason, with a convoy of [illegible], to Banbury in his way to Oxford. The King escaped any encounter; but his convoy at their return were routed by Major-general Poyntz, on the 6th of November, and shifted away to their garrison at Belvoir †, which from that time [illegible] failed ‡, and resolutely defended. The outworks and stables, which had been fortified, were taken by storm §; and on the 15th of January, 1645-6, by order of Parliament, "the mortar-piece, shell, and equipage thereto belonging, than at Evesham, were "sent to Belvoir, to be made use of for the reducing of that castle ||." A survey to our forces with all the garrison at Grantham, being 300, and 400 more which lay at Stamford, were drawn to Melton by Col. Rossiter, to intercept between the King and the Prince, and to join with Col. Manwaring at Leicester, and since gone to Derby to join with Col. Porter. Yesterday morning, upon intelligence from Burley, that the report of Prince Rupert's coming was false, and the King being returned back to Newark, our horse were ordered to return back to Grantham; no farther since we marching, but [from Leicester] we received intelligence that the Princes were upon their march towards Belvoir. Upon which we pursued them with all speed; they faced as though they would have charged, but upon our advance towards them, they ran for Belvoir: we pursued them close to the castle walls, took one major, three captains, sixty prisoners, Prince Maurice's trumpeter, trumpet and banner, thirty gentlemen and reformadoes, and about one hundred and forty horse; we wounded and killed divers, some of quality. The two Princes hardly escaped with about one hundred more. Some of the officers we have taken told us, that the Princes lent two Lord of Northampton's regiment back to Banbury, and marched with this small party, only to speak to the King, and take their leave of him. The King is now in Newark; part of his horse quarters between there and Welbeck. Colonel Poyntz is come to Derby, and Colonel Manwaring is gone to him." City Scout, Oct. 21, 1645.

* "The last week we thought his Majesty would have taken longer entertainment at Newark; but it seems the attendance frighted away the Court. For indeed it hath been so hurried about, that it wants provisions. It is true, it would never willingly command a little longer in the North; but the grand Patron (Bagby) was recalled, and sent packing to beg bacon at Skipton castle: and at his return made such a complaint to his Majesty, that forthwith he went out of Newark to Belvoir; which being a place of little receipt than where he was, taking the opportunity of having their last marched away with him to be clothed with the darkness of the night, they came away towards Oxford. Rebbe Prince Maurice will not be guilty of his brother's fault; it is better having a garrison in time, than bind it out and lose all." Mercurius Veridicus, Oct. 22, 1645.

"We have Princes Rupert and Prince Maurice at a bay. We were not long since near Belvoir castle, where we had gallant sport; indeed, I could have wished you had been in. Both the Princes, with the Lord Gerhard, Lord Hartley, Sir Richard Willis the Governor of Newark, with two Gentlemen of quality, the master of Carpets, have had down their commissions, and exchanged their arms for the King's service." Col. Rossiter, from Melton Mowbray, Oct. 29, 1645. City scout, Nov. 4, 1645. † Heath's Chronicle, p. 91.

‡ "Major-general Poyntz and Colonel Rossiter coming but with two or three hundred horse to Belvoir castle the evening, having notice of it, issued forth, being about sixty, and fell in among them, and falling upon our men, who were so much overpowered in number, that killed two and wounded two more, and so much endangered Major-general Poyntz, that [illegible] our men lost, and letters of intelligence; but God is propitious unto us, that the [illegible] he is now safe in Belvoir town, waiting an opportunity." Kingdom's Weekly Post, Nov. 18, 1645.

§ Nov. 25, "Letters from Major-Gen. Poyntz certified the taking of three of Prince Rupert's outworks by storm, with the loss of 50 men; by reason whereof, and of the continuing cannon of the private houses to the commons, causing the Parliament's forces to come [illegible] the King's army, at three miles' end." Vicars, p. 256.—And the "Mercurius Veridicus" "Letters to the Speaker of the Commons and taking of the outworks and houses of Belvoir "castle," &c. 1645, 4to. || Journals of the House of Commons, vii. IV. [illegible]

effectually performed, that on the 3d of February the whole was surrendered *, on an honourable capitulation †, to the forces of the Parliament; who rewarded Captain Henry

* 1. "For the Governor of Belvoire Caſtle. Theſe.

"SIR, Grantham, 29 Jan. 1645-6.

"Wee are ſent downe and authorized by the two Howſes of Parliament, to uſe our beſt endeavours for finiſhing this bloody, inteſtine warre, wherewith this kingdome hath been now for ſome time afflicted. And, in purſuance of that duty, wee doe hereby, in their names, demand of you, that you furrender up into our hands the caſtle of Belvoire for their uſe. Wee doe further let you knowe the pious care of Parliament to prevent (as farr as poſſibly may bee) the effuſion of Chriſtian blood, and the deſtruction of the towns and caſtles and howſes in this kingdome; and accordingly are willing to entertayne a treaty with you. Whereunto we ſhall only adde, that, if you refuſe or neglect the mercye of the Parliament at this tyme while it may be had, and flatter yourſelfe with vayne hopes, that you may obtaine as good and honourable conditions hereafter as at preſent; wee doe moſt unfainedly aſſure you, you will utterly deceive yourſelfe. Beſides, wee thinke goode to advertize you, that it is not the part of a ſouldier, nor of a wiſe man, to endeavour the holding of a place, not tenable; when there are not the leaſt hopes of being relieved. Which act in you will by all men be interpreted, rather an affected obſtinacy, than a ſoldierly reſolution. Conſider likewiſe ſeriouſly with yourſelfe, that the expoſing ſo many Chriſtians, as are now under your command, to manifeſt deſtruction, will undoubtedly be required of you. Wee will expect your anſwer by eight of the clock to-morrow morning. RUTLAND. W. PIERREPONT. EDW. AYSCOGHE. W. ARMYNE. THO. HATCHER."

2. "For the Right Honourable the Committee of Lords and Commons at Grantham.

"My Lords and Gentlemen, Belvoire caſtle, the 30th of Jan. 8 a clock in the morne.

"I ſhall moſt cheerfully meet you in a pious care for the preventing the effuſion of Chriſtian blood, and will aſſigne gentlemen to treat with ſuch as you appoynte; deſireing to knowe the perſons, tyme, and place of meeting; and reſt your humble ſervant, GERVASE LUCAS."

3. "For the Hon. William Lenthall, Eſq. Speaker of the Howſe of Commons at Weſtminſter.

"SIR, Grantham, 31 of Jan. late at night.

"Wee thought fitt to ſummon Belvoire caſtle, in our names, for ſundry reaſons conducing to your ſervice. A copy is herein incloſed, and the governor's anſwer, togither with the articles of furrender agreed on by thoſe appointed to treat. The bearer hereof, Captain Henry Markham, can fully relate all particulars; who hath had his ſhare in the hard duty. And truly, Sir, wee muſt needs ſay, that Col. Grey and the ſoldiers under his command, as likewiſe the ſeveral troopes of horſe, have all of them performed their duty with much cheerfulneſs. And, for their encouragement, and the better furthering of your ſervice, wee have promiſed them one week's pay, which was about 600l. and hope you will enable us to perform itt. Wee find ſo much difficulty in procuring the mortar piece from Readin (and now the weather is broken, the ways ſo impaſſable) that your ſervice may ſuffer much before that come unto us. Wherefore wee have ſent for the eaſing of two at Nottingham. And, if you pleaſe to order the 300l. to us, and add ſomewhat more to it, we ſhall be able to pay for them, and provide ſhells and other neceſſaries. And we hope to have no need of a maſter of fire-works to be ſent, haveing with us one very expert; and others, who have done very great ſervice againſt Belvoire. Wee ſhall now apply our whole endeavours for the reducing of Newarke. Your humble ſervants,

W. PIERREPONT. EDW. AYSCOGHE. W. ARMYNE. THO. HATCHER."

4 "The ſtrong hold of Belvoir, which deriveth denomination from the ſituation of the place, which overlooketh all the country, there being threeſcore and ſix degrees or great ſteps of ſtone to the ſecond of it, was entored to keep to the obedience of the Parliament, by reaſon of the impetuous violence and many ſhot which were made againſt it out of the great ſtorian-piece (the enemy do call them *mortal pieces*, and indeed ſo they have proved to many of them), not only here, but at Baſing, Wincheſter, and divers other places). The conditions of the ſurrender were theſe: "1. It is concluded and

Henry Markham with 100 marks, appointed him Governor of the castle, and gave to the victorious soldiers an extra week's pay, amounting to £1000. The Parliamentarians here were soon reinforced by some of the disaffected leaders among the Royalists, and by many inferior officers, who, attaching themselves to their fortunes, revolted from Newark, and took shelter in this castle. The Parliament had at this time strong garrisons at Nottingham, Grantham, Shelford, and at Scarthwell.

and it was agreed upon, that the castle of Belvoir, with all the arms, ordnance, and ammunition, and goods therein, shall be delivered into the hands of such as the Committee of Lords and Commons shall appoint to receive them for the use of the Parliament, upon Tuesday, being the 18th of December, by two o'clock in the afternoon, without any manner of endezzling the said ammunition or goods. 2. That Sir Gervase Lucas, the Governor, and all the officers, gentlemen, and soldiers in the said castle, shall have liberty to march away to Lincoln, with their horse and arms, with colours flying, and drums beating, matches lighted, muskets laden with bullets; and to have a safe convoy and six days time for their free passage thither; and that hostages shall be given by the said Governor for the return of the said convoy. 3. That the Governor, Sir Gervase Lucas, Sir John Gell, Baronet, and all other officers, gentlemen, and others, who are yet within the castle, shall have six days liberty for the carrying away of such goods as are now within the said castle, which properly and clearly appear to be their own, and to have carts and carriages provided for them for the carrying away of the same. 4. That all persons whatsoever within the castle of Belvoir shall forthwith, upon the signing of these articles, be set at liberty, and are hereby declared to be at liberty. 5. That the Governor of Belvoir castle shall send forth of the castle, on Tuesday morning by nine o'clock, Francis Leak, Esq., Major Byard, Captain Collins, and Captain Goodman, to be hostages for the performance of these articles on his part, and that Mr. Pickott, Capt. Roddock, Capt. Buckley, and Lieut. Hurd, shall be sent to Lincoln, to remain there until the articles shall be performed on the behalf of the Committee of Lords and Commons now residing at Grantham."—The store of provision which supplied the castle, which must have held a siege of three months longer; and our great reputation, having already placed all round us the grandees against the castle; was the reason why these articles were made in more honourable conditions than could be otherwise expected. This firing castle of the enemy being now in the possession of the Parliament, the powder-place is to be removed to Newark, and more guards are to be provided. We understand also, that there are two more garrisons erected by a full number in Nottingham, which will be a great ease, not only to the taking of the town, but the relief of Newark. In the morning the trained-bands, pikemen, musketeers, are provided, and ready every hour; insomuch that it is really believed that Newark cannot hold out long after the taking of the town." City's Weekly Post, Dec. 22.

From private letters, about the year 1648, we find the following petition to Peck's Holderness:

"Whereas Mr. Markham, late Governor of Belvoir, by his petition from the Committee of Lords and Commons, prays some relief in consideration of his expenses in defending the said castle against Newarke) to receive an allowance for the keeping of a table, he being at an extraordinary charge in entertaining both officers and others, who continually attended the service; which, as we conceive, was very necessary to be done. The discretion thereof devolved upon [illegible] to be paid by the Treasurers and Chamberlains of the Exchequer, at such times as [illegible] shall appoint. Dated at Derby House, this 3rd day of January, 1645."

Of the castle, at a later period, Grose says, "It was garrisoned for the Parliament, and, though their multitude of friends, nothing would do with it. The Royalists were the same as before, to obtain it again, and they took [illegible]. It was [illegible] that it surrendered, that [illegible] the Lord Loughborough was placed in command Mr. Markham [illegible] he was recorded at Newcastle [illegible] that he would have [illegible]."

On the firſt of March, 1646-7, the Parliament directed Belvoir to be diſgarriſoned, and the new works to be ſlighted; and 150l. was paid to the troops Oct. 4, in part of their arrears. On the 30th of May, 1648, the garriſon was ordered to be removed; on the 6th of June, General Roſſiter was deſired "to take ſpecial "care for the ſafety of the caſtle;" and on the 8th, the Lords deſired the Commons would "ſend an order to the General, whereby he be deſired to take off the "garriſon; and that my Lord of Rutland may have the diſpoſition of his own Caſtle, "the ſame being his inheritance;" whereupon the Commons directed three of their members to attend the Earl of Rutland, "to acquaint him with the urgent neceſ-"ſity of keeping the garriſon in Belvoir caſtle for the preſent, for the ſafety of the "kingdom." On the 8th of May, 1649, the Council of State were directed "to "demoliſh the caſtle, and to give ſatisfaction to the Earl of Rutland for the ſame, "not exceeding the ſum of 1500l."*

The caſtle was in a few years after† re-built, and adorned with gardens, plantations, ſtatues ‡, &c. to which ſome improvements were added about 1730 by John the ſecond Duke; ſince which time there appear to have been no other alterations than what have been occaſioned by the want of neceſſary repairs. Plantations however are now making on all the neighbouring hills; and the whole country is improving ſo faſt in beauty and profit, under the auſpices of his Grace of Beaufort, that, in a few years, it will not only be the moſt princely ſeat in the county, but the whole eſtate around it in the beſt condition. Stathern point, now planting, is ſeen from almoſt the whole of Leiceſterſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and great part of Lincolnſhire.

Plates LXIII. and LXIV. are North-weſt and South-weſt Views of Belvoir caſtle by Badeſlade and Toms, taken in 1731, and now worked off from the original plate, from which a tolerable judgement may be formed of the relative ſituation of the various pariſhes in the more immediate neighbourhood of Belvoir. Two Views from

* The ſum of 2000l. was at firſt propoſed; but the ſmaller ſum was carried by a majority.

"June 11, 1649. Reſolved, that this Houſe doth approve of the ſum of 1500l. to be allowed to the Earl of Rutland, in conſideration of demoliſhing Belvoir caſtle.

"Ordered, that the arrears of the fee-farm rent of Belvoir and Croxton, payable by the ſaid Earl to the State, be allowed in part of the ſaid 1500l.; and that the remainder of the ſaid 1500l. ſhall be ſatisfied out of the growing rent, until the whole ſhall be ſatisfied. That it be referred to the Committee of the Revenue, to make allowance and defalcation to the ſaid Earl accordingly.

And that it be referred to the Council of State, to inform themſelves whether the ſaid caſtle be demoliſhed; and to take care the ſame be effectually done, according to the agreement."

† Fuller, who died in 1662, ſays, "I hear ſome part thereof is re-building. I wiſh the work-"men good ſucceſs; though I ſuſpect the *ſecond edition* (to uſe a Scholar's metaphor) of the Caſtle "will not be ſo *faſt* and *fair* as the former." Worthies, p. 126.

‡ If we might give credit to "Belvoir, a Pindaric Ode upon Belvoir Caſtle, the ſeat of the Earls "of Rutland, made in 1679," and printed from a MS. in the Harleian Miſcellany, vol. IV. p. 527—545, the principal merit of the preſent building is due to Frances, the lady of the eighth Earl, who was daughter to Edward Lord Montague of Boughton. This poetical rhapſody, however, though it has not poetry enough for fiction, appears to be in many reſpects totally fictitious. The tapeſtry, the china, and the collection of natural hiſtory, are celebrated by the Writer in terms of great exaggeration; but the fact is, that the tapeſtry at Belvoir is neither beautiful, rich, nor remarkable; the china claims no particular attention; and with reſpect to natural hiſtory, if it ever contained any objects of it, they have long ſince vaniſhed. We do not recollect to have ſeen even a piece of ſpar in the whole building.

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the East and the South were published by S. and N. Buck in 1729; and another from the East is given by Mr. Throsby, in his third number of "Select Views."

Mr. Schnebbelie's, being taken a very little to the North of the East, represents the country in a still different aspect; see Plate LIII. p. 997.

In Belvoir castle, the gallery and all the rooms are filled with one of the most capital collections of paintings * in this kingdom, and in the finest preservation; among which are many ancient and modern family portraits, with the original one of King Charles I. as he sat at his trial.

The present chapel has neat Gothic windows, and bears the appearance of antiquity; is beautifully floored with marble, wainscoted with cedar; and the ceiling is adorned with paintings, emblematical of Heaven and Hell.

The extra-parochial place of Belvoir consists of about 600 acres of wood, meadow, and pleasure-ground, upon which are no buildings but the castle with its offices †, and the inn. The village Leland mentions in his time, at the bottom of the hill, and which sheltered the Parliamentarian forces in 1645 (p. 1247), is now no more.

A dole of sixty-six threepenny loaves is distributed at the castle every Thursday morning to the poor of nine neighbouring parishes.

All the ancient books we have seen speak of Belvoir castle and priory as being in the county of Lincoln; but the castle is taxed to Leicestershire, and is now in every respect considered as being in that county, with all the lands of the extra-parochial part of Belvoir thereto belonging, on part of which is the site of the priory; which, in the return made by the ecclesiastical commissioners in the reign of Henry the Eighth, is enumerated as a chapel in the county of Lincoln; notwithstanding which, it would be a difficult matter to trace out the division of the two counties near Belvoir.

Burton, p. 43, says, "The priory stands upon the utmost part of the shire, almost "upon the very mere; so that to say whether it be of Lincolne or Leicester, I cannot "directly affirme; this roll of 5 Hen. III. heere below vouched, doth shew that it "is in the county of Leicester, upon which ground I have here inserted it. The "castle is certainly of Lincolnshire, standing upon the top of a very lofty hill, "containing from the foot to the top about two hundred steps, yielding every way "a most delicious and pleasing prospect, being accounted one of the best prospects "in the land ‡. I have often viewed this castle from the place where I dwell, at "Falde near Tutbury in the county of Stafford, with the help of a perspective "glass, the distance of 22 miles."—The "Magna Britannia" describes the castle as "standing on the very edge of the county of Lincoln, insomuch that the priory "adjoining is disputable whether it is in Lincolnshire or in this county, and the vale "beneath is but part in this county, the two other parts in Lincolnshire and Not-"inghamshire; but the castle is certainly in the county of Lincoln. The vale be-"neath is pretty large, and exceeding pleasant, by reason of the corn-fields and "pastures therein."—When clouds and mists hang over the towers of the castle,

* Some of them are commended by Young: "Northern Tour," vol. I. p. 94; particularly for portraits of Rutland Duke of Buckingham, the Hereditary Prince, and the Count de la Lippe.

† The situation of the offices and farm, at the bottom of the hill, is shewn in Plate LIII.

‡ "The castle is large and fine stands on the top of a vast hill, the many miles around "it on the north may be seen Lincoln minster at 30 miles distance perfectly clear. Newark ap-"pears in the centre of the valley; and Nottingham is easily discerned." Young, vol. I. p. 93.

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it is a prognoſtick of much rain and moiſture, to the endamaging of the fruitful plain below. Hence the proverb,

" If Bever tower have a cap, Churls of the Vale, look you to that."

The ſite of the old priory is at the bottom of the hill, near to the houſe called *Belvoir Inn* *. It was founded, between the years 1070 and 1088, by Robert de Todenei, for Black monks; was dedicated to St. Mary, and annexed as a cell to St. Alban's †. Todenei endowed it with divers lands and tithes, appointing it for the burial-place of himſelf and wife in caſe they died in England, and ſuch it afterwards proved to be for his deſcendants till the diſſolution of the monaſteries ‡. The lands thereto given were confirmed ſucceſſively by his heirs; and laſtly by Thomas Lord Roos, April 23, 1430.

" Of Robert Todenei," ſays Dugdale in his Baronage §, " I have not ſeen any " other memorial than that Coucher book of Belvoir recordeth: which is, that bear- " ing a venerable eſteem to our ſometime much celebrated Engliſh protomartyr St. " Alban, he founded near to this his caſtle a priory for monks; and annexed it as a " cell to that great abbey in Hertfordſhire, formerly erected by the devout " king Offa, in honour of that moſt holy man. The particular circumſtances " touching which pious work are thus related by that regiſter; viz. that this " Robert (who is there called *Robert de Belved.ir*) having begun the church " of Our Lady near to that caſtle; and being through ſecular employments " ſo hindered, that he could not attend the finiſhing of it according to his " mind, by the advice of the venerable Lanfrank, then archbiſhop of Can- " terbury, diſpoſed of it unto the church of St. Alban, upon condition, that " Paul, the then abbot, ſhould perfect it, and place therein four monks of that " convent, to pray for the ſouls of Earl Robert (i. e. of Morton and Cornwall), " and King William, as alſo for his own ſoul, and the ſoul of Adela his wife, their " children, and parents; whereupon he and his wife were admitted into the frater- " nity of that great abbey, as abſolutely as any of the convent; with promiſe, " that after their reſpective deceaſes, in caſe they ſhould die in England, their " bodies ſhould, by leave of the abbot, be buried, either at St. Alban's, or in " that church of Our Lady at Belvoir; their bounty being ſo great to thoſe places, " that whereſoever either of them ſhould die, the church of St. Alban, and this of " Our Lady at Belvoir, were to have part of their eſtates, to be diſpoſed of as the " abbot and monks of St. Alban's ſhould appoint. As to the particulars where-

* In Peck's Deſiderata Curioſa, Book VI. N° XXI. is " A brief Diſcourſe on the ancient Di- viſions of the Night and the Day, as alſo of the ancient Hours of Prayer, and the Names of each, intermixed with ſome other Matters of Antiquity, as the ſame was read at Belvoir Inn, before a Society of Gentlemen and Clergy there, on the XII of March, MDCCXXX. Written by the Publiſher." From this circumſtance it appears that a kind of Philoſophical Society was then held at this inn; a branch perhaps of the Spalding, Peterborough, Doncaſter, and Stamford Societies (ſee Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XX. p. i. and Gent. Mag. vol. LVI. p. 560). The ſituation of the Inn, to the North of the Caſtle, below the Hill, is pointed out in Buck's Eaſt View.

† See pp. 826. 1292.

‡ The ſecond figure in Plate LII. p. 993. is ſuppoſed to be the monument of Todenei removed from Belvoir priory. The figure in the South aiſle, Plate LIII. p. 997, and the two large figures of knights in armour, pp. 996. 997, one of which is ſuppoſed to repreſent Gilbert de Roos, were brought either from Belvoir or Croxton.

§ Baronage, I. 112; and ſee p. 1292.

" with at preſent he endowed this church of Our Lady at Bolvir, they were " theſe, viz. the town of Horningwold, with its appurtenances, in as ample manner as he had it of the king; likewiſe, adjacent to this his caſtle at Bolvir, " four carucates of land, with the meadows thereto belonging, and twenty acres of " land near the church, whereon to erect out-houſe and other buildings for the " conveniency of the monks; all which to be as free from any exaction, as he himſelf had the ſame from the king. Moreover he then gave unto them the tenth " of all his vineyards, and the ſeat of a mill upon the next river; as alſo the tithes " of ten towns, of all ſorts of tithable grain; excepting a third part of each parſon " priеſt; the towns whereof he to gave theſe tithes being theſe, viz. Hertune, " Framune, Saperune, Riſendune, Smithes, and Wilberſtone, and one man in each, " with a garden, and one oxgang of land: in Segemune the whole tithes, and " eight acres of land (four lying on one ſide of the road, and four on the other) " with one garden: in Medburne, the tithe only; in Wiwile, the tithes and " one oxgang of land, with one man and his garden; and the tithes of Uuelane-" ſtorp. All which lands he gave free and exempt from any cuſtom whatſoever; " with command, that in each town the church ſhould have the meadows near unto " it, and paſturage, in as ample manner as he himſelf ever had. And after the " death of Adela his wife, he alſo granted to the church at Belvoir, with the conſent of his ſons William and Jolly, one carucate of land in Sapertune, for the " health of her ſoul, with as large privileges as he had given to any of the reſt."

William de Albini* confirmed, in the chapter-houſe at St. Alban's, " all that his father and mother had given to that church of Our Lady at Belvoir, deſiring that he " might be admitted into their fraternity, as his father and mother had been." And " this being granted, he preſented that his confirmation upon the altar of Our Lady " there; freely offering up himſelf a brother and monk to the church of St. Alban; " and giving thereto, as alſo to this church of Our Lady, a portion of all his temporal eſtate after his deceaſe; appointing that, if his death ſhould happen to be in " England, his body ſhould be buried either at St. Alban's, or in this church of " Our Lady at Belvoir, by permiſſion of the abbot of St. Alban's; in regard he " was of that fraternity, as his father had been. And after this he gave to that " church of Our Lady the land which Walcran his purveyor held in Horſetun; " and the tithe of all the rents of all his lands, in what part ſoever, payable to " himſelf or his heirs for the time to come."

Robert de Todeni, a younger ſon, " gave to this cell of Belvoir thirty ſilks of " corn, to be paid yearly on St. Matthias's day, out of his mills at Alburne†."

And Agnes de Uve, a daughter of the founder, ratified the grants which her father and mother had made to the monks, of one oxgang of land in Aſcheby, and two parts of the tithes of the demeſnes there, in corn, calves, lambs, wool, cheeſe, pigs, bees, and apples; and of whatſoever elſe was tithable, that belonged to her marriage portion. This was confirmed by Henry de Eyas, her ſon‡.

The ſecond William de Albini gave to the priory of Belvoir an houſe and land which pertained to the chapel §.

* Dugdale, Bar. I. 113; and ſee the charter, p. 1092. † See p. 1255.

‡ Dugd. Bar. I. 532. § See p. 1256.

The first William, for the health of his soul, and the soul of Agatha his then wife, and the soul of Margery his former wife, gave to the monks of Belvoir the manse that stood before his chapel, with one leaf of every kind of grain arising out of all the lands belonging to his two villages of Belvoir, Wolthorp, Bottelsford, Offinton, and Stoke *. He was the founder of Newstead Hospital; see p. 1301.

Margaret Lady Roos, among other legacies to the priory church, gave 40l. "pro "pitancia conventui eiusdem monasterii & refectorii," on condition of two monks, being found to say masses daily, for her soul, for five years, in the chapels of St. Nicholas and St. Catha. Ralph de Raines gave four bovates of land at Stacherdon to this priory †; and John de Dalmeny gave a carucate of land in Grenby ‡.

Sir William de Roos, who died in 1414, by his will, bequeathed 400l. for the finding an honest chaplain, to pray for his soul, and the souls of his father, mother, brethren, and sisters, his friends and benefactors, but especially for the soul of his brother Thomas, for eight years, within his chapel in Belvoir castle, to the end that one of them should every day celebrate a mass with note, and for that time be accounted as an overplus of them, as all the other nine be subject and obedient to him §.

Thomas Lord Roos, in 1430, in a charter enumerating the benefactions to this priory, confirms the several grants of his ancestors ||.

The priory of Belvoir, at the dissolution of religious houses, was valued at 104l. 10s. 8d. or by another account, 129l. 17s. 6d. Leland 135l.

This priory was the burying place of Robert de Todeni, and of the Albinis his successors, and of some only in part, their hearts at Belvoir, and bodies at Newsted abbey near Stamford, or at Croxton abbey. The family of Roos also buried there, and sometimes only the heart, and the body at Kirkham in Yorkshire, with which they were connected ¶. Several other benefactors, priors, &c. were also buried in this church **, where, at the suppression of the abbeys, "many ancient "monuments of the Albinies and Roses were, by the command of Thomas Earl of "Rutland, removed to Bottesford." Mr. Peck adds, "All the bodies of the Roos's, "buried at the priories of Newstead, Kirkham, Croxton, and Belvoir, as I have "been informed, were by the then Lord Roos removed to Bottesford;" "and pity it "was," says Fuller, "that his commendable care was not imitated in other places††."

The inn stables are built upon a part of the burying-ground, as human bones and skulls were there lately dug up. Behind these stables, in a close called the Dovecote close, are evidently strong marks of the foundations of many buildings; stones and rubbish grown over with grass, moss, &c. but no walls remaining. In this place about 1730 was found a stone coffin, supposed to be the founder's.

* P. 1257. † P. 1295. ‡ Dugd. Bar. I. 552. § P. 1296. || P. 1036. ** P. 1294.

†† Having when at Bottesford had an opportunity of seeing the ancient lead coffins of the Belvoir family in the old vestry, I have since been favoured with models, engraved in Pl. LVIII. fig. 6. Some of them are there represented upon a brass plate, which was soldered to the breast, but which at the time were not sufficiently attended to. The body of one was perfectly round, tapering from the shoulders to the feet. Another was quite square, or nearly so, tapering in the same manner. A third (the middle one) evidently showed the belly, the knees, the calves of the legs, and particularly the feet standing up, as when a man lies on his back with his legs bound together. The whole body as if wrapt in sheets or together with hands and feet unseparated will give a good idea of it. The lead over the body formed to it very tightly; and over the head, face, and neck, it fitted also very well, though the neck and shoulders might not be quite so proper as these figures may lead one to suppose, but it was partly fitted to the face, and the deficiency supplied in some measure by engravings for the eyes, mouth, ears, &c. Priora

Fig. 5. p. 750.

Fig. 1 p. [illegible]

Fig. 1 p. [illegible]

East View of Newark Gate Leicester from a Drawing by J. Griffiths.

Fig. 3 p. 1855.

Fig. 4 p. 1855.

Effigy of a Knight in Alvingham Church from a Drawing by W. Shaw

View of Nether Knaith Church from a Drawing by W. H. Pratt.

p. 1341

S. W. View of Ulverscroft Abbey from a Drawing by J. Griffiths.

Priors of Belvoir, from Bishop Kennet's MS additions to Dugdale's Monasticon, in the possession of Mr. Gough, from certain original charters of the priory of Wallingford, formerly belonging to Anthony Wood, now in the Ashmolean Museum:

1. Nicolas resigned 1195.
2. Simon occurs 5 John[1], 1204.
3. Martin occurs in 1228.
4. Geoffrey[2], 35 H. III. 1251.
5. Ralph de Watlington[3], 1269.
6. W. de Huntingdon, 1277; fee p. 831.
7. Thomas[4], temp. E. I.
8. Gregory[5], 17 E. I. 1288.
9. Roger Heured[6], [i. e. *Ready Head,*] prior of Belvoir, occurs in 1 . 3. Idem Rogerus ponendus per vadium & falvos plegios per breve regis, 23 Apr. 1292.
10. John occurs in 1292 and 1302.
11. Simon was prior of Belvoir in the time of Herbert prior of St. Neot's, Gilbert Foliot, and Walter Fitz-Robert[6].
12. Germanus[7], temp. E. II.
13. Stephen de Witteham, 1316.
14. John Kendale occurs in 1330.
15. W. de Heron[8], 1339—1354.
16. William de Stenington, from 34 to 42 E. III.[9]
17. Richard occurs in 1367 and 1381.
18. William de Bynham, 13 R. II. 1390.
19. John Stoke[10], 1397—1427.
20. John Wyrby occurs in 1437.
21. Henry Halflede, 23 H. VI. 1445.
22. Richard Hall occurs in 1452.
23. John de Banburgh, 1459.
24. W. Hendwick[11], S. T. B. 1473.
25. William Raborow, 14 E. IV. 1474.
26. Anthony Zouch, 2 R. III. 1483.
27. John Thornton, S. T. D. temp. H. VII. 1488—1493.
28. Robert Ebby, 1499.
29. John Clare, 7 Hen. VIII. 1516.
30. Ralph Eyton, 1520.
31. Thomas, 20 April, 1531.
32. ——— Kandyll. } See p. 1300.
33. ——— Hamyll. }

To the priory of Belvoir, the churches of Barkston, Claxton, Horninghold, Howes, Plungar[12], and Redmile[13], were wholly appropriated. They had besides a portion of the churches of Bottesford, and Statheu; a pension from the church of Ollynton[14] in Lincolnshire; and annual rents from Belvoir, Wolfthrope, and other places[15].

Four[16] ancient seals, from deeds relative to this priory, are given in Plate LXVI.

[1] Tanner, Not. Mon. 256. Dugd. Mon. Ang. I. 327. [2] Prior of Wallingford, 1250.
[3] Willis, M. A. II. 7. makes him prior of Wallingford, 5 John.
[3] Warrington; and prior of Wallingford. Willis. [4] Prior of Wallingford.
[5] Prior of Wallingford, 1288. [6] Reg. Prioratus de Daventre, in Bibl. Cotton, f. 2.
[6] He and all his successors except He[illegible] were [illegible] of Wallingford by [illegible] the variation of a year or two. [7] 1338—1337. Willis. 1380. St Alban's Hist. Willis.
[8] From 1339—1367. [9] Or rather H. VI. Ch. afterwards prior of Wallingford, and [illegible] of St. Alban's, where he died 1451. Sepulch. Mon. [illegible] p. 102. [10] Tanner, N. T. P. Willis.
[12] See p. 1391. [13] See p. 1396.
[14] Eccles. de Ollynton valet, præter pensionem, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
[15] Prior habet in Belvoir & Wolthorp, in terris [illegible], 41s. 9d.—Idem habet in [illegible], in redditibus, 13s. Idem habet ad pitanciam 12s.—Idem habet in [illegible] in [illegible], in pitanciam, in redd. 12s.—Idem habet in eadem, [illegible] decimarum, [illegible].—Idem habet in Ruppelle, in decimis garbarum, 40s. Summa 7l. 1s. 4d.
[16] 1. Seal of W. de Albineio Britone, giving the church of [illegible] to the priory of Belvoir.
2. Seal of Hawenus de Albeneo, to a deed giving them the church of Plungar, p. 1391.
3. Seal of Nicholas rector of Bottesford in [illegible], to a deed [illegible] Controversia de decimis de Bottesford, & de [illegible].
4. The seal of Belvoir Priory, April 12, 1471, with [illegible].

The NATURAL HISTORY of the VALE* OF BELVOIR.

" ——— Do but compare the Country where I live,
" [illegible]
" [illegible]
" [illegible]
" [illegible]
" I cannot live in her, that many compassion."

DRAYTON, Poly-olbion, Song XXVI.

THAT part of the county of Leicester called *The Vale of Belvoir* lies to the North, North-west, and South-west of Belvoir Castle, without any definable limit; and under this name are comprehended a part of Nottinghamshire and a few parishes in the county of Lincoln.

The soil, as well as the first appearance, is uniform, with very little diversity of wood or water. Viewed from the Castle, or the hill of Belvoir, the whole country appears flat, and the prospect rather extensive than agreeable; yet it grows interesting upon a further examination, and gains in fertility what it loses in variety.

The Natural History of such a country may seem of little importance, and confined to a few objects; but whatever may be the case with the common observer, or the admirer of general views, the Naturalist will certainly meet with much to engage his attention, and pay his researches.

This is more particularly true in the department of Natural History which relates to Fossiology, and especially the division of Petrefactions: in the higher classes of the three kingdoms (the *Tria Regna Naturæ* of Linné) little can be expected. Our Beasts, Birds, Reptiles, and Fishes, are already described; and few or none of them can be considered as local curiosities. Our Insects are more numerous, more local, and defined with more uncertainty. The *Vermes* of an Inland County can but little engage our attention; and in the Vegetable Race, the Botanist will scarcely expect more than the places of growth for some particular plants, and a description of one or two individuals. The Minerals and Fossils will therefore engage us longer than any other objects of Natural History; and of these some account shall be given of all the Genera, with a few of the Species, and mention shall be made of certain Varieties.

The MAMMALIA of the Vale of Belvoir are not perhaps sufficiently distinguished by any form or property to merit a peculiar description. The labouring Horses are large and heavy, and their prevailing colour is black; the Cows are of a middle size, and of the horned breed. The Sheep are less than those of Lincolnshire; yet large, and yearly improving from the breed introduced by Mr. Bakewell of Dishley, a gentleman who is much celebrated for his attention to this part of rural œconomy †.

* Some of the following articles are not, strictly speaking, in the Vale, but all of them in the vicinity of Belvoir Castle.

† Mr. Bakewell has Rams, which he is said to lett, for one season, at the astonishing prices of two, three, and even four hundred guineas each: a relation perhaps incredible in other counties, but well known in this part of Leicestershire, where some of the persons reside who adopt the opinions and improvements of Mr. Bakewell; of whom see above, p. 1325.

The

The Chace-deer belonging to the Duke of Rutland range in considerable numbers over the Vale and the adjacent parts of the Hill country; yet, through the liberality of the Family, and their regard to the interests of the Farmer, they are fewer than in former times, when the tillage of the hill was loaded with the heavy expence of nightly watchmen for the preservation of their crops.

The remaining animals, which, being *Feræ Naturæ*, are yet not considered as common right, are Hares and Rabbits; the former are found plentifully in most parts of the Vale; and the latter, of a very fine kind, at the foot and along the declivity of the hill which leads from the Castle to the parish of Belvoir.

This and the neighbouring Hill-country are celebrated for hunting, and many Foxes are found here: a few years since, two very beautiful ones, of the black kind, were turned off from Croston Park by the Duke of Rutland, with a view to their associating with the common kind, and they did so; but it does not appear to have added any thing to the variety or pleasure of the chace.

In the river Devon is sometimes found the Otter *, but this happens rarely; and Badgers † have been taken, but not often, in the woods of Belvoir and Stathern.

The Fitchet ‡, or Polecat, makes a fruitful devastation in this country, and, with the Weasel § and Ermine ||, may be frequently met with.

The Cream-coloured Mole **, a variety of the common kind, which is mentioned by Mr. Pennant as inhabiting his lands near Downing, is also found in the Southern part of the Vale, but more frequently about the parish of Dalby; is particularly possessed one inclosure, from which it has almost excluded the black kind, and made them, though in all the neighbourhood very plentiful, the scarcer animal in that meadow.

The smaller Quadrupedes in the order of the *Mammalia*, called *Glires* by Linné, which are common throughout the kingdom, need not be noticed as inhabitants of a particular part of it, as they are neither found in great numbers, nor are totally strangers.

The Birds in this neighbourhood will not long engage our attention. The Kite is very common in the woods between Belvoir and Stathern, and is at almost all times gliding over the burrows of the Rabbits. Of the Pie kind, Woodpeckers and Jays are numerous. The Hooded Crow is seldom seen; and the Hoope is totally a stranger. The Kingfisher is more frequent in the Southern part of the Vale than might be supposed from its inland situation, and the smallness of its streams. The Gallinaceous Tribe (exclusive of domestic birds) affords only Partridges and Quails. Pheasants have been liberated in the woods about Belvoir, but do not increase there.

The divisions of *Anseres* and *Grallæ*, the water-birds of Ornithologists, give us few species, as may be imagined from the situation of the country, and its want of lakes and rivers of any considerable magnitude. Even in the numerous order of *Passeres*, or small birds, what is remarkable is rather the absence of the common kind than the presence of the scarce. The Nightingale is seldom heard; and the

* *Mustela lutra.* † *Ursus meles.* ‡ *Mustela putorius.*
§ *Mustela vulgaris*, Mr. Pennant. || *Mustela erminea*, the Stoat. ** *Sorex talpa*
melody

melody of these woods wants the addition of many little warblers, who gladden other groves, and moderate the notes of their more harsh and dissonant inhabitants.

It has been remarked, by some attentive observers for many years, that Swallows which visit the Vale of Belvoir enter it from the North-east, and commonly assemble and rest a few days about the parish of Foston, in Lincolnshire, before their dispersion through the adjacent country.

The Amphibia of Linne are divided into *Reptilia*, *Serpentes*, *Nantes*.

Of *Reptilia*. The Vale of Belvoir possesses the common Frog * and Toad †; the scaly Lizard ‡, and Water Newt §; the green Lizard, a variety of the scaly ‖, has also been found in the turfy pastures below Barston-wood; it differs in no respect but colour from the common kind; the length is generally about six inches; and the scales are a pale blue green without any variation.

No *Serpents* are found in this part of Leicestershire, or, if any, very few: a person who has frequently searched the country for every object of Natural History, for six years past, has never met with either the Viper **, Snake ††, or Blind Worm ‡‡; all which are common in the warm and sandy banks and hedges in many parts of England.

The division *Nantes* contains no species to be met with in the fresh waters of this kingdom.

Fishes are the next division of the animal system: of these, the little streams §§ which run across the Vale into the Trent afford but few; the Dace, the Roach, the Gudgeon, and the Eel, are the most common; some Pike are found here, with a few Perch; the bearded Loche [Pennant] inhabits a few clear and rapid brooks, and the Trout are occasionally caught (but are not indigenous) in the stony part of the river Devon; if to these be added the Minow, the Stickleback, and the *Amphibæna aquatica* of Bertrusius, Albertus, &c. or the *Gordius aquaticus* of Linné, this part of the Natural History of the Vale will be sufficiently noticed.

Insects are divided by Linné into 7 classes |||:

1. *Coleoptera:* Beetles.
2. *Hemiptera:* Grasshoppers, Bugs, &c.
3. *Lepidoptera:* Butterflies and Moths.
4. *Neuroptera:* Dragon flies, Ephemeræ, &c.

* *Rana temporaria.* † *Rana bufo.*

‡ *Lacerta gilo.* Mr. Pennant, in his Zoology, doubts whether this be the common English Lizard. There seems, however, little reason to suppose otherwise, particularly as the green Lizard above mentioned is undoubtedly the *Lacerta viridis*, p. 303. Systemæ Editio 13.

§ *Lacerta palustris.* ‖ *Lacerta viridis.* Ray. ** *Coluber berus.*

†† *Coluber natrix.* ‡‡ *Anguis fragilis.*

§§ "——————— I still retain
"Two neat and dainty rills, the little Snyte and Deane,
"That, from the lovely Oulds, their beauteous parent, sprong
"From the Leicestrian fields, come in with me along,
"Till both within one bank they on my North are meint,
"And where I end, they fall, at Newark, into Trent." Drayton, ubi suprà.

‖‖ Fabricius has a different, and perhaps more scientific arrangement; but that of Linne is better known, and is sufficient for the present purpose.

5. *Hymenoptera:* Bees, Wasps &c.
6. *Diptera:* Common Flies and two-winged Insects.
7. *Aptera:* Insects without wings.

The number of species in each of these classes, and more especially in the 4th, 5th and 6th, is very large in every part of this kingdom: continual additions are made to our knowledge, and every year produces the discovery of some new species: a collector of insects will in vain search the writings of Linnæus, Fabricius, De Geer, Fabricius, and even the authors of our own country, for many which he will find in the Vale of Belvoir; he will, however, by this means learn their affinity, and the place they hold among those already described.

Of these Non-descripts it is not intended to give here a particular account, as that belongs to a work purely entomological, but to mention circumstances only which seem appropriate to the country.

COLEOPTEROUS INSECTS, of the most common kind in many other parts of the kingdom, are here very scarce; and others are frequently met with which are considered as uncommon both in the North and South of England. Even the *Scarabæus melolontha* (the common Cockchafer) in some years is scarcely to be met with without a particular search, when they are very numerous in almost every other county. In the year 1787 the oaks about Doncaster were entirely stripped by them; while those in the woods of Scathern and Barlborough hall were about them, but were preserved in an almost equal degree by the larvæ of the *Phalæna viridana*, the small green Oak Moth, which frequent these woods in numbers truly astonishing.

The *Lucanus Cervus*, or Stag Beetle, is never found here, nor perhaps in any part of England so far North; but the *Lucanus parallelipipedus* is very frequently seen in old wood and decayed trees; it is about the length of the common Dor, or Clock (*Scarabæus Stercorarius*), but is flat, and has its jaws projecting forward about the length of its head, with one dent in the middle of each: it has the name *parallelipipedus* from the equal breadth of its head, thorax, and abdomen, a circumstance not often occurring in this, or perhaps any class of insects.

The *Scarabæus cylindricus* inhabits the old willows which are half decayed: it has a form the reverse of the last mentioned, being very elevated in the thorax, and almost cylindrical: the thorax has five sharp dents; and the small head, which is nearly concealed, has an erect horn; the wing cases (*elytra*) are hard, punctured, and shining. This insect, though not very scarce, is noticed for the singularity of its make, there being very few of the kind in this kingdom.

Dermestes murinus (Systema Naturæ, Tom. II. p. 563.) is found in Southern wood, but not, as Linne mentions, "in cadaveribus;" it haunts the mossy stumps of various trees.

Ips rufipes (Mantissa Insectorum Fabricii, Tom. I. p. 45.) it not described by Linné. It is found in the bark of willow and other trees about Belvoir Castle, but is a scarce insect.

Ptinus imperialis, Systema Naturæ II. 566.
This is described by Linné as being the size of a wheat grain, with the figure

figure of a white ſpread-eagle upon the back of it. It is found at Stathern, but not of equal magnitude.

Silpha Germanica. Syſ. Natur. 569. *Nigrophorus* Fabricii.

Two ſpecimens of this inſect were found near Belvoir Caſtle, totally black, with minute punctures.

Caſſida marginata. Syſ. Natur. 575.

This, with three or four varieties, is frequent upon the *Inula dyſenterica*, and ſome other plants.

Coccinellæ. Syſ. Natur. 579.

Theſe inſects are commonly known by the names of Lady-Cow and Lady-Bird; they are generally red or yellow, with black ſpots; ſome black with red ſpots; others red with white ſpots; and, laſtly, ſome black with white or yellow ſpots. Of theſe about ſixteen ſpecies are met with in the woods of Stathern and Barſton, or other parts of the Vale, the moſt rare of which is the *Coccinella 16-guttata*; a variety of the common kind, or *7-punctata*, often occurs here, with an additional ſpot upon each elytra.

Chryſomela Tanaceti. Syſ. Natur. 587.

This is a very common inſect, about one third of an inch in length, rough, black, ovate, and punctated; it is often found ſingle upon ant hills and in meadows; but, at particular times, they aſſemble in great abundance, and almoſt cover the ground for a conſiderable ſpace, ſo that many thouſands might be taken at once: this happens likewiſe to the *Coccinella 7-punctata* before mentioned, but not in this neighbourhood. On the coaſt of Suffolk it is not unfrequent to ſee them lie dead upon the ſtones very near the ſea in prodigious numbers, probably cauſed by their flight over the water, to a diſtance from which they are unable to return; and ſo falling into it, they are drowned, and thrown upon the ſhore.

Chryſomela staphylæa. Syſ. Natur. 593.

This ſmall blue ſhining inſect is very common and deſtructive in gardens, and among turnips and plants of that kind: it is called by Farmers ſimply "The Fly," and is extremely injurious to the ſeed-leaves of the young plants; it leaps with great force and velocity: the ſpring is the more common ſeaſon for it; but it infeſts gardens all the ſummer: a preventive which would be effectual, and not very expenſive, is much to be deſired: ſoot ſtrewed upon the bed, and lime, are not ſufficiently powerful.

The *Chryſomela nemorum* differs in having a yellow border round the elytra. It is almoſt equally deſtructive.

Curculio granarius. Syſ. Natur. 605.

In farm-yards and about corn-ſtacks early in the ſpring.

Curculio. Syſ. Natur. 606.

Many ſmall ſpecies of this genus are found here; but happily that pernicious one, the *Curculio granarius*, the Weevil or Bond, ſeldom haunts the granaries in this neighbourhood. Another ſpecies of the ſame genus, *Curculio lineatus*, may

may be ſeen in great plenty among grain of every kind, and at almoſt every part of the year; but, as it does not depoſit its egg in any fœtor, no injury is ſuſtained by its numbers; this is about one fifth of an inch long, the colour grey, the thorax having three paler lines marked upon it.

Attalabus. This is called by Fabricius *Clerus*; and the ſecond ſpecies of that author, *Clerus formicarius*, flies here, but not frequently; another ſpecies, hereafter deſcribed, is alſo found, but is very ſcarce.

Cerambyx moſchatus. Syſ. Natur. 627. The Goatchafer.
This inſect ſmells ſtrongly of muſk: it is bright green, with a tinge of gold; the length of the antennæ is about one inch and an half, and the body an inch long: it haunts willows, and ſome other trees, in July and Auguſt.

Cerambyx meridianus, p. 630. alſo occurs, but rarely.

Leptura. The beautiful ſpecies of this genus, called *Leptura aretis* and *arcuata*, with the *floralis* (*Calidium floralis* of Fabricius), fly in the woods below Belvoir, with ſeveral other ſpecies of this and the laſt mentioned genus.

Elator. Syſ. Natur. 651.
This is diſtinguiſhed from every other genus of inſect by a power of ſpringing upwards with conſiderable force when laid upon the back: many frequent this country; and ſome of them, as the *ſanguineus* and *æneus*, are beautiful inſects; as is the *Cupreus* of Fabricius, the elytra being half yellow and half copper-green, with pectinated black antennæ: it is common about Stathern.

Cicindela. Syſ. Natur. 657.
The *Cicindela campeſtris*, a common, but beautiful inſect, flies here early in the ſpring: it is a gold-green, with ſilver-white ſpots; the length about half an inch.

Dytiſcus: the Water-beetle. Syſ. Nat. 664.
One of our largeſt inſects is the *Dytiſcus marginatus*, common in the pools of this country, with many other ſpecies of *Dytiſcus*, a genus which agree in form, and vary in ſize more than moſt others.

Carabus. Syſ. Natur. 631.
The *Carabi* are the moſt common of this claſs of inſects; they are called Ground-beetles; are moſt of them black with ſome fœtor; they are very ſwift, and very voracious. Forty ſpecies at leaſt may be taken in and about the gardens of Belvoir Caſtle; of which the *cornutus*, *granularis*, *violaceus*, and *inquiſitor*, occur moſt frequently of the large kind.

Meloe proſcarabæus. Syſ. Natur. p. 679.
This inſect is large and ſlow; its wing-caſes cover only half the abdomen, and it has no wings: it frequents warm hedges and paſtures early in the ſpring, on being touched, there iſſues from the joints and ſeams of the body a bright red pellucid liquor. Scopoli ſays, that in the male the tail is longer than the abdomen, but no ſuch occur here.

Staphylinus. Syſ. Natur. 683.

Many ſpecies of this genus fly in this country throughout the ſummer: they feed upon dead and putrid fleſh; are long and ſlender; and the elytra cover about one third of the abdomen.

Staphylinus maxillofus: the largeſt ſpecies is frequent in every part of the Vale.

Staphylinus baltheatus De Geer, called by Linné and Fabricius a variety of the former, or the Junior Inſect, is ſometimes ſeen upon dead bodies of ſheep, horſes, &c.; but is evidently a different ſpecies, in form as well as colour diſtinguiſhed from the *maxillofus.*

Staphylinus rufus: ſometimes ſeen in fungis.

Forficula: the Earwig.

Forficula minor: the ſmall Earwig, being about one third of the common ſize, frequents gardens in the ſpring.

To this ſhort account of ſome ſpecies already deſcribed, may be added the three following, which have not been noticed: it would be eaſy to add many others if the limits of this work permitted.

Scarabæus obſcurus.

Mel lontha obſcura ..... according to Fabricius.

In ſize and ſhape it exactly reſembles the *Scarabæus horticula*; but the elytra are a ſhining black, together with the thorax, and every other part of the inſect: it ſeems to have been confounded with the *Horticula* by Entomologiſts, from which it differs in colour; nor is it found with it in gardens, or among fruit-trees, but generally flying ſingle in open fields or meadows.

It is equally hairy with thoſe of the *Melolontha* kind; its antennæ have 3 lamina; and the ſpines of its anterior tibia are two.

Attalabus ruficollis. Clerus Fabricii.

Niger, thorace rufo, elytris nigris ſtriato-punctatis
habitat circa Muſton, ſed rarius.

It is five lines long, and the elytra one and a half broad; the thorax is red; the head, elytra, abdomen, and pectinated antennæ, ſhining black; the poſterior palpi long and ſecuriform, which conſtitute the character of the *Clerus* according to Fabricius.

Dytiſcus perpoſſillus. Hydrophilus of Fabricius.

Niger, thorace lævi, elytris punctato-ſtriatis.

This is the ſmalleſt inſect of this claſs hitherto deſcribed. It is difficult to fix the genus, but the antennæ are perfoliate as in the *Hydrophili*, and the feet *Natatorii*; but it is not found in the water. It has been caught upon a ſheet of white paper flying over a hot-bed in the ſpring: it is about the ſize of a mite (*Acarus ſiro*), and the punctuation of the elytra cannot be diſtinguiſhed by the naked eye: it is many degrees leſs than the *Staphylinus Boleti*, which is placed by Linné "inter minima inſecta.

The

The other claſſes of inſects will not ſo long detain us.

HEMIPTERA.

Gryllus bipunctatus. Syſ. Natur. 693.

The ſmall Spring Locuſt, covered by the long ſcutellum inſtead of wings: found about Belvoir Caſtle.

Gryllus verrucivorus.

The large Graſshopper with ſword-form tail. About Stathern, Muſton, and other places. It frequents hedges where hops grow.

Many ſpecies of *Gryllus*, *Cicada*, and *Cimices*, fly in the gardens and plantations about Belvoir Caſtle.

Cicada. Syſ. Natur. 704.

The *Cicada ſpumaria* is a ſmall inſect found in gardens, &c. involved in the froathy ſpume which proceeds from it. Of theſe inſects it is difficult to number, much leſs deſcribe the ſpecies, they are ſo nearly reſembling each other: twelve varieties, or perhaps ſpecies, are found here, of which no diſcriminating character can be given.

Cicada bifaſciata. A ſmall neat ſpecies found in the Vale about Harby.

Notonecta. Syſ. Natur. 712. The Boatfly.

The *Notonecta glauca*, the third variety of Scopoli, in his Entomologia carniolica, p. 119, is here very common; while the firſt or common Boatfly of Linné is ſeldom found.

Notonecta ſtriata: many varieties in pools about Harby and Stathern.

Nepa. Syſ. Natur. 713. Water Scorpion. Ponds about Belvoir.

Cimex. The Bug.

The ſpecies of this genus fly in the wood oppoſite Barſton and about Belvoir in great varieties, among which are ſeveral new ones; the Cimex liniaris is ſeldom found except in a few ponds about Muſton.

The *Aphides*, *Chermes*, and *Cocci*, are found in every part of the Vale in great variety.

The LEPIDOPTERA, or Butterflies and Moths, ſucceed theſe in the Linnean Syſtem; and no claſs has ſo much engaged the attention of the Entomologiſt: their number, beauty, and variety, are ſurprizing. Harris, in his Engliſh Aurelian, enumerates four hundred and fifteen: whether ſo many fly in the Vale of Belvoir is not eaſy to tell; but certainly many are there which he has not deſcribed; ſo that the whole number in the kingdom is much larger than in his work. The *Phalæna* alone have afforded Fabricius eleven hundred and eighty-nine ſpecies in his Mantiſſa Inſectorum, 1787; and of theſe, eſpecially the ſmaller kind, *Geometræ*, *Pyralides*, and *Tineæ*, moſt are European inſects, and a great number Engliſh. This is not the caſe with his *Papilliones*: of eight hundred and thirty-four Butterflies, not one fourth part are Europeam;

and only about fifty inhabit this kingdom, of which the greater part are found in and about the woods which reach from Stathern to Belvoir Caſtle, and the plantations about that manſion.

The *Sphinges*, called the Hawk, Elephant, and Humble-bee Moths, are more rare, but fly in Belvoir Gardens. The *Fillipendulæ* and *Stellatarum* are common.

NEUROPTERA, or inſects with nerved wings, form the next claſs, the number of which is comparatively ſmall: a beautiful variety of the *Libellula Virgo* flies about the rivulets of this country, viz. "Libellula Corpore viridi cœruleo "nitido, alis medio cœruleſcentibus; baſi et apice albis, margine immaculato," Geoffry Inſect. et Fabricii Syſt. p. 425; with ſeveral other varieties of the *Virgo* and *Puella*.

Ephemera. Syſ. Natur. 906. The May-fly. Day-fly.

Theſe inſects, after living for the ſpace of three years in their larva-ſtate in the water, are ſaid to finiſh the remainder of their life (their perfect or winged ſtate) in one day. "Volatiles factæ," ſays Linné, "breviſſimo fru-"untur gaudio, uno ſæpe eodemque die, nuptias, puerperia, et exſequias "celebrantes." This, however, muſt not be underſtood quite literally: an *Ephemera*, which has not depoſited its eggs, will live five or ſix days; and almoſt every one, two or three: the *Striata* and *Diptera* often ſurvive a week: theirs is notwithſtanding, in all probability, the ſhorteſt life of any winged inſect of equal ſize.

Phryganea. The larva of theſe inſects are called Caſe-worms, and are found abundantly in pools and ditches: they are a common bait for angling. Linné ſays, Swallows ſkim the pools for them: the ſpecies of this inſect are here met with in great abundance.

Hemerobius perla. Syſ. Nat. 910. A beautiful green four-winged inſect with golden eyes, together with three other of the ſame genus, are caught in Stathern and Barſton wood.

Raphidia ophiopſis. Syſ. Nat. 916.

A ſingular and ſcarce inſect, haunts the bark of old oaks in the above woods: it is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by the length and figure of its thorax, which is ſlender and cylindrical.

HYMENOPTERA, is a claſs of inſects which have four wings, all membranaceous, and are furniſhed with a ſting.

Ichneumon. A ſmall inſect reſembling a ſlender Waſp.

The ſpecies of this genus are here, as indeed in almoſt every part of the kingdom, very numerous: theſe are the inſects which depoſit their eggs upon the larva of the Butterfly and Moth, where they are hatched, and the young ſuſtained at the peril of the foſter-parent, which commonly dies juſt upon its change into a chryſalis or pupa. Older Entomologiſts, not aware of this circum-

circumſtance, ſuppoſed one kind of larva produced thoſe very different inſects, the *Ichneumon* and *Phalæna*. Goedart, finding that of the larva of the *Phalæna antiqua*, ſays, "Eruca mirificè propagans ſobolem dicta mihi mi-"randa, quandoquidem vel papilionem vel muſcam gignit."

Chryſis. The Golden Waſp. Syſ. Nat. 947.
One ſpecies of this genus, the *Ignita*, with a green thorax and golden abdomen, is very common. A very ſmall, but equally beautiful ſpecies, not deſcribed (or not accurately), flies about the church and old walls of Stathern.

Veſpa crabro. The Hornet. Great numbers in Barſton wood.

Veſpa ruſa. At Stathern, or one nearly reſembling it.

Apis. The Bee.
About twenty-four ſpecies may be caught in the woods below Belvoir Hill, and the gardens and plantations about the Caſtle.

Formica The Ant.
Formica Herculeana, *rufa*, *fuſca*, *nigra*, *rubra* and *cæſpitum*, all occur about or near Belvoir. They are called,
1. The large Horſe Ant.
2. The middle ſized reddiſh Ant. Common Ant.
3. The pale brown Ant. Shining Ant.
4. The ſmall black Ant.
5. The very ſmall red Ant. In graſs.
6. The Moſs Ant, with two knots between the thorax and abdomen.

Mutilla formicaria ; or rather, *Ichneumon apterus*. In Barſton wood.

DIPTERA. Syſt. Nat. p. 969.
Dipterous Inſects are more particularly called Flies ; of theſe Linné enumerates ten genera.

Œſtrus. The Breeſe or Gadfly. Butler means this genus when he ſays,
"The Learned write, an Inſect Breeſe
"Is but a mongrel prince of bees
"That falls before a ſtorm on Cows,
"And ſtings the founders of his houſe,
"From whoſe corrupted fleſh that Breed
"Of vermin did at firſt proceed."
Hudibras, Part III. Canto II. l. 1.
They depoſit their eggs in the ears, fauces, anus, and back of cattle, and are found over the whole kingdom ; but the *Œſtrus Bovis* is not very common in this part of it.

Tipula. Syſt. Natur. 670.
A very common and numerous tribe of inſects, found in every part of the Vale ; one large and handſome ſpecies of which, is not deſcribed by any author ;

author: it is of the size of the *Tipula rivosa*; but the wings are immaculate, and of a pale brown-gold colour; it is very scarce, but haunts a few places about Southern in July and August.

Tipula fenestralis breeds in rotten trees, but is not very common.

Musca. The Fly commonly so called.
Many species undescribed, and perhaps indiscriminate, will here occur to the Entomologist.

Tabanus. Syst. Natur. 1000.
The species *Bovinus*, *Autumnalis*, *Pluvialis*, and *Cæcutiens*, frequent the Vale, and are distinguished as most of this genus by their fasciated or punctuated eyes. The *Bovinus* is not very common.

Culex. The Gnat.
Culex ciliaris. Linné. Stathern, Harby, &c.
Culex annulatus. Mantissa Insectorum Fabricii, Tom. II. 363. At Muston.

Conops and *Asilus*. Various species in the woods about Belvoir.

Bombylius medius. Sparingly under the Hill.

Hippobosca ovina.
An insect which is an exception to this class, (having no wings, but otherwise agreeing with the winged *Hippobosca*), is very common upon the back of sheep, adhering most tenaciously to the wool by its numerous small and acute claws.

Aptera. Insects without wings.
These are *Lepismæ*, *Poduræ*, *Pediculi*, *Pulices*, with each 6 feet.
Acari, *Phalangii*, *Araneæ*, each 8 feet.
Monoculi, *onisci*, each about 14 feet.
Scolopendriæ and *Juli*, each many feet. One *Julus*, 240.
Nothing particular need be mentioned of these genera: the same species which are found in other counties will be met with here; but they are so imperfectly described, that it is very difficult, in many cases, to say if they be the individuals meant by authors or not.

Vermes. Syst. Nat. 1069.
Under this title Linné comprehends the following animals:
1. The *Intestina*, or Worms, properly so called, and Leeches.
2. *Mollusca*, certain marine animals of a soft, gelatinous nature, having arms or tentacles.
3. *Testacea*, Mollusca covered with shells. Vulgò shell-fish.
4. *Lythophyta*. Compound animals with calcareous habitations. Vulgò, Corals.

To

To which are appendaged,

Zoophyta. Compound animals, as it were, flowering (efflorescent) from a vegetable stem.

It will be immediately seen, that a very small number of these can be inhabitants of an inland country, where even fresh water is not very plentiful: each division, however, (except the *Lythophyta*) affords a few specimens.

Among the INTESTINA are,

Gordius aquaticus and *argillaceus*. In clay, and waters above a clay soil, like a horse-hair; and vulgarly supposed to be actually hair animated.

Fasciola intestinalis. In the intestines of roach, &c.

Hirudo geometra. About Goadby in streams, and in the Devon.

Among the MOLUSCA is only one genus.

Limax ater. In woods.

—— *maximus.* About Belvoir gardens.

—— *hyalinus.* In plants and mosses, pellucid, with four or five other species or varieties.

TESTACEA. Syst. Nat. 1100.

Land or fresh-water shells are little prized by many collectors of natural curiosities; they have indeed little beauty, and their varieties are few; they are also brittle, many of them breaking with the slightest force, and are reckoned too common to merit attention: yet they are links in the great chain of being; many of them are curious, as affording a knowledge of their modes of life, which could not be obtained from Marine *Molusca*; and, at least, one species in our fresh waters is scarce and curious.

BIVALVES.

Mya pictorum. Syst. Nat. 1112. In the Devon plentifully.

Tellina cornea. In ponds and ditches.

Mytilus anatinus. In the Devon and other streams.

Mytilus cygneus. Not immediately in the Vale, but lower down the Devon near its junction with the Trent.

UNIVALVES.

Nautilus.

The recent species of *Nautilus*, or *Cornu Ammonis*, hitherto found, are few and minute: those described by Linné are sea-shells; but Mr. Lightfoot, author of the Flora Scotica, found a small species in fresh water. There is one of this genus, and perhaps the same Mr. Lightfoot mentions, below Belvoir Castle, on the left hand in the way to Redmile, in a pool where the bur-reed grows.

Turbo bidens. Syst. Nat. 1240. In woods about Belvoir.

Turbo

Turbo perversus. In moſs and old trees.

Theſe two ſhells are remarked for the turning of the volutions in a different direction from the common Univalves; *anfractibus contrariis.*

Helix. The Snail.—viz.
Planorbis. In ponds, and river Devon.
Vortex. In ponds, not common.
Alveda. Ant-hills and hedges.
Hortenſis. Garden Snail.
Arbuſtorum. About Belvoir.
Viviparа. Ditches.
Zonaria. Ribband Snail, very common.
Stagnalis. Very large ſpecimens at Goadby.
Patris. Ponds.
Auricularia and *Tentacularia.* Ponds.

Several varieties of theſe Snails, particularly the *Zonaria*, are found about Belvoir Caſtle.

The LYTHOPHYTA are all marine animals.

Zoophyta.

Spongia fluviatilis. A fragile, fetid, ſubramoſe Spunge, is found in a ſmall rivulet about Bingham.

Spongia lacuſtris. Creeping, flat, fetid Spunge, plentiful in a little ſtream under the Bridge, and ſparingly in the Devon about Croxton.

Tubularia campanulata. Monſieur Tremley's Polypus. Vide Adams on the Microſcope, &c.

Upon duck-weed and the byſſus in ſeveral ponds about Stathern.

Vorticella. Syſ. Nat. 1318.

There are in ſeveral pools and ditches throughout the Vale of Belvoir many kinds of *Vorticella*, ſome anſwering to the brief deſcriptions of Linné, others varying from them. It is difficult to ſtate the kinds or numbers; but the lover of microſcopical reſearches need not fear a want of objects for his amuſement.

Hydra. The above obſervation applies alſo to this genus.

Volvox Globator. A common microſcopical animalcula.

Chaos. Lin. Syſ. 1326.

Under this name Linné has comprehended all thoſe animalcula of indeterminate or changeable figure, found in vinegar, paſte, water, and various infuſions of gram, hay, and herbs; they can ſcarcely claim a place in local hiſtory; and it will be ſufficient to obſerve, that they may be procured in the neighbourhood (as perhaps in all other places) in great variety and abundance.

Claſſes.

Claſſes. VEGETABLES.

MONANDRIA. *Hippuris vulgaris.* Mare's Tail. In the Devon.

DIANDRIA. *Teucrium Chamædrys.* Wild Germander. Knipton Paſtures, Muſton Gorſe.

Pinguicula vulgaris. Butterwort.
In boggy and boggy ground about Knipton by the ſides of the Devon, but ſparingly.

Circæa lutetiana. Enchanter's Nightſhade. In Stathern wood.

TRIANDRIA. *Valeriana officinalis.* Wild Valerian.
Under the hill at Goadby, Piper's Hole, Devon ſide.

Iris fœtidiſſima. Stinking Iris.
In a farm yard at Stathern near the Church, by the common paſture-gate at Eaſtwell.

Nardus ſtricta. Mat-Graſs.
In Knipton Paſture, and about Belvoir.

Sanguiſorba officinalis. Burnet Saxafrage.
In ſeveral meadows between Muſton and Bottesford: probably at firſt cultivated, but it is now in no great eſteem.

Alchemilla vulgaris. Ladies Mantle. About Stathern.

Sagina erecta. Upright Pearlwort.
Upon the declivity of Belvoir Hill, about the Warren.

PENTANDRIA. *Lithoſpermum officinale.* Gromwell.
At Muſton, in the road from the Church towards Grantham.

Symphytum officinale. Comfrey. Muſton, by the Devon.

Menyanthes trifoliata. Buckbean.
Between Stathern Town and the wood—Knipton.

Lyſimachia nummularia. Creeping Moneywort.
By ditches and moiſt banks, at Langar, Coulſton-Baſſett, &c.

——— *tenella.* Purple Moneywort, or Pimpernel.
By Devon ſide at Knipton.

Verbaſcum nigrum. Black Mullein. At Stanton.

Vinca minor. Leſſer Periwinkle. At Muſton.

——— *major.* Greater Periwinkle.
At Woolſthorpe on ſeveral walls in the ſtreet.

Claſſes.

Datura Stramonium. Thorny Apple.
In ſeveral meadows about Belvoir Caſtle, but probably from ſeed which originated in the gardens.

Solanum dulcamara. Woody Nightſhade.
Common about watery places. When this plant lies in the water, as it frequently does, radical fibres in great numbers will iſſue from the ſtem to the length of many yards, all which take root in the ground when the water dries away; hence the extreme difficulty of eradicating the plant.

Campanula glomerata. Leſſer Canterbury Bells.
About Stathern Hill ſide; more plentiful at Harſton and Woolſthorpe.

——— *hybrida.* Corn Bell Flower. Sparingly at Woolſthorpe.

Rhamnus Catharticus. Purging Buckthorn.
In Muſton Gorſe, but not common.

——— *frangula.* Berry-beering Alder.
At Woolſthorpe, Knipton, Stathern.

Ribes rubrum. Small Red Currants.
Among the plantations about Belvoir; the fruit about half the common ſize, pleaſant, but very acid.

Gentiana Amarella. Autumnal Gentian.
In the paſtures between Stathern and Plungar.

Sanicula Europæa. Common Sanicle. At Croxton.

Siſon amomum. Field Honey-wort, or Amomum.
At Stathern by the ſides of the Southern incloſures; the ſeed warm and aromatic.

Bunium Bulbocaſtanum. Kepper-nut. Earth-nut.
In great plenty in moiſt parts of the Vale.

Phellandrium aquaticum. Water Hemlock.
In the Devon, about Bottesford and Stanton.

Scandix odorata. Sweet Cicely.
About Belvoir; but it may be ſuſpected to have ſprung from the gardens.

Paſtinaca ſylveſtris. Wild Parſnip.
Plentifully at Stathern; the root ſix inches long, and very ſweet.

Smyrnium

Claſſes. *Smyrnium Oluſatrum.* Alexanders.
In the Northamptonſhire part of the Vale, about Pingham, &c. This plant is cultivated as Celery; but the ſeed will often lie in the ground two or three years before it vegetates.

Pimpinella ſaxifraga. Greater Pimpinell.
In the Northern part of the Vale below and about Piper's Hole, Claxton, &c.

Aegopodium Podagraria. Goutweed, &c. In gardens at Stathern, &c.

Viburnum Lantana. Mealy-tree. Stathern.

——— *Opulus.* Water Elder. Barſton wood.

Sambucus Ebulus. Dwarf Elder. Belvoir Caſtle ſtables.

Parnaſſia palustris. Graſs of Parnaſſus.
In all the tufty paſtures and bogs by the Devon ſide.

Linum uſitatiſſimum. Flax.
Among corn at Muſton, Woolſthorpe, Eaſtwell, &c.

—— *catharticum.* Purging Flax. In meadows, &c.

Hexandria. *Acorus calamus.* Sweet Cane. *Calamus aromaticus.*
Not a native of the Vale, but planted in the Devon at Muſton, where, as it increaſes, it will be eſteemed indigenous. This obſervation applies to many plants in the kingdom, and particularly ſeveral ſcarce ones about Oxford, where former Botaniſts have placed them.

Juncus bulboſus. Bulboſe Ruſh. Muſton. Bottesford.

Octandria. *Epilobium tetragonum.* Square Willow Herb.
Sides of ſprings about Knipton.

Daphne Laureola. Spurge Laurel.
Stathern Wood. Muſton Gorſe. About Langar.

Polygonum amphibium. Amphibius Perſicaria.
In and near the watery places about Plungar and Barſton.

Polygonum hydropiper. Water Pepper. Arſmart.
About Muſton in ponds.

Decandria. *Saxafraga tridactylites.* Rue-leaved Saxafrage.
On thatch, walls, and old buildings.

Saxafraga granulata. White Saxafrage. About Belvoir.

Saponaria officinalis. Sopewort.
In the hedges of Harby about the town.

Claſſes.

Silene nutans. Nottingham Catchfly.
In and about Nottingham, eſpecially the Caſtle, this plant grows in great abundance. It is now at Stathern from ſeed ſcattered there.

Stellaria graminea. α. β γ. Hudſon's Flora.
All theſe varieties in the hedges or turfy paſtures.

Arenaria trinervia. Plantain-leaved Sandwort.
On the hills where the plantations are round Belvoir Caſtle.

Arenaria rubra and *β. media.* Spurry. In ploughed fields.

Oxalis acetoſella. Wood Sorrel. Croxton Park.

Cerastium ſemidecandrum. Leaſt Mouſe ear Chickweed.
In old walls and dry places about Stathern.

Cerastium arvenſe. Corn Mouſe-ear Chickweed. At Woolſthorpe.

Cerastium aquaticum. Water Mouſe-ear Chickweed.
By the Devon. In hedges about Muſton.

Spergula arvenſis.
——— *pentandria.* Corn Spurry.
Both in the lighter grounds in the Vale.

Icosandria. *Prunus Padus.* Birds Cherry. In Belvoir Plantations.

Spirea filipendula. Common Dropwort.
About Knipton, Waltham on the Wolds, &c.

Roſa villoſa. Apple Roſe. Stathern.

Rubus idæus. Raſpberry.
About Belvoir in the deepeſt part of the Wilderneſs.

Rubus cæſius. Dewberry.
In great quantity about Coulſton-Baſſet.

Fragaria veſca. Strawberry. About Belvoir.

——— *ſterilis.* In Stathern Wood.

Potentilla repens. β. Hudſon's Flora. Large Cinquefoil.
At Stathern in the paſture below the Hill.

Polyandria. *Tilia Europæa.* Lime Tree. About Belvoir, &c.

Ciſtus Helianthemum. Little Sun-flower.
On the banks about Croxton.

Nymphæa lutea. Yellow Water Lily. In the Devon about Stanton.

Claſſes.

Anemone lutea. Wood Anemone.
At Piper's Hole. In Croxton Park.

Ranunculus flammula. Spear Crowfoot.
——— *lingua.* Small Spear.
——— *repens.* Creeping.
——— *bulboſus.* Bulbous.
——— *acris.* Upright.
——— *fœderatus.* Marſh.
——— *auricomus.* Wood.
——— *parviflorus.* Small-flowered.
——— *arvenſis.* Corn.
——— *hederaceus.* Ivy-leaved. And
——— *aquatilis.* Water Crowfoot.
Theſe are all the ſpecies of Ranunculus mentioned by Engliſh Botaniſts. They are all found in the Vale of Belvoir, in more or leſs plenty. The *parviflorus* on dry walls at Muſton; the *flammula* in the Devon.

Ficaria. Hudſon. *Ranunculus Ficaria.* Linné. Pilewort.
Common in the Vale.

Didynamia Gymnoſpermia. *Nepeta cataria.* Cat Mint.
About Muſton, in the way to Bennington Grange.

Mentha aquatica. Water. In Ditches.
——— *hirſuta.* Hairy. By hedge-ſides.
——— *rubra.* Red. Stathern, &c.
——— *arvenſis.* Corn Mint. In ploughed fields.
——— *pulegium.* Pennyroyal. Scarce.

Betonica officinalis. Wood Betony. Belvoir and Woolſthorpe.

Ballota alba. White Ballote.
A variety of the Black. It grows in Stathern, and ſparingly at Muſton.

Leonurus cardiaca. Motherwort.
Not a native of the Vale, but now about Stathern from ſeed brought from Cove, near Beccles, in Suffolk.

Clinopodium vulgare. Wild Baſil. On the Hill above Barſton Wood.

Prunella vulgaris, flore rubro. Self-heal with a red flower.
Hill above Harby.

Angi-

Claſſes.

Angioſpermia. *Antirrhinum elatine.* Sharp-pointed Toadflax.
Antirrhinum ſpurium. Round-leaved Toad-flax.
Both between Bottesford and Muſton in corn-fields.

Scrophularia nodoſa. Figwort. In hedges about Croxton.

Scrophularia aquatica. Water Betony. Muſton, &c.

Tetradynamia. *Lepidium latifolium.* Broad-leaved Pepperwort.
At Muſton brought from Aldborough in Suffolk.

Thlaſpi campeſtre. Mithridate Muſtard.
Above Harby. At Piper's Hole. Goadby.

Thlaſpi arvenſe. Broad-pod Treacle Muſtard.
At Stathern. Seeds from Skillington.

Cochlearia coronopus. Swine's Scurvygraſs. In path-ways and yards.

Eryſimum barbarea. Winter Creſſe.
Flore pleno at Muſton.

Arabis thaliana. Wall Creſſe. Sandy banks in the ſpring.

Syſimbrium amphibium. α.
β. *aquaticum.*
γ. *terreſtre.*
Varieties of Water Radiſh. At Langar.
Sinapis nigra. Black or common Muſtard.
——— *alba.* White.
——— *arvenſis.* Wild or Charlock.
All theſe in the corn fields of the Vale.

Monodelphia. *Geranium cicutarium.* Hemlock Craneſbill.
Geranium moſchatum. Muſk Cramebill.
Geranium pratenſe. Meadow Craneſbill.
Geranium molle. α. and β. Common ſoft Cranebill.
Geranium lucidum. Shining Craneſbill.
Geranium diſſectum. Jagged Craneſbill.
Geranium robertianum. Stinking Craneſbill.
——————— β. Saxatile.
The two firſt ſpecies are ſcarce in the Vale; the fifth was brought from Matlock, and is ſcattered about Stathern; the variety β. of the *robertianum* from Orford Beach, in Suffolk.

Malva alcea. Vervain Mallow. Harby, Belvoir, &c.

Diadelphia. *Polygala vulgaris.* Milkwork.
Three varieties, blue, red, and white, are here common.

Spartium

Claſſes.

Spartium ſcoparium. Broom. About Claxton, but very ſcarce.

Genista anglica. Pettywhin. Sparingly about Goadby.

Anthyllis vulneraria. Kidney Vetch.
At Knipton, Muſton, Allington, &c.

Orobus tuberoſus. Heath pea.
In the paſtures about Claxton and Goadby.

Lathyrus Nyſſolia. Crimſon Graſs Vetch.
Plentifully in a little meadow at Muſton in the way to Bottesford: very ſparingly in any other place.

Ervum tetraſpermum. Smooth Tare.
——— *hirſutum.* Hairy Tare.
Both common at Muſton, Bottesford, &c.

Ornithopus perpuſillus. Birdsfoot.
Scarce, in the dry hills about Croxton.

Hedyſarum onobrychis. St. Foin.
At Muſton, in a meadow called St. Foin.

Aſtragalus glycyphyllos. Wild Liquorice. At Piper's Hole, ſparingly.

Trifolium melilotus. Melitot Trefoil. Common.

——— *repens.* White Clover. In Meadows, &c.

——— *pratenſe.* Purple Honeyſuckle. Perennial.

——— γ. Larger annual or biennial.

——— *arvenſe.* Hare's Foot. At Bottesford.

——— *ſtriatum.* Knotted. At Bottesford.

——— *ſubterraneum.* Dwarf. Now at Muſton.
Brought from Bury in Suffolk.

——— *fragiferum.* Strawberry. In wet paſtures.

——— *agrarium.* Great Hop Trefoil. } In paſtures.
——— *procumbens.* Small Hop. }

Lotus corniculatus. var. γ. Large flowered Lotus.
In the boggy parts of the river Deven, and about Harſton.

Medicago polymorpha. Heart Medick. Snail Trefoil.
Now at Muſton, brought from the banks of the Cam.

Poly-

Claſſes.

POLYADELPHIA. *Hypericum humifuſum.* Trailing St. John's Wort.
Very ſparingly about Woolſthorpe by the river.

Hypericum perforatum. Common St. John's Wort.
Hypericum hirſutum. Hairy.
Hypericum quadrangulum. St. Peter's Wort.
The three laſt upon the hill above Harby, Stathern, &c.

SYNGENESIA. *Tragopogon pratenſe.* Yellow Goatſbeard. In Paſtures.

Lactuca virioſa. Stinking Lettuce. Barſton Wood.

Picris echioides. Rough Picris. Bottesford, Muſton.

Serratula tinctorea. Sawwort. In Stathern and Harby Paſtures.

Carduus heterophyllus. Gentle Thiſtle. At Knipton in the bogs.

Carduus eriophorum. Globe Thiſtle.
About Belvoir, and all the way to Stathern, &c.

Carducis acaulis. Dwarf Thiſtle.
At Croxton in the way to Skillington.

Carlina vulgaris. Wild Carline.
About Belvoir Hill and the paſtures below.

Bidens tripartita. Trifid Hemp-Agrimony.
In the road from Belvoir Caſtle to Croxton. At Muſton.

Tanacetum vulgare. Tanſy.
Hills above Barſton, Harby, &c.—*Foliis criſpis.*

Gnaphalium dioicum. Mountain Cudweed.
In the road from Croxton to Skillington, with a beautiful pale red flower.

Gnaphalium ſylvaticum. Upright Cudweed.
In a hedge near Waltham, one mile from the town on the left hand going to Grantham.

Gnaphalium uliginoſum. Marſh Cudweed.
Common in all the Vale.

Erigeron acre. Blue Erigeron.
Sparingly beyond Langar in the road to Nottingham.

Tuſſilago Petaſites. Greater Colt's-foot, or Butterbur.
Tuſſilago hybrida. Stalked Colt's-foot, or Butterbur.
The firſt of theſe plants is very common in moſt parts of this kingdom: the latter is very ſcarce, and is particularly ſought for

Claſſes.

for in this county; it grows with the firſt ſpecies along the banks of the Devon; and moſt plentifully at Knipton and Muſton. They can only be diſtinguiſhed when in flower: the latter is then often more than two feet high; the former eight or nine inches; they have beſides the ſpecific diſtinction mentioned by Botaniſts.

Aſter Tripolium. Sea Starwort.
This plant, as may be gathered from its name, cannot be a native of the Vale of Belvoir: it has been brought from the Coaſt of Suffolk, and planted there, where, though the ſoil is very different, it flouriſhes much, and flowers about November, a little later than the common Aſters of the garden.

Inula helenium. Elecampane.
About the Devon ſide, but probably planted there.

Inula pulicaria. Leſſer Elecampane.
Scattered about Muſton from ſeed brought from Gillingham, near Beccles, in Suffolk.

Achillea ptarmica. Sneeze-wort Yarrow.
In and about Goadby and Eaſtwell.

Viola tricolor. Panſy Violet, or Hearts-eaſe.
A very large variety, like that cultivated in gardens, is found in ſome enclſures at Woolſthorpe.

GYNANDRIA. *Orchis pyramidalis.* Pyramidal Orchis.
At Woolſthorpe, by the river Devon, ſparingly.

Orchis maſcula. Male Orchis.
In Stathern Wood. Piper's Hole.

Orchis morio. Female Orchis. Common in paſtures.
Either of theſe Orchis may be uſed in making Salep.

Orchis uſtulata. Dwarf Orchis.
Very ſcarce, but found beyond Bingham by the Trent ſide.

Orchis latifolia. Broad leaved Orchis.
Orchis maculata. Spotted Orchis.
Theſe two common in moiſt meadows.

Orchis conopſea. Sweet or Muſk Orchis.
Scarce, but found about Goadby and Eaſtwell.

Ophrys ovata. Twy blade.
In Belvoir Plantations next Woolſthorpe.

Claſſes.

Scirpus latifolia. Helleborine.
In a plantation below Belvoir Caſtle.

MONOECIA. *Zannichellia paluſtris.* In pools about Stathern, &c.

Chara vulgaris. Common Chara. Ponds at Eaſtwell.

Lemna trifidea. Ivy-leaf Duck's-meat. Ponds at Eaſtwell.

Typha anguſtifolia. Leſſer Reed Mace.
In a pool beyond Barrowby in the road to Grantham.

Sparganium erectum. Great Burreed.
In the Devon at Bottesford and Stanton.

Carex Dioica. Male and Female Carex, or Cyperus Graſs.
Carex pulicaris. Flea. Both in Knipton by the Devon.
Carex paniculata. In turfty places by the Devon.
Carex flava. Yellow Carex at Woolſthorpe.
Carex pilulifera. Round-head Carex. Woolſthorpe.
Carex ſylvatica. Wood Carex, in Stathern Wood.
Carex acuta. Curtis Flora Londinenſis.
Carex gracilis. Curtis.
Theſe, with about twelve more ſpecies, are found in the Vale, principally about the Devon, at Knipton, and Woolſthorpe.

Betula alba. Birch Tree. Not very common.

Betula alnus. Alder.

Poterium ſanguiſorba. Burnet. Hills about Woolſthorpe.

Fagus Caſtanea. Chefnut. In Croxton Park.

Carpinus Betulus. Horn Beam.

DIOECIA. *Salix pentandria.* Sweet ſhining Willow.
At Eaſtwell, along the Brook, but probably planted there.

Viſcum album. White Miſſletoe.
On apple-trees, but not common.

Tamus communis. Black Briony.
Brionia alba. White Briony.
Both in hedges, but neither very frequent.

POLYGAMIA. *Callitriche vernalis.*
β. autumnalis. } Water Starwort.
In ditches about Langar, &c.

Valentia

Claſſes.

Valentia cruciata. Croſswort.
Piper's Hole. Hill above Barſton Wood.

CRYPTOGAMIA *Filices.*

Aſplenium ſcolopendrium. Harts-tongue.
A variety with laciniated leaves in the gardens at Belvoir Caſtle.

Aſplenium trichomanes. Maiden-hair.
Upon Stathern and other churches.

Aſplenium Ruta-muraria. Wall Rue. Muſton Church, &c.

Acroſtichum Thelypteris. Marſh Polypody. About Croxton Park.

Polypodium filix mas. Male Polypody.
filix femina. Female Polypody.
In Belvoir Plantations.

Polypodium aculeatum. Prickly Polypody. About Granby.

MUSCI.

Phaſcum acaulon. Sides of moiſt hedges, Eaſtwell and Stathern.

Polytrichum nanum.
In the road from Croxton by the Park Wall.

Mnium paluſtre. In a bog at Knipton.

Bryum fontanum. Under Stathern Hill.

Bryum extinctorium. Extinguiſher Moſs.
On the wall near the entrance into Belvoir Caſtle.

Bryum Hygrometricum. By the Lime-kiln below Belvoir.

Bryum ſerpyllifolium. Hudſon. Flor. Ang. 492.
Several varieties in the gardens and plantations about Belvoir Caſtle.

Hypnum bryoides.
——— *taxifolium.*
——— *adiantoides.*
All in the moiſt plantations and hedge-ſides about Woolſthorpe, &c.

Hypnum parietinum. On the Hill between Belvoir and Stathern.

Hypnum dendroides. In Knipton Wood by the Brook.

Hypnum alopecuroides. Very large in Belvoir Plantations.

ALGÆ.

Jungermannia furcata. In the Plantations near the Warren at Belvoir.

Claſſes.

Marchantia polymorpha.
In an old Lime-kiln below Belvoir Caſtle; it is the variety γ. of Hudſon, and flowers yearly.

Lichen ſaxatilis. Relhan, Flor. Cantabrigien. 423.
On the Park-wall at Croxton.

Lichen incanus. Relhan.
——— *canſcens.* Dickſon.
In walls and pales common.

Lichen muſcorum. Relhan 424. figure.
In the paſtures of the Vale common.

Lichen flavo-rubens. On trunks of trees in Stathern Wood.

Lichen gelidus. On the Walls of Croxton Park.

Lichen parellus. Dyer's Lichen.
On the walls from Belvoir to Stathern.

Lichen excavatus. Relhan, 426. On dry hills in Harby Paſtures.

Lichen ſubimbricatus. Relhan's figure, p. 427.
On Stathern Church and the walls in the Church-yard.

Lichen phyſodes. About Goadby Park, ſparingly.

Lichen nigreſcens. In Stathern Wood, but not frequent.

Lichen calicaris et farinacens. Relhan, 432.
In plantations about Belvoir.

Lichen caparatus. Stathern Wood: it ſeldom flowers there.

Lichen ſcyphiferi.
Many varieties occur in the Vale of Belvoir; but they have the brown fructifications only; the ſcarlet kinds are very ſcarce.

Lichen hirtus.
In a plantation by the ſide of the Devon at Woolſthorpe.

Tremella Sabinæ. Dickſon's Faſciculus.
This plant can ſcarcely be called a native of Great Britain, having yet been found only upon the Savin, which is a foreign ſhrub. It grows upon that in the greateſt abundance at Muſton, and appears principally in July and Auguſt.

Tremella auricula. Eared Tremella. Jew's Ears.
In Elder in the Warren, between Belvoir and Stathern.

Tremella

Claſſes.

Tremella albida. Hudſon, Flor. Ang. 505.
In the Wood by the Devon's ſide at Woolſthorpe.

Byſſus aurea. On the Weſt walls of Belvoir Caſtle.

Byſſus Jolithus. On a few quartzy-ſtones in Belvoir Caſtle.

Fungi. *Agaricus.*

The Agarics are ſo numerous a genus of Fungi, and ſo liable to confuſion through want of a proper ſpecific knowledge, that, even with the help of plates, it is difficult ſometimes to tell preciſely what an Author means. The Flora Cantabrigienſis of Relhan, Hudſon's Flora Anglica, Lightfoot's Flora Scotica, and a late publication by Mr. Bolton, of Halifax, all afford aſſiſtance in this difficult part of Botany; but there are many Agarics in the Vale of Belvoir, and about the woods of Stathern and Barſton, which are undeſcribed, though they can no more paſs for varieties of any ſpecies hitherto defined, than any two of thoſe ſpecies can be deemed varieties of each other. In this confuſion, it will be ſufficient to point out the great variety of theſe Fungi here met with, without entering into particulars.

Boletus ignirarius. Touchwood.
——— *coriaceus.* Leathery Boletus.
——— *hepaticus.* Liver Boletus.
——— *ſquammoſus.* Scaly Boletus.
——— *verſicolor.* Striped Boletus.
——— *bovinus.* Brown, and
——— *luteus.* Yellow Boletus.
All theſe are common in the woods and plantations.

Boletus elegans. Bolton's Fungi, Vol. II. 74.
Sometimes found on apple-trees. Muſton.

Boletus albus. In Stathern wood, but ſcarce.

Boletus nummularius. On rotten wood in paſtures about Belvoir.

Phallus impudicus.
In many of the plantations about Belvoir. At Denton.

Hydnum aurijcalpium.
In the plantation of firs and oaks next the Caſtle.

Helvella clavata. Dickſon Faſc.
This curious ſpecies grows in the gardens below Belvoir Caſtle. A perſon who reſided there entered it in his note-book ſeveral years ſince by the name of *Helvella gelatinoſa.* It is a yellow

jelly-

Claſſis.

ſubgelatinous Fungus, with a cap, but no lamella. Several grow together among rotten leaves and the periſhing plants in September and October.

Peziza lentifera. On the ploughed land at Harby.

Peziza punctata. On horſe-dung. Belvoir Hill.

Peziza ſcrtellata.
On rotten wood in moiſt places. Eaſtwell.

Peziza gracilis. A new ſpecies.
The ſtalk is an inch high, and very ſlender; the cup about the ſize of half a pea hollowed; the colour brown, and the ſurface ſmooth, both within and without.
It grows in the ſmall plantation on the right hand in going from Belvoir Caſtle to Blackberry-hill. Found in September.

Peziza cochleata. In Stathern Wood.

Clavaria coralloides. Large Coral Clavaria.
Clavaria faſtigiata. Small Coral Clavaria.
Theſe two Fungi are common; the firſt in the woods here; the ſecond in the paſtures; but, beſides theſe, is a Clavaria on the hills, which cannot be called a variety of either. It is yellow, two inches high, the clubs iſſue from one root, but no where join above, nor are branched. Sometimes 30 grow together. It is not perhaps yet either figured or deſcribed.

Lycoperdon Boviſta. Very large. In meadows, &c.

——— *β. echinatum.* Woods at Belvoir.

——— *γ. excipuliforme.* In paſtures.

Lycoperdon epidendrum. On decayed ſtumps of trees.

Sphæria fraxinea. Relham Supplement, 34.
——— *maxima.*
Both in Stathern Wood.

Sphæria fragiformc. Dickſon.
On the decayed ſticks from Yews.

Sphæria mammiformis. Relham, 472.
On willows at Stathern.

FOSSILS.

FOSSILS.

Theſe may be conſidered as native or extraneous. Native Foſſils are Earths, Salts, Metals, and Inflammables. Earths are calcareous, barytic, muriatic, argillaceous, and ſiliceous.

Calcareous Foſſils are the moſt numerous in the Vale of Belvoir; but native Calx has not been found there.

Spar is one of the moſt common of mineral bodies; it has not many varieties in this country: the principal are,

1. Maſſes of ſmall cryſtalized pyramids without a column, upon limeſtone.
2. Small plated Spar, in the cavities of *Anomia*.
3. Small cryſtalized; in thoſe and other petrifactions.
4. Common irregular debaſed Spar, every where with limeſtone.
5. Stalactical Spar, crumbly and light, from the arches in the entrance into Belvoir Caſtle.
6. Dull and ſoft Oſteocolla, in a ſpring which runs South of Stathern. It is pipy.
7. White opaque Spar, in ſmall pieces ſcattered in various places, like *Gypſum*, and even ſtriated as ſome varieties of that foſſil.

Chalk is not found very pure in any part of the Vale; nodules at Stathern are white and fine, but are debated with a portion of Argill; not ſo much, however, as to render them marle.

Limeſtone, in various degrees of purity, over the whole Vale; pure, and without extraneous parts, at Croxton upon the Hill; grey, in ſmall maſſes, with Stalagmitæ, at Stathern; blue and hard in pieces intimately united with common building-ſtone; brown and coarſe, with ſmall *Entrochi*, at Croxton; and over the whole country with various extraneous bodies.

Marble, except in ſmall pieces, ſcattered about the roads and ploughed land, is not diſcovered.

Gypſum is dug in ſeveral places in the Nottinghamſhire part of the Vale, and maſſes are found in every part. The varieties are,

1. Common white ſtriated.
2. White ſcaly.
3. Pale-red flaky.
4. Spar-like *Gypſum*, the *Glaciale* of Linné, in a peculiar kind of foſſil Ammonite, found at Muſton brick-kiln.

Selenite.

Ten-ſided Selenite is found at Stathern in blue calcarious marle.

Cal-

Calcareous Earth with Clay; i. e. *Marle* of the calcareous kind; ſeveral varieties of this:

1. Fine, blue, ſoft, and unctious, at Stathern.
2. Fine, hard, blue and ſtony, at Eaſthorpe, &c.
3. *Margodes*, with conchoidal fractures in nodules in clay, at Stathern.
4. Micaceous marle, at Stathern.
5. Slaty black marle, at Langar.

Almoſt all the clay in the country has a calcareous part; the dark clay much, but not ſufficient to rank it in this genus.

Calcareous Iron Stones in ſmall nodules are ſometimes met with.

Barytes is not found here, except in ſome petrifactions, which, from their ſpecific gravity, may be ſuppoſed to contain it; but they have not been ſufficiently analyzed to determine their contents.

Muriatic Earths are not found.

Argillaceous Earths are not plentiful.

Pure clays are very ſcarce; but there are ſeveral varieties of the common kind, which contain much *Silex*, and ſome calcareous parts.

Coarſe kinds of the *Ludus Helmontii* occur in ſeveral places.

Bole, of an indurated yellow kind, is found about Scalford, and in the road to Melton Mowbray; and a fine duſty calcareous red kind often lies in the cavities of the ſtony yellow, which is not calcareous.

Mica is only found in the maſſes of granite (which themſelves are not often met with) and in the Micaceous marle above mentioned.

Granite, compoſed chiefly of Mica and Quartz, is found in ſmall pieces of a black kind about Stathern and Harby.

Silicious Stones are in few varieties.

Flint, in ſmall pieces over the ploughed grounds, &c.

Single, or *Shingel*, ſmall fragments of worn quartz, about Knipton, in the gravel.

Jaſper, of a dull kind, with red ſpecks at Stathern, and a browner at Knipton.

Dendroides are found ſometimes on the coarſer ſilicious ſtones, but no fine ones. They occur alſo on the calcareous.

Feltſpar is found only in granite.

Silicious Iron Stones are in ſmall maſſes in the pits.

Sand Stone.

The building-ſtone of the Vale is principally taken from pits near Belvoir Caſtle; it is alſo dug in ſeveral places in the Vale, for walls and for repairing the roads: it is not of one kind, but none of the kinds are very good. A coarſe angular, but irregular

irregular grit, in an argillaceous cement, is common to them all, but with more or less calcareous parts; a loft ftone near Croxton has no calx; but many kinds are nearly compounded of grit and calcareous earth, with a fmall portion of Argil.

The Reverend Mr. Mountfey, of Peterfhead (from whofe obfervations are borrowed the following remarks, and whofe collection has afforded every fpecimen of petrifaction hitherto found in the Vale of Belvoir), in his examination of the ftrata of ftone in this neighbourhood, finds them "to be horizontal, and not appearing "any where to dip or follow the direction of the ground. In the depth of twelve "feet are in fome places feven or eight regular ftrata of ftone; in others two or "three; and fometimes none: between the ftrata is blue clay-land." This appearance, he remarks, is by no means to be depended upon, further than it relates to the very pit under examination, as the number and difpofition of ftrata of this country vary almoft infinitely; whereas thofe of Derbyfhire, examined by Mr. Whitehurft, have a fimilar appearance, and the Miner, in any part of his work, can forefee his fucceffes from the nature of the part which he is then engaged with. It is otherwife here: "The Duke of Rutland, fome years fince, bored to the depth "of 213 feet at Woolfthorpe for coal, and found kind interfected with nine or "ten ftrata of ftone, and fourteen inches of foft coal at the depth of 169 feet. "At Branfton, upon higher ground, were bored 469 feet." No coal appeared, nor any fimilarity in the ftrata of the two pits.

"Of every kind of ftrata near the furface fome appearance of it is turned up "by the plough; a fandy foil indicates the fand-ftone below; and fragments of "fhelly fubftances, with brown rock, denote the ftratum of that kind, which is "very frequent over the country; and where fingle *Afteriæ*, or fmall pieces of that "foffil, are found on the foil, as near Bottesford in the river, maffs of the fame "kind are difcovered, which are very beautiful, and polifhable as marble.

"Parallel feams are in all the pits; thofe which run North and South are very "regular; the crofs ones are without order; and under the ftone, even at the very "bottom of the pits, particularly at Normanton, are found decayed vegetable "fibres, bundled and twifted in an irregular manner, fometimes a foot long, and "the fize of coarfe thread, and fometimes finer and fhorter. No fufficient judg-"ment can be formed, from their prefent appearance and fituation, what they ori-"ginally were."

Stone is dug at Belvoir, Muffon, Eaftthorpe, Normanton, Bottesford, and Redmile; in which places occur moft of the petrifactions mentioned in the following pages.

SALINE fubftances are feldom found here; the only foffil one is an *Earth of Alum*, found in fmall flakes, like Mica, in lumps of brown clay at Muffon, about ten feet deep, in the barn-yard belonging to the rectory at Normanton.

Salts are faid to impregnate a few waters in this neighbourhood; but no analyzation has been made which can be depended upon.

The faline efflorescence, on walls by stables, and places of that kind, occurs here as in other countries: it is formed by two, three, and sometime more species of salt.

Inflammables in the Vale of Belvoir are of two species, *Coal* and *Pyrites*.

Coal of a soft kind, as mentioned by Mr. Mounsey, was discovered at Woolthorpe, but in no great quantity; besides this, there is found at Normanton, in the blue limestone stratum, a bituminous body, resembling Cannel-coal, of a conchoidal fracture and singular appearance, intermixed with a coarse white spar, in such manner as to give the whole a tessellated form: this fossil seems to originate in the vegetable kingdom, and Mr. Mounsey has traced it till it actually terminates in a matter evidently ligneous; immediately above the sparry compartments of this substance, lies a calcareous coarse stone, with variety of fossil bodies.

Pyrites, of an irregular shape, called, by Wallerius, *Pyrites*, of botryoide form, were found in sinking a well at Barston; they are of a brilliant pale yellow; which, like all other of this species of mineral, grew dull when long exposed to the air.

Metal, whether in substance or ore, has not been found in the Vale of Belvoir, except in the iron stones, which contain that species, though probably in no great quantity.

Petrifactions, in great numbers, and of many kinds, are found over all this country, and more particularly in the North part of the Vale, about Bottesford, Easthorpe, Muston, and Normanton.

Of these, the Rev. Mr. Mounsey, whose collection has been already mentioned, has in his possession the greatest variety, and is continually making additions to it: the following are the principal genera which he has hitherto found; but the limits of this work will not admit an account of the numerous species comprehended under them.

Petrificata, Linné, Systema Naturæ, vol. III. 157.

Amphibolithus.

1. *Glossopetra fabulata, striata*, called by Luid, in his Lithophylaceum, *Limaculum* and *Siliquastrum*; it resembles a black polished horseleech. Found at Easthorpe. It is of a metallic black, and highly polished like those found at Pyrton-passage, but is a scarce fossil.

It is not of the kind figured, plate VIII. fig. 11. which is the *Glossopetra anceps*.

Helmin-

HELMINTHOLITHUS.

This genus affords almoſt all the petrified bodies we know; they follow in the order of Linné.

1. *Hammonites*, or *Cornu Ammonis*. See plate VIII. fig. 7 8. and 15. And fig. 22. is probably of this genus.

Species.

1. With a ſmooth back and obtuſe.
2. With a furrowed back, the furrows equal.
3. With a furrowed back, the furrows bifid.
4. With an acute whole back, and flat diſk.
5. With one furrow at the back, and the diſk with ridges alternately ſhorter.
6. With a prominent ridge between two furrows.

This laſt is the common *Cornu Ammonis* of the country; the numbers are very great, and the variation of ſize aſtoniſhing: Da Coſta mentions a yard in diameter as the largeſt extreme; and the ſize of a pea as the ſmalleſt. Whether any here exceed the former dimenſion is not certain; but many are ſo minute as to require the help of a magniſier to diſtinguiſh their volutions; and being put into a ſcale, which will turn readily with a fourth part of a grain, or indeed with much leſs, they ſcarcely cauſe that ſide of the beam to preponderate: between theſe dimenſions others are found in every gradation.

2. *Serpula.*

Small pieces of ſtone with ſerpula are found at Eaſthorpe and Muſton; it is yet hollow, and about the ſize of large thread, and ſome much larger.

3. *Patella.*

Foſſile limpets are very ſcarce; Mr. Mounſey has met with a ſmall ſpecimen at Normanton.

4. *Helix.*

In petrifactions the genus *Helix* is not to be diſtinguiſhed from the Turbo, nor even the Trochus, as the mouth is moſtly abraded; ſome ſpecies, which nearly reſemble the recent kind of an oblong form, are found at Eaſthorpe and Normanton.

5. *Nerita.*

It is very doubtful, if any of the numerous Univalves hitherto found in this country anſwer the definition of this genus.

6. *Turbo.* Plate VIII. fig. 3.

A numerous genus. Mr. Mounſey has at leaſt twenty ſpecies, with many variations: the *Turbo terebra* of Linné, and one like the [illegible]

oculangulus, are among thoſe which moſt nearly reſemble the recent kinds.

They are found in ſeveral pits, but chiefly at Normanton, Eaſthorpe, and Muſton.

7. *Trochus*. See Plate VIII. fig. 18.

Three or four varieties are defined with a tolerable degree of certainty, and not unlike the recent kinds; theſe are from Eaſthorpe pits, and minute; but *Trochi* are found of larger kind, though not ſo perfect.

8. *Buccinum*.

A ſmall ſpecies of this genus at Muſton and Sedgbrook; it is ſmooth, not umbilicated, and with ſeven volutions.

9. *Conus*.

One ſpecies of the diviſion *Pyriformes*. South of Muſton.

10. *Nautilus*.

The foſſile *Nautilus* is found in great varieties of ſize, but not of form; a petrifaction, called by Da Coſta *Ammonoides*, is alſo met with about Normanton; they do not materially differ, except in the ſize of the firſt volution, from the common *Cornu Ammonis*: theſe have the beautiful foliaceous appearance of the foſſile in plate VIII. fig. 13.

11. *Pinna*.

Petrifactions of *Pinna* are very ſcarce; a ſpecimen of one or two have been found at Eaſthorpe and Normanton, with longitudinal ſtriæ, but no ſpines.

12. *Mytilus*. Plate VIII. fig. 5.

A ſlender Muſcle, about the length of the *Mytius edulus*, is common in the ſtone at Muſton; and a larger and leſs ſlender reſembling a *Pholas*; they are alſo found very ſmall upon a flaty limeſtone about Bennington and other places.

13. *Anomia*.

This genus occurs in the greateſt numbers. Plate VIII. fig. 2. *a*. is one ſpecies.

The ſpecies *Terebratula* is common.

The *Plicatella* is generally filled with a fine foliated ſpar, and is equally plentiful.

The *Angulata* is more ſcarce, and is filled with earth.

Many variations, and perhaps ſpecies, are found in the pits about Stathern.

14. *Oſtrea*.

14. *Oſtrea.*

Pectens. Plate VIII. fig. 12.

This diviſion of *Oſtrea* affords ſeveral beautiful ſpecimens, particularly one at Bottesford; it is elegantly ſtriated with ſtriæ alternately leſs and greater; the colour is a poliſhed black-blue.

Other varieties are,

Pectens, quite plain and ſmooth.
——— ſtriated longitudinally.
——— ſtriated tranſverſely.
——— ridged with vaulted ſpines.
——— ridged with broad ridges.
——— ſtriated deeply within the valve.
——— faintly radiated with few rays, &c.

Oſtrea, properly ſo called, have fewer variations, except in ſize: there are many of this kind.

Gryphytes, Beaked Oyſters, vulgarly called Crew Stones, are found in great plenty over the Vale; they differ but little in form or ſize; this petrifaction is a compact ſpar, ſcaly, and fetid when ſtruck. In ſome ſpecimens the upper ſmall valve will fall by a blow, and the ſpar, where the animal lodged, from the under valve, leaving impreſſions on both ſides where the ligaments tied it to the ſhell. See plate VIII. fig. 16. for the larger or lower valve.

Gryphytes have been found of a flinty matter, but not in this country.

15. *Area.*

Three ſmall ſpecies; one reſembling the *Area nucleus* of Pennant, found at Eaſthorpe.

16. *Chama.*

Theſe are ſcarce. Mr. Mounſey has one ſpecimen.

17. *Spondylus.*

Several, and very perfect; they reſemble in form the *Gadoupus*, but are without ſpines. Eaſthorpe.

18. *Venus.*

There are ſome ſmall, which are ſcarcely petrifactions; others large, and of a ſparry matter, the hinge being perfect, and of this genus; theſe ſhells moſt reſemble the *Venus Dyſera*; but the ſmaller ſpecimens only differ in ſize from the *Venus Gallina.*

19. *Donax.*

A petrifaction, reſembling the *Genus Donax* in the obtuſe margin, is found at Foſton Field; but the hinge is not viſible.

20. *Cardium,*

20. *Cardium.* Plate VIII. fig. 4. *a.* and *b.* are probably of this genus. It affords a few ſpecimens, one like the *Cardium edulis*, but much leſs.

21. *Tellina.* Plate VIII. fig. 2. *b.* a *Tellin* of the *Cuneus* kind.
The greateſt variety of Bivalves is found in this genus, viz.
1. Thoſe ſmooth and nearly equilateral.
2. Furrowed or ſtriated.
3. *a.* The ſides unequal, or *Cunei.*
3. *b.* The ridges of theſe latter very deep and tranſverſe.
4. Two very deep dents beneath the hinge, as figured (but not accurately) in the Lithophylaceum Luidii.
5. Oblong, with the hinge at one end, and ſeveral other varieties.

Caſts of Foſſile *Cunei*, plain and ſtriated, entirely of ſtony matter, with no remains of ſhell, are found at Knipton Brook, and many other places; ſome reſemble the figure, N° 17. of plate VIII.

Theſe are the petrifactions of the Teſtaceous kind, which are more certain; many remain, which require further inveſtigation.

22. *Madreporus.*
The *Porpita*, or Button-ſtone of Dr. Plott, is a ſcarce foſſil in this country, but is found at Eaſthorpe. See plate VIII. fig. 9. *a. b.*

A variety not mentioned by Authors occurs with it, where one ſide is more irregular, but undivided; and the lamina on the other ſide radiated two ways, but with their extremities terminating in the middle of the coral.

Other *Madrepore* of the faſciculated kind is found about the country, but not immediately in the Vale; as at Harlexton, in Lincolnſhire, it is of a kind called *Columella* by ſome authors, but is faſciculated.

Minute ſpecimens of *Eſcharæ* are diſcovered on pieces of limeſtone ſcattered about the Mill-hill at Stathern; it is preciſely like the *Eſchara foliacea*, but leſs.

Other ſmall coral, or petrifactions of Zoophytes, are met with, which cannot readily be referred to any known genus.

23. *Entrochus.* Plate VIII. fig. 10. *c.*
The *Entrochi* of this country are few: they are found in a coarſe calcareous ſtone, and principally at Croxton and Bottesford: they are ſmall and ſmooth, and compoſed of a pure white opaque ſpar. At Bottesford they are mixed with the *Aſteria.*

24. *Aſteria.* Plate VIII. fig. 10. *a.* and *b.*

25. *Stella*

25. *Stella columnaris.* Star Stones.

These are common at Knipton Brook and Bottesford; and found, but not so common, at other places in the Vale.

In the first, or *Asteria*, the *Stella* is more compound, and leaves a space in the center; in the second, the points of the radii unite in the center, and leave no space.

A variety, with only four radii, was found by Mr. Mounsey, but is very scarce.

26. *Belemnites.*

These conical fossils are in many places called thunder-stones: they are composed of a dense radiated fetid spar; they are found all over the Vale of various sizes, with or without a nucleus at the base.

Phytolithus *Lithoxylon.*

Petrified Wood is found at Easthorpe, Muston, and Sedgbrook, hard, spatose, and with evident fibrose texture: other specimens are crumbly and rotten.

2. *Rhizolithus.*

Petrified roots do not occur, unless the fibres mentioned under the article Sand-stone can be so denominated.

3. *Carpolithus.*

Resemblances of fruit, but of a very uncertain kind, are found at Easthorpe. Plate VIII. fig. 6. is a *Carpolithus*, but not of the kind found here.

Ossa Animalium. Plate VIII. fig. 19.

The bones found petrified in the pits at Bennington, Orson, and Easthorpe, can be referred to no certain kind, but are evidently osseous fossils, the external fibrose part and the central interstices plainly shewing their origin: they are probably different kinds of Vertebræ, nearly similar to those figured in plate IX. of the Fossilia Hantoniensis. A very large stone has been lately observed by Mr. Mounsey, which has the impressions of united vertebræ, with other separate bones, in considerable quantity; this stone lies under a post which supports a hovel, and cannot at present be particularly examined.

Foundation

Foundation Charter, and other Deeds relative to BELVOIR, &c.

1. Fundatio Cellæ de Belvero *.

HÆC est conventio inter abbatem Paulum & Robertum de *Belvedier*. Robertus inceperat ecclesiam Sanctæ Mariæ juxta castellum suum, quam quia ipse, sæculi curis occupatus, ad perfectum pro velle suo producere non poterat, consilio domini [illegible] archiepiscopi, concessit illam ecclesiæ Sancti Albani, Anglorum protomartiris, in cellam, tali pacto, quod abbas Paulus eam perficeret, & post ibidem quatuor ex conventu monachos ibi faceret, qui, suscepto beneficio, pro animâ Roberti comitis & Willielmi regis, ejusdemque Roberti & uxoris suæ A. necnon & filiorum & parentum suorum dominum exorarent.

Quæ ex re effecta sunt uterque Robertus & A. ejus uxor in capitulo, fratres ecclesiæ Sancti Albani, plenius ut monachi; concedentes, ut post obitum eorum apud Sanctum Albanum, corpora illorum sepelirentur, si in Angli morerentur, vel apud ecclesiam Sanctæ Mariæ, quam juxta castellum suum fundaverunt; & hoc tamen non nisi licentia abbatis ecclesiæ Sancti Albani. Dederunt etiam, & concesserunt singuli post mortem eorum ubicunque morirentur, vel sepelirentur portionem totius suæ substantiæ ecclesiæ Sancti Albani, & Sanctæ Mariæ in potestate abbatis & fratrum.

Beneficium autem quod Robertus, concedente A. uxore suâ, præfatæ ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ tunc ad præsens donavit, hoc est; sed postea plura se daturum ex conventione spopondit, nam omnium terrarum quascunque per Dei adjutorium, & concessum regis, in suum dominum adquirere quoquomodo posset, dedit & concessit decimas eidem ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ. Imprimis itaque dedit ad præsens villam unam quæ vocatur Horingwald, cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, tam liberè & quietè sicut ipse habebat illam à rege. Juxta castellum etiam suum concessit & dedit quatuor carucatas terræ, cum pratis ad illas pertinentibus, & vigiti acras terræ juxta ecclesiam, ad construendas officinas, cæteraque domos monachis necessarias, & hominibus eorum, quietas & solutas ab omni consuetudine sicut ipse tenebat eas à rege. Dedit etiam & concessit decimas vinearum suarum omnium, & sedem molendini in proxima aqua, & concessit decimas decem villarum ad præsens, ex suo videlicet dominico, annonæ omnium rerum, de quibus decima danda est, & datur, semota quidem tertia parte presbyteri villæ.

Hæ sunt villæ, quarum decimas tunc ad præsens dedit, & concessit, & sicut dictum est, postea se daturum spopondit. In Hortuna itaque dedit decimam, & unum hominem cum suo orto & terram & unum bovem. In Frantuna verò & Sapertuna dedit decimas & unum hominem tantum, cum suo orto, & terram ad unum bovem. In Risendun dedit decimam, & unum hominem, cum suo orto & terram ad unum bovem. In Stochis autem & Wibertestona dedit decimas, & unum hominem, cum suo orto, & terram ad unum bovem. In Segetuna dedit decimam, & octo acras terræ, quatuor ex una parte, & quatuor ex altera parte villæ, & hortum tantum.

* Dugdale, Monast. ex regestro cartarum abbatiæ de S. Albano in Bibl. Cottoniana, fol. 120.

* Lanfranc was Archbishop of Canterbury from 1070 to 1089.

2. Carta Willielmi de Albineto, Britonis dicti, de donatione ecclesiæ [illegible] in Com. Leic'*. [circa 1155.]

Sciant omnes tam futuri quam præsentes quod ego Willielmus de Albineto [illegible] assensu Willelmi filii & hæredis mei, et Matildis uxoris meæ, [illegible] mæ, necnon et Radulphi de Albineto fratris mei, [illegible] dedi, Deo et ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Leircestra [illegible] quoquomodo reddantur filii vel suis hæredibus [illegible]

* From Peck's Mss. in the British Museum, No. [illegible], vol. III, pergamenea apud Belvoir, Sept. 15. 1731.

pro falute animæ meæ, necnon et pro falute omnium anteceſſorum, omniumque parentum et amicorum meorum, eccleſiam de Redmelina, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, jure perpetuo poſſidendum. Volo igitur ut monachi jam dicti loci memoratam eccleſiam cum pertinentiis ſuis omni tempore libere teneant, quiete et honorifice, ſicut liberam decet elemoſynam. Quod & ſic ſcripti atteſtatione confirmo, ne in poſterum ab aliquo immutetur. Teſtibus Roberto, capellano; Thoma, preſbytero, de Willardſh[illegible]; Johanne, dapifero; Gweno de Albineio, conſtabulario; Gaufrido de Chauvenni. Oimendo de Chauvenni; Willielmo de Vallibus; Simone filii Willielmi; Radulpho filio Willielmi; Alardo de ſancto Hillerio; Radulpho filio Holdewi.

3. Nomina fundatorum ac etiam advocatorum, necnon & benefactorum *.

Memorandum quod in capitulo de Belvero jacet Robertus de Toteneyo fundator illuſtris, & juxta eum Willielmus de Albeneio primus, ſcilicet Brito, in parte boreali. Item ante hoſtium capituli jacet Symon de Royſley, & juxta eum Oliverius de Dencurth jacet in parte auſtrali. Item in veteri eccleſia, ante crucem, jacet Willielmus de Albeneio ſecundus, ſcilicet Meſchines, & juxta eum Adeliza uxor ſua in parte auſtrali; & ſecunda uxor ſua, nomine Cecilia, jacet ſub pariete veteris eccleſiæ. Item Willielmus de Albeneio tertius jacet apud Novum-locum, & cor ejus ſub muro contra ſummum altare de Belver, à parte boreali decenter reconditum. Item Willielmus quartus jacet ante magnum altare ejuſdem eccleſiæ, & cor ejus apud Croxton. Item in parte occidentali, prope capitulum, jacet Odinellus de Albeneyo; & juxta eum, jacet Matildis de Umframvill mater ejus; & juxta eum verſus borealem, jacet Albreda Biſeth, uxor Willielmi quarti; & inter eam & murum capituli jacet Richardus de Staunton rector ejuſdem eccleſiæ. Item Robertus de Roos jacet apud Kyrkham, & viſcera ejus ante ſummum altare de Beuver, juxta corpus Willielmi quarti de Albeneio, ex parte auſtrali, qui obiit xvi die kalendas Junii anno MCCLXXXV.

Item Iſabella de Roos, uxor Roberti de Roos, jacet apud Novum-locum juxta Stamford, obiitque anno MCCCI. Item Willielmus de Roos, filius ejus, jacet apud Kirkham. Item Matildis de Vaus, uxor dicti Willielmi, jacet apud Pentaney, & viſcera ejus in capella Sanctæ Mariæ, ſcilicet in pariete. Item Matildis, uxor Jacobi Roos, jacet in pariete inter capellam Beatæ Mariæ, & preſbyterium ſumptuosè ſculpta. Item jacet dominus Rogerus de Cravele rector eccleſiæ de Wolſtrop ſub fenestra dictæ capellæ, in parte auſtrali honorificè. Item jacet Thomas Wante inter ciauſtrum Sanctæ Catherinæ & dictæ capellæ. Item in medio dictæ capellæ verſus gradum, jacet dominus Willielmus de Beuver Prior egregius. Et juxta eum dompnus Willielmus frater ejus, ac ejus ſucceſſor, ex parte boreali, & juxta eum dominus Lambertus, quondam ſubprior de Beuver. Item ad oſtium capellæ Sanctæ Catherinæ jacet Rogerus, frater dicti Prioris, ac etiam infra, nepos ejus. Item Gilbertus Suttere jacet ad finem altaris ſummæ eccleſiæ parochialis de Beuver, ex parte auſtrali.

* Dugdale's Monaſticon; ex quodam regiſtro prioratus de Belvero penes Thomam dominum Brudnell.

Item

Item Margeria uxor ejus jacet sub fenestra præfatæ ecclesiæ parochialis ex parte australi.

4. Carta Radulfi de Raynes *.

Radulfus de Raines, & Walterus, & Willielmus fratres ejus, omnibus fidelibus tum præsentibus, quàm futuris, salutem. Notum fit universitati vestræ, me, pro salute propria, necnon & pro salute omnium parentum & amicorum meorum, tam vivorum quàm defunctorum, concessisse, & præsenti carta confirmasse Deo, & ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Belveer, & monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, quatuor bovatas terræ, & in liberam dedisse elemosinam, cum toftis & pratis ad eafdem bovatas pertinentibus in eifdem locis, & culturis, quibus diutenus, & fcut dicunt in noftra præfentia fuerunt, & præfatis fratribus noftro affenfu affignatæ in vita de Stachederna imperpetuum. Proinde volumus quatinus prædicti monachi poffideant totam memoratam terram, liberam & quietam ab omnibus querelis, consuetudinibus, & exactionibus, & ab omni fæculari fervitio. Nos autem eam, ficut liberam elemofinam noftram, contra omnes homines warantizabimus & defendemus, nihil inde nobis reservantes nifi orationes fratrum, & beneficia loci. In cujus rei memoriam, hujus fcilicet donationis & libertatis, fupradicti monachi, mihi Radulfo peliciam monachi, cum botis quibufdam fex denariorum fingulis annis perfolvent. Præterea fciendum, quod memorati fratres dederunt mihi quinque marcas argenti, ut libenùs & libentiùs fieret ifta donatio, & unam loricam. Teftibus Willielmo de Albeneio feniore & Cicilia uxore ejus, Willielmo juniore filio eorum, Rogero Bigot, Roberto de Totencio, Radulfo de Albeneio, Roberto de Ropefcia, Eudone de Albeneio, & Gaufrido fratre ejus, Roberto Britone, Gamaliele preibitero, Roberto clerico, Rogero de Burgo, Waltero Herdebi, Hugone filio Godefridi, Gaufrido janitore, Thoma de Horningewald, Henrico de Botesford, & Waltero fratre ejus.

5. Carta Johannis de Daiencourt †.

Johannes de Daincurt omnibus fidelibus, tam præfentibus quàm futuris, falutem. Sciatis me conceffiffe, & prefenti carta mea confirmaffe, in puram & perpetuam elemofinam, Deo, & ecclefiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Belveer, & monachis ibidem Deo fervientibus, pro falute propria & uxoris meæ, & pro falute animarum patris mei Walteri, & Oliveri fratris mei, necnon & pro animabus omnium parentum & amicorum meorum, unam carucatam terræ in Crenebi, cum omnibus pertinentiis fuis, in toftis & croftis, in pratis, & paícuis, & chaveícis, & in augmento aerarum, in villa & extra, ita plenariè & integre poffidendam, ficut pater meus Walterus eis dederat, & ego, & ficut meliùs vel plenariùs habuerunt tempore patris mei Walteri, vel die quo Henricus tertius fuit coronatus, liberam & quietam ab omni fæculari fervitio, confuetudine & exactione, nihil mihi inde retervans imperpetuum, vel hæredibus meis, nifi orationes fratrum prædicti loci. His teftibus, Daniele decano de . . . . . Richardo Furmento, Radulfo de Daincourt, Fulcone del Alvei, Richardo Pa[illegible]it,

* Dugdale, ibid. ex autographo in Bibliotheca Hattoniana.

† Dugdale, ibid. ex eodem autographo.

Rogero [illegible] de Stanton, Rogero de Daiencourt, Jordano de Sancta Maria, Stephano de [illegible], Symone filio Richardi, Raifrichio de . . . . . Mauricio de Crevequer, [illegible] de Hesdino, Adam de Sancta Maria, Radulfo filio . . . . . Roberto de Trumpinton, Radulfo de Barcheston, Benedicto de Flamesloda, Henrico, Richardo dispensatore.

6. Carta Thomæ domini de Ros *.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit, Thomas dominus de Ros, de Hamelake, de Trubleboure, & de Beavoir, salutem. Sciatis quod per nos imperpetuum, scripti, donationibus, collationibus, confirmationibus, ac quietis clamationibus, Deo & ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ de Beauvoire, & monachis ibidem Deo famulantibus, per nobiles progenitores & antecessores nostros, videlicet, Robertum de Todeneio, Willielmum de Todeneyo filium suum, Agnetem de Todeneio, filiam [illegible] Todeni de Todeneio, Henricum de Rya filium Huberti de Rya, Agnetem de Todeneio, Willielmum de Albeneio primum, Willielmum de Albeneio secundum, Willielmum de Albeneio tertium, Willielmum de Albeneio quartum, Tiphaynam de Albeneio, Hoffrum de Albeney, & uxores corundem, Isabellam filiam domini Willielmi de Albeneio, quæ fuit uxor domini de Ros (Roberti de Ros) domini de Benvoire & de Hamelake, de certis parcellis feodi & dominii de Beauvoire, prout in eisdem chartis, &c. parcellatim plenius continetur: Nos dictus Thomas [illegible] de Ros, &c., omnia prædicta confirmamus. (&c.) His testibus, Thoma Chimerch, Johanne Cailly, Hugone de Anflay, militibus, (&c.) Dat. in castro nostro de Beauvoire, 23 Aprilis anno regni Regis Edwardi H. VI.

7. Charta Roberti de Totencio †.

Notum sit omnibus, tam presentibus quam futuris, quod ego Robertus de Totencio concedo Deo, & Sanctæ Mariæ de Belvoir, & monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute animæ meæ, & patris & matris meæ, & fratrum meorum, cæterisque antecessorum meorum, & pro animabus omnium predecessorum meorum, triginta ficcas terræ illarum in Aburna, villa mea, de redditu anguillarum molendini mei, quas reciperunt singulis annis, die Sancti Mathiæ. Et hanc donationem concedit & sua carta confirmat Willielmus de Albeneio frater meus, & dominus. Et sunt testes hujus donationis Isti, Galfridus clericus de Aburna, Willielmus de Albeneia, Rogerus Bigot, cum aliis, &c.

8. Agnes de Totencia confirmat donationes patris sui Roberti de Totencyo ‡.

Notum sit omnibus filiis sanctæ Dei ecclesiæ, quod ego Agnes de Totencio confirmo donationem elemosinarum quas pater meus Robertus de Totencio, & mater mea Adelais, dederunt ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Belvoir, & nominatim testimonium perhibeo & confirmo donationem de una bovata terræ in Afelakheby, & duabus

* Dugd. Monast. ex registro de Belvoir penes Matheum Hales de hospitio Lincolniensi armigerum, 1629, fol. 3. b. Vide Cart. 7 Ed. III. n. 36. † Ib. fol. 27. ‡ Ibid. fol. 34. b.

partibus

partibus decimæ de dominio, filiarum, in bladis, in vitulis, in agnis, in vellere, caseis, in porcellis, in apibus, & pomis, & in omnibus rebus de quibus decima solet dari. Hoc autem specialiter confirmo quia fit de matrimonio meo.

9. Charta Henrici de Rya *.

Henrici de Rya de filio amico. Reginaldo de Warena, salutem, & amorem. Mando vobis, & omnino precor, quatinus [illegible] Dei, & Sanctæ Mariæ, & omnium Sanctorum, & mei, monachos de Belvero in omnibus locis manutenatis. Valeatis bene, me concessisse & presenti scripto confirmasse Roberti avi mei, & Agnetis matris meæ, & mei, decimas de dominio de Allacheley, monachis de Belvero, Deo, & Sanctæ Mariæ servientibus, scilicet, duas partes in bladis, in vitulis, in agnis, in vellericiis, in caseis, in porcellis, in apibus, in pomis, & in omnibus rebus de quibus decima solet dari. Valete, & faciatis illis monachis habere decimas quietas, ne amplius deteriorentur inde.

10. Carta W. de Albencio †.

Willielmus de Albencio Brito, omnibus fidelibus, clericis, & laicis, salutem. Sciatis, me concessisse & confirmasse ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Belvidere, & monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, manuram illam, quæ fuit capellæ meæ, cum dominibus & terris quæ ad eam pertinent, pro salute animæ meæ, & uxoris meæ, & puerorum meorum, & omnium antecessorum meorum, & hoc idem concessit domina mea, & filii mei. Testes, Robertus Brito, Iwarinus Ralei, & Osbertus de Clonier, & Isaacus de Albincio, & Gaumidus de Chalcumio, & Radulfus de Acres, & Urselius de Cratmore, Rogerus Capellanus, & Alanus Capellanus, & Radulfus filius Osur.

11. Carta Willielmi de Albincio tertii ‡.

Universis sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit, Willielmus de Albiniaco tertius salutem. Ad universitatis vestræ notitiam volo pervenire, me pro salute animæ meæ & animæ Agnetis uxoris meæ & præcipue pro anima Margeriæ quondam uxoris meæ [&c.] dedisse Deo & ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Belvero, & monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in perpetuam elemosinam, de qualibet nova terra totius dominii mei in omnibus territoriis de Belvero, de Ulverp, de Botesford, de Olkinton, & Scalby, unam garbam de qualibet genere bladorum tam frumenti quam filiginis, ordei, & avenæ, fabarum & pisarum, sive alterius leguminis (&c.) His testibus, Willielmo de Albincio quarto, Odinello, Roberto, & Nicholao, filiis meis.

* Dugd. ex Reg. grandiss. fol. 3 b.

† Ib. fol. 37.

‡ Ib. fol. [illegible].

12. Anni-

12. Anniverſaria diverſa celebrata in Prioratu de Belver *; videlicet, inter alia.

Robertus Stonifby et Elizabetha uxor.
Simon Hawberge.
Elizabetha Babington.
Wilielmus de Albineio, qui dedit eccleſiam de *Barkeſton* huic eccleſiæ.
Philippus de Kyme, qui dedit Turbariam in Mariſco de *Kyme*.
Willielmus de Albineio, qui dedit garbas de *Kyme*, &c.
Walterus de Lovetot.
Robertus de Roos dominus de Belvero.
Johannes de Chauveny, miles.
Offa Rex Anglorum, Sancti Albani monaſterii fundator.
Robertus de Toteneyo, fundator hujus eccleſiæ.
Dominus Willielmus de Roos.
Dominus Thomas dominus de Roos, frater noſter.
Dominus Willielmus dominus de Roos, qui dedit 40 libras de bonis ſuis eccleſiæ, obiit 1414.
Willielmus Rex Angliæ.
Mabilla Comitiſſa, ſoror noſtra.
Rogerus Crophull, qui dedit panum ſervitium.
Willielmus de Albeney, fundator eccleſiæ de *Wymondham*.
Annabella uxor domini Henrici de Grene.
Nigellus de Aubeni.
Odmellus de Aubeni, frater noſter principalis.
Robertus Bardolf.
Willielmus Markham et Johannes frater.
Domina Jocoſa Plumpton.
Dominus Johannes dominus de Roos, et Willielmus frater, fratres Prioris.
Johannes Penreth.
Thomas Tailard.
Willielmus Bernarke.
Dominus Willielmus Latimer.
Dominus Thomas Roos dominus de Beaver.
Domina Beatrix Babington.
Domina Margareta domina de Roos, ſoror noſtra.
Mr. Thomas Delaware dominus Delaware.
Dominus Radulphus de Newmarch, miles.
Henricus de Albeni.
Beatrix mater Galfredi de Muſchamp.
Henricus Maynard.
Simon de Roppeſle, qui dedit ſeptem bovatas in *Clauſton*.
Willielmus Mouſe et Johanna uxor, pater et mater fratris noſtri Roberti de Eſeby.

* From the Britiſh Muſeum, Bibl. Harl. N° 2044. 53.

Amicia

Amicia foror Prioratus, uxor Nigelli de Albeneio.
Willielmus de Borrchard.
Johannes Rex, &
Stephanus Rex.
Matildis Bernaſſe, uxor quondam Jacobi domini Roos.
Euſtachea de Fannacart, ſoror principalis.
Robertus de Roppele, qui dedit unam bovatam terræ.
Johannes Diſney.
Willielmus de Albineto tertius, et Margareta uxor ejus, xii ſolidos de garbis in *Ancaſar.*

Memorandum, quod anno 8 Hen. VI. 1430, Dominica tertia quadrageſima, recepti fuerant in Fraternitatem hujus Prioratus; imprimis,

Domina Elianora domina Roos, cum filiis, viz.
Thomas primogenitus et dominus Roos.
Ricardus filius.
Margareta filia.
Matilda de Hilton, filia Baronis de Hilton.
Ricardus Horton, gen.
Johanna Littlebury.
Alicia Bolton.

Memorandum, quod anno 11 Hen. VI. 1433, recepti fuerunt in Fraternitatem;

Thomas Chawerth, miles, et Elizabetha uxor ejus, cum filiis, &c. et
Et anno 1434. Ricardus Hawe et Matildis ejus uxor.
Huc uſque ex Regiſtro Prioratus de Belvero.

13. Belver. De Prioribus *.

1. Martinus, quondam prior hujus eccleſiæ, obiit die primo menſis Januarii.
2. Simon, quondam prior hujus eccleſiæ, obiit quarto die menſis Februarii.
3. Johannes Langley, quondam prior hujus eccleſiæ, die octavodecimo menſis Februarii.
4. Robertus Eſby, prior hujus eccleſiæ, obiit die quinto menſis Aprilis.
5. Willielmus Hall, prior hujus eccleſiæ, obiit die ſexto menſis Aprilis.
6. Andreas, prior hujus eccleſiæ, obiit vicеſimo octavo die menſis Aprilis.
7. Rogerus, prior hujus eccleſiæ, obiit ſexto die menſis Maii.
8. Willielmus de Belvere, prior hujus eccleſiæ, fecit Capellas Beatæ Mariæ et Sancti Nicholai fieri, ac arbores circa prioratum plantavit nulle, ac centum marcis præfatum alienavit locum. Obiit ſeptimo decimo die menſis Auguſti.
9. Johannes Biwell, prior hujus eccleſiæ, obiit triceſimo die menſis Auguſti.
10. Symon Sutheray, profeſſor theologiæ, prior hujus loci, et poſtea prior Sancti Albani, obiit viceſimo quarto die menſis Novembris:

* From Peck's MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, vol. III. N° 4056.

11. Dominus

[illegible] Hamfild, prior de Belver, obiit vicesimo quarto die [illegible].

[illegible], quondam prior hujus ecclesiæ, [illegible].

[illegible] septimo die mensis Decembris.

[illegible], quondam prior hujus ecclesiæ, obiit decimo nono die [illegible].

Belver. Abbatiæ de Prioribus.

[illegible] m. 1268. Matthæus.
—— —— 1274. Radulfus.
—— —— 1277. Willielmus de Huntyndone.
—— —— 1338. 1340. Robert de Hamrede [i. e. *Ready-hand.*]
—— —— 1493. 1500. Johannes.
—— —— Johan[illegible] Kendale, 4 Edw. III.
2[illegible] 38. 1342. Willielmus.
—— —— 1345. 1361. Ricardus.
[illegible]th. 1390. Willielmus.
—— —— 1407. 1427. Johannes.
7 Maii 1440. 1441. Johannes Wyteby.
—— —— 1452. Ricardus Hall.
Ult. Jul. 1496. 12 April. 1499. Robertus Effeby.
—— —— 1500. Ralph Lyton.
20 Apr. 1531. Thomas.

14. Bever, in com' Leicest'.

A Declaration of Richard Benyr, one of the late Monks, November 20, 1588, touching the Convent's Right to the Vicaridge of Claxton, in com. Leicest. as also the Condition of the Priory at the Suppression of the Monasterys, and some years before *.

1. Forasmuch as yt ys convenient and necessary for every man to declare the trewthe in all cawsys of conscience wher he hath interest, I Dane Rychardi Bever, otherwys Rychardi Wyn, born in Baldock, monke, and made prieste in Prioure Kendyls days, in the monnastery of Bever, and ther beyng won of the convent contynually, contynewnyng all Master Prioure Hamtyl's tyme, so forth, contynually untyll the date hereof and after; doo affirme and tak on my conscyence and fidelyte, that Maister Prioure Hamtyll, and the convent in hys tyme, never gave vosance or allowation of the vycarage of Claxton to Mr. Tervey, but won; and that was about the begynning of hys beyng prioure. The whych vosance Maister Tervey, on certin considerayons hym movyng, about two yers after, brought into our chapter howse, and surrendered and delyvered it up again to Maister Prioure and the Convent, and then was made brother of our howse, wyth other pleasures

* Thom. Peck's MSS. vol. i. pag. ex ipsa originali carta pergamenea apud Belvoir, 15 August. 1732.

doon

doon to hym. And the fayd refiance was never after delyvered owt of owr howſe agen by the convent of hus the convent, neither in Maiſter Prioure Hamtyll's days, nor after, ne no other prioure's dayes.

Wherfor, yf yt be abrede agen in (any) perſons hands, it was delyvered forthe only by Maſter Prioure withowre concerte of the Convent. And yt ys to be knowne, that Maiſter Hamtyll was prioure of Bever abowt 1x yeers. And the number of the convent (bytyde the Prioure of Bever) in hys tyme, and in other prioure's tymes after hym, was never above three or four at the moſt. And there was none of the convent contynewally contynewyng all Mr. Hamtyll's tyme, from hys begynnyng to his latter ende, but only I; for all the other were then fikk, and removed to and fro atte the wyll of my Lord Abbate of Synt Albance.

And for an affyrmatyon of thys to be my owne dede, I have ſubſcrybed my name, and ſeyled hyt wyth my owne *Hare*, thys xx day of November, in the yere of our Lord God M.CCCCC.XXXVIII.

Beryng wytnes, Hary Dalby, John Baſle, Wyllyam Corcheore.

Alſo, for a farther evydens thys to be my ded, the father of owr howſe hath putte hys common ſeylle *ad cauſas*, in the day and yere aboveſayd.

14. Carta Willielmi de Albiniaco tertii, de dotatione Hoſpitalis de *Newſtede*[a].

Univerſis ſanctæ matris eccleſiæ filiis ad quos præſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Willielmus de Albiniaco tertius ſalutem in Domino: Noverit univerſitas veſtra me, divinæ pietatis intuitu, dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hac præſenti Cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, de aſſenſu Willielmi de Albiniaco primogeniti mei & hæredis, & aliorum etiam hæredum meorum, pro ſalute animæ meæ, & Agathæ Truſſebut uxoris meæ, & pro anima Margaretæ quondam uxoris meæ; & pro animabus omnibus omnium anteceſſorum & ſucceſſorum meorum, Deo & Hoſpitali, quod fundatum eſt in honore Beatæ Mariæ ſemper Virginis ad pontem de Waſs; inter Stamford & Offington, & fratribus ibidem Deo ſervituris, & Adæ ejuſdem Hoſpitalis Magiſtro & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, ad præſentationem meam & hæredum meorum, quotiens præfato Hoſpitali vacare contigerit, per dioceſanum loci, qui pro tempore fuerit Canonicè inſtituendis, ſcilicet locum in quo capella beatæ Mariæ ſita eſt, cum tota curia adjacente, & totum molendinum meum de Offington, cum ſecta, tam dominici mei, quàm ſervientium curiæ meæ & tenentium meorum, & cum omnibus aliis ad dictum molendinum pertinentibus, ita integrè ſicut ego vel aliquis anteceſſorum meorum unquam meliùs & liberiùs dictum molendinum tenuimus, cum tota etiam terra ſubſcripta:

Scilicet, unam acram terræ contra montem de Wykelthwait verſùs orientem; & dimidiam acram ſuper eundem montem, & tres rodas verſùs Randell; & duas acras apud ....., & tres acras & dimidiam in Eſthawe; & dimidiam acram ad Bilnebec, & duas acras in Weſthawe, & quinque acras in Welſiwude; et unam acram extra villam de Offington verſùs occidentem, & octo acras in Erleſhage & unam ad crucem de Tallington, & unam acram in Senholingford, & unam rodam ſuper Clem-

[a] Dugdale, Monaſticon; ex vetuſto exemplari penès Johannem Vincent, generoſum, anno 1652.

mont, & tres rodas in Wecelonde, & tres acras ad Stocwell, & tres rodas ad Thurmodeſwell, & ſeptem acras in Mikelhawe, & unam acram in angulo de Erleſhage, & dimidiam acram ad meram, & dimidiam ad Northcroft, & dimidiam acram apud Lidleber, & dimidiam acram juxta Rentelofs, & tres rodas ad Flichegge, & unam rodam ad Berewes, verſùs auſtrum, & duas acras ultra Stordes, & unam acram in Wolfuwoode, & unam acram ſuper Edricwonge, & unam acram ultra Stongate, & dimidiam acram in Weſtmedwe, & dimidiam acram apud Coricrofte, & unam acram in Ateſchuetr, & unam acram in Witegate, & dimidiam acram ſuper Bemwoode, & tres rodas juxta Berwes verſùs orientem, & tres rodas ſuper Berwes, & unam rodam juxta Berwes verſùs auſtrum; & dimidiam acram apud Hulvergate, & dimidiam acram juxta villam de Offington verſùs auſtrum; & unam rodam ſuper Peſelond, & unam acram, & unam rodam quam Belym dedit, & unam acram & unam rodam ad Stocwell, & dimidiam acram atte-Bec, & tres rodas apud Wetelond, & unam rodam apud Preſtewonge, & unam acram apud Milneſtede, & tres rodas Underclif, & dimidiam acram ad crucem de Talington, & dimidiam acram atte-Holegate, & dimidiam acram ad Corelycrofte, & unam rodam atte-Bec, & dimidiam acram apud little-Bec, & unam rodam juxta Berwes verſùs orientem, & tres rodas verſùs Bec, & tres rodas juxta Preſtewange, & dimidiam acram apud Bruttingeſdic, & dimidiam acram apud Holgate, & unam rodam apud Thirlpolhill, & tres rodas atte-Lunde, & unam rodam, five acras, & dimidiam acram apud Cercheſwro, & unam rodam in Heſortewod, & dimidiam acram in eodem loco, & duas rodas in Edicheſwange, & dimidiam acram in Cutteſhawe, & totam terram infra Berwes, quam Petrus le Chivalier de me tenuit, & unam acram patri & dimidiam in Litheholm, & duas acras retro Querenholm, & unam rodam in Mers, & unam acram in Senholm, & tres rodas in Wrongedaites, & dimidiam acram in Weſtmers de Talington, & unam rodam in Mikelholm de Talington, & tres rodas in Horſholm de Talington, & unam rodam in Eſtmers de Talington, & unam rodam in Oſtwardeholm, & tres rodas in Derlinge, & dimidiam acram in Senholm juxta Sithaker, & dimidiam de prato Bald-Maunſell apud Wrounge-Date, & unam rodam in Mers, & unam acram in Mikilholm de Talington, quæ fuit Rogeri le Cnute juxta pratum Domini, & pratum juxta molendinum quod vocatur Forwrpenholm, et unum toftum quod Gunwara-Gogel aliquando tenuit.

Conceſſi etiam & confirmavi eidem hoſpitali, & fratribus & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, de aſſenſu eorundem hæredum meorum, decimam totius panis, qui expenditur in curiâ meâ, vel hæredum meorum, ubicumque fuerit familia mea, vel ipſorum hæredum meorum, poſt deceſſum meum; ſive decimum quarrarium bladi quod expendetur in pane in dictâ Curiâ meâ, vel ipſorum hæredum meorum poſt deceſſum meum, & totam decimam de carnibus & piſcibus provenientem de primo ferculo quod ſimiliter expendetur ſingulis diebus in Curiâ meâ vel hæredum meorum poſt deceſſum meum; ſimiliter & decimam totius cetæ, quæ præfato modo expendetur. Præterea conceſſi dicto hoſpitali, & præmiſſis fratribus, de aſſenſu eorundem hæredum meorum paſturam ad centum oves in dicta villa, & ad ſex boves, & ad ſex vaccas, & ad duos tauros cum dominicis bobus meis, vaccis, & tauris meis; quare volo, (&c.) Et hæc omnia prædicta, Ego Willielmus & prædicti hæredes mei, contra omnes, præfato hoſpitali & præfatis fratribus & ſucceſſoribus ſuis in perpetuum warantizabimus.

Ad

Ad hoc proviſum, de aſſenſu meo & Willielmi hæredis mei, tunc præſente, & magiſtro memorato, pro ſe & pro fratribus ſuis tunc aſſenſum præbente, accedente nihil ominus de ſpeciali mandato venerabilis patris Hugonis ſecundi Lincolnenſis Epiſcopi, Roberto Archidiacono Lincoln. tunc ejuſdem Domini Lincoln. officiali, & quantum in ipſo approbante, quod magiſter qui præfato hoſpitali pro tempore prædicto modo præficietur, ſacerdos ſit & Canonicus regularis alicujus domus, qui honeſtæ & approbatæ ſit religionis, & quod ſimiliter Canonicum habeat ſecum reſidentem, & continuò in præfata Capella pro vivis & defunctis divina celebrantem; & ut ad id exequendum miniſtros habeant neceſſarios & idoneos; qui quidem Canonici vivent ſecundùm regulam Sancti Auguſtini; & le hoſpitales, in quantum prædicti hoſpitalis ſuppeditare poſſunt, facultates liliariter exhibebunt & libenter.

Proviſum etiam ſpecialiter, quod inter alia hoſpitalis officia, ſeptem pauperes debiles & infirmi, qui ſunt bonæ opinionis & honeſtæ vitæ, ſuſtententur de bonis ejuſdem hoſpitalis; ſcil. in victualibus & veſtimentis neceſſariis, ad quorum uſus ſeptem lectuli, in quibus decubere valeant, cum pannis & ſuppellectilibus ad hoc neceſſariis, in domo ad hujuſmodi ibidem deputati perpetuò remanebunt. Et ſi fortè devotione ſeu largitione fidelium præfati hoſpitalis in poſterum excreverint facultates, de aſſenſu meo & hæredum meorum, auctoritate & ordinatione Dioceſani intervenientium, augeatur ibi opera pietatis, & creſcat numerus prædictorum pauperum & lectulorum. Et ut hæc mea donatio & conceſſio, & taliter facta proviſio, futuris temporibus ſtabilis perſeveret, eam præſenti cartâ meâ ſigilli mei munimine roboravi, pro me & hæredibus meis, quantum ad patronum duxi confirmandum. Hiis teſtibus, Domino Roberto de Heiles Archidiacono Lincoln. Magiſtro Willielmo de Watepoll officiali ejuſdem; Alexandro & Philippo de Stanford, & Denes tunc decanis; Helya, Alano, Willielmo capellanis; Odonello de Albiniaco; Philippo de Weſtney; Ricardo de Cotes; Rogero Burun; Bartholomeo de ſancto Hylario; Willielmo de Aldedeleia, militibus; Hugone de Nevilla, Hugone de Bobi, Willielmo filio Willielmi, filii Rogeri, & aliis.

15. Alia Carta ejuſdem Willielmi *.

Univerſis ſanctæ matris eccleſiæ filiis hoc ſcriptum viſuris vel audituris, Willielmus de Albiniaco tertius, ſalutem etiam in Domino. Noverit univerſitas veſtra, me divinæ charitatis intuitu, & pro ſalute meâ, anteceſſorum & ſucceſſorum meorum, dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hac præſenti chartâ meâ confirmâſſe hoſpitali ad pontem infra Stanford & Offingtonam, quod ego fundavi in honore Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, & fratribus ibidem Deo & Beatæ Mariæ ſervientibus, & infirmis ibidem moram facturis, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, tres bovatas terræ in territorio de Offingtone, cum prato & paſtura, & cum omnibus pertinentiis & libertatibus ad prædictas bovatas terræ pertinentes, & unum toftum in eadem villa, ſcil. illud quod Conewara Gognel aliquando tenuit, & redditum trium ſolidorum & trium denariorum, cum novem gallinis, & tribus gallis ſingulis annis percipiendis; ſcil. de terra Richardi de Middleton novem denarii, de Willielmo Cok duodecim denarii, & tres gallinas &

* Dugdale, ibid.

unum gallum, de Willielmo filio Thurſtani duodecim denarii & tres gallinas, & unum gallum; & de Willielmo Snell ſex denarii, & tres gallinas & unum gallum, & molendinum de Offington cum ſectâ totius villæ de Offington, ſicut ego unquam melius habui, & redditum quadraginta ſolidorum in villâ Chaufunt, de terra quam Will. filius Hamonis mihi dedit pro . . . & ſervicio . . . . . & redditum quinque ſolidorum in villa de Focceford de terra illa quam dedi Waltero filio Dagun de Nouwerc.

Ad hoc eis conceſſi rotam decimam domus meæ de pane & cerâ, & de primo ferculo tam de carne quam de piſce ſingulis diebus; & paſturam ad centum oves, & ad ſex boves, & ad ſex vaccas, & ad duo averia, cum propriis averiis meis de Offington. Sciendum igitur, quod numerus fratrum talis eſſe debet, duo ſacerdotes divina celebrantes, quorum unus ſingulis diebus pro fidelibus defunctis celebrabat; & alius ſecundùm quod tempus expoſtulat; & unus Diaconus, & unus Clericus, dictis ſacerdotibus miniſtrantes; erunt etiam ibidem parata treſdecim lecta ad opus infirmorum de terrâ meâ vel aliundè ſecundùm quod mihi & fratribus ibidem Deo, & Beatæ Mariæ Virgini, miniſtrantibus videbitur expediri. Hæc omnia verò prædicta, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis & libertatibus, ego Willielmus de Albiniaco & hæredes mei, fæpedicto hoſpitali & fratribus ibidem Deo & Beatæ Mariæ Virgini ſervientibus, contra omnes homines imperpetuum warantizabimus. Hiis teſtibus, Willielmo de Albiniaco juniore, Odinello de Albini, Nicholao de Albini, Roberto de Albini fratribus, Rogero Born, Willielmo de Kaſſkington, Magiſtro Simone de Dalington perſona, Magiſtro Radulpho de Kotingham, Richardo Mocot, Thoma de Wineb. Waltero de Monti-aureo, Ric. Clerico, Martino de Talington, Willielmo de Barkeſton, & multis aliis.

16. Confirmatio ſuper fundatione præfati Hoſpitalis *.

Univerſis ſanctæ matris eccleſiæ filiis ad quos præſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Willielmus de Albiniaco quartus, ſalutem, Noveritis me, pro ſalute animæ meæ, & pro ſalute animæ nobilis viri, Domini Willielmi de Albiniaco patris mei, & animabus Margeriæ d'Umfranvile, matris meæ, & Albredæ uxoris meæ, & Iſabellæ uxoris meæ, & anteceſſorum & ſucceſſorum meorum, conceſſiſſe, & hac præſenti cartâ meâ confirmâſſe Deo, & eccleſiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Novo-loco, ad pontem de Uffintun, & canonicis meis, ibidem Deo ſervientibus, qui ſunt de fundatione dicti nobilis viri, Willielmi patris mei, totum illum Novum-locum ad pontem de Uffintun, ſicut muro & foſſato clauditur, cum pertinentiis, necnon & omnem donationem, terras, homines, poſſeſſiones, redditus, & libertates, cum omnibus pertinentiis & eſiamentis, intra villam & extra, à dicto Domino Willielmo patre meo, & à quocunque vel quibuſcunque donatoribus prædictis canonicis & ſucceſſoribus ſuis collatas, & impoſterum de feodo meo conferendas. Tenendum & habendum prædictis canonicis & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, liberè, ſolutè, & pacificè, integrè, & quietè imperpetuum, ſicut cartæ donatorum ſuorum teſtantur; & cum omni utilitate quæ indè, aliquo tempore, poterit evenire. Præterea, divinæ pietatis intuitu, do & concedo de mea gratia &

* Dugdale, ibid. ex Regiſtro de Belvoir, penès prænobilem Comitem Rutlandiæ.

libertate

libertate pro me, & Albreda uxore mea, & Isabella uxore mea, & pro antecessoribus & successoribus nostris, hanc libertatem præfatæ ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ de Novo-loco, ut cum prior præfatæ ecclesiæ defecerit, canonici ejusdem loci liberam habeant electionem, & cum eligerint, patrono domus præsententur electus: et interim, donec priorem habeant, ipsa domus, & omnes redditus, & possessiones ejusdem domus, cum omnibus pertinentiis, & libertatibus in manu & custodia canonicorum ejusdem loci sint, & omnes redditus, & exitus, & omnia bona præfatæ domus, in usus pauperum & profectum ecclesiæ prædictæ, liberè, pacificè, & honorificè per ipsos canonicos expendantur. Ego verò Willielmus & hæredes mei prædictam concessionem & præsentis cartæ meæ confirmationem, cum omnibus supradictis, & pertinentiis, prædictis canonicis & successoribus suis, sicut liberam, puram & perpetuam elemosinam meam, contra omnes mortales warantizabimus, manutenebimus, & defendemus inperpetuum. In cujus rei securitatem huic scripto sigillum meum appposui. His Testibus, &c.

17. Carta Regis Edwardi tertii, donatorum concessiones recitans & confirmans [a].

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Donationem, concessionem & confirmationem, quas Willielmus de Albiniaco tercius per scriptum suum fecit Deo & hospitali Beatæ Mariæ ad portum de Wasse inter Stanford & Uffington, & tunc fratribus ejusdem hospitalis, in liberam, puram & perpetuam elemosinam, de loco in quo capella Beatæ Mariæ ibidem sita est, cum tota curia adjacente; & de toto molendino de Offington, cum secta tam dominici ipsius Willielmi, quam servientium curiæ suæ & tenentium suorum, & cum omnibus aliis ad dictum molendinum pertinentibus, & de sexaginta & quinque acris terræ & dimidiâ & decem acris prati & dimidiâ, jacentibus in diversis locis & culturis in Offington & Talington; & de tota terra infra Berwes, quam Petrus le Chevaler tenuit, & de prato juxta molendinum, quod vocatur Forurpenholm, & de uno tofto quod Gunwara Gogel aliquando tenuit in Offington; & de pastura ad centum oves in dicta villa, & ad sex boves, & ad sex vaccas, & ad duos tauros cum dominicis bobus, vaccis, & tauris ipsius Willelmi. Donationem (&c.) quas idem Willielmus per scriptum suum fecit præfatis fratribus in puram & perpetuam elemosinam de tribus bovatis terræ in Offington, cum prato & pastura & omnibus pertinentiis suis; & de redditu trium solidorum & trium denariorum cum novem gallinis & tribus gallis, singulis annis percipiendis in Offington; & de redditu quadraginta solidorum in villa de Chaufunt, & de redditu quinque solidorum in villa de Bottleford, (&c.) Concessionem insuper & confirmationem quas Willielmus de Albiniaco quartus, per cartam suam, fecit canonicis dicti loci in liberam, puram & perpetuam elemosinam de toto illo Novo-loco ad portum de Offington, sicut muro & fossato clauditur, cum pertinentiis, & de omnibus donationibus, terris, hominibus, possessionibus, redditibus, & libertatibus, cum omnibus pertinentiis & aisiamentis infra villam & extra, à Willielmo patre suo, & à quocumque, & à quibuscunque donatoribus prædictis canonicis & successoribus suis collatis; & de libera electione prioris ecclesiæ prædictæ, & de dicta domo & omnibus redditibus &

[a] Dugd. ibid. ex Pat. 11 E. III. p. 2. m. 20.

possessionibus

poſſeſſionibus ejuſdem, cum omnibus pertinentiis & libertatibus in manu & cuſtodia canonicorum ejuſdem, interim, donec priorem habeant remanſuris; & de omnibus redditibus, exitibus & bonis præfatæ domus per ipſos in uſus pauperum & profectum eccleſiæ prædictæ expendendis (&c.) ratas habentes & gratas, eas pro nobis & hæredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt (&c.) confimamus (&c.) In cujus (&c.) T. Rege apud Staunford, xxv die Junii.

18. Concordia inter Priorem de Kirkham & Willielmum de Ros, ſuper Chaciam ejuſdem Prioris in terris dominicis præfati Willielmi in boſcis de Hamelak *.

Notum ſit omnibus ad quos præſens ſcriptum pervenerit, quod cum placitum aliquando motum eſſet per Breve Domini Regis, inter Hugonem Priorem de Kirkham petentem, & W. de Roos defendentem, de Chacia habenda in boſcis & moris de Hamelak; amicabiliter in hunc modum conquievit, die Sancti Martini anno gratiæ MCCLXI. videlicet, quod dictus Willielmus de Roos conceſſit & dedit pro ſe & hæredibus ſuis, priori & conventui de Kirkham imperpetuum, unum toftum in Pockle, liberum ab omni ſervitio; conceſſit etiam, quod idem prior & conventus liberum habeant tranſitum; tam per boſcos, quàm per moras ipſius Domini Willielmi de Hamelak, & hæredum ſuorum ubicunque excepto parco: Dabunt etiam dictus Dominus Willielmus & hæredes ſui imperpetuum dictis priori & conventui, & eorum ſucceſſoribus, pro decima venationis ſuæ, tres feras competentes. Dedit etiam & conceſſit idem Dominus Willielmus, pro ſe & hæredibus ſuis, dictis priori & conventui, ſingulis annis c s. Sterlingorum pro decima de mala maneriorum ſuorum; quam quidem decimam dicti prior & conventus habuerunt de dono Domini Walteri Eſpec, fundatoris domus ſuæ in Kirkham, prout in carta feofamenti ſui, quam ex inde habent, plenius continetur, ſolvendos eiſdem vel attornato ſuo de camera ſua ſingulis annis apud Hamelak, ad duos anni terminos, ſcilicet quinquaginta ſolidos ad feſtum Sancti Martini in yeme, & quinquaginta ad Pentecoſten. Hæredes autem dicti domini Willielmi, ſolucionem prædictorum c s. ſupradictis canonicis, vel eorum attornato, in modo ſupradicto tenebuntur facere impertuum.

Pro hac autem donatione & conceſſione præfati prior & conventus relaxaverunt, & quietus clamaverunt, pro ſe & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, dicto Domino Willielmo de Roos & hæredibus ſuis imperpetuum, totam chaciam, quam in curia Domini Regis erga dictum Dominum Willielmum de Roos aliquando petebant, in boſcis & in moris ipſius Willielmi de Hamelak; ita quod nullâ ratione de cætero aliquam chaciam exigere vel habere poterint. Omnia autem ſupradicta, ſicut ſuperiùs ſpecificantur, dictus dominus Willielmus de Roos, & hæredes ſui, præfatis priori, & conventui & eorum ſucceſſoribus, warrantizabimus, adquietabimus, & defendemus imperpetuum. In cujus rei teſtimonium, tam dictus prior, quàm dictus dominus Willielmus de Roos, huic ſcripto, in modum cirographi, confecto & partito ſigilla ſua mutuò appoſuerunt (&c.)

* Dugdale, Monaſticon; ex Regiſtro Cartarum Hoſpitalis S. Leonardi Eboraci, in Bibliotheca Cottoniana, fol. 30. b.

P. 1242. The ſubſtance of Leland's "ſeparate quire" is here collected from detached parts of his "Itinerary."

"The Earle of Rutheland in ſum old writyngs is cawlyd Lorde *Turbur* *.

Owt of an old boke that the Erles of Ruthland hathe.

In the yere of owr Lorde 734, Alfredus tertius Merc. rex, in the † yere of his reigne, cam to the ſtronge caſtell of Albanac near Grantham, and there deſyryd to have for wyfe one of the 3 dowghtars of Guliam de Abanac, wherapon Gul. defired him to tary all night at his caſtle; and in the morninge Gul. brought his eldiſt dowghtar, namyd Adeline, ſtarke naked in the one hand, and a ſwerde draune in the othar. His wyfe led the 2, caullyd Etheldred. Guliam, one to William, led in one hand the 3 dowghter, caullid Maude, and a ſwerde in the othar. Guliam the father then ſaid to the Kynge Alfrid: "Sir, heire be my 3 doughters, chefe to wyfe whiche ye liſte; but rather then ye ſhuld have any of them to your concubine, I wold ſle her with my owne hands." The Kynge anſwerid, that he ment to take one of them to wife; and choſe Etheldrede that had fat bottoks, and of her he had Alurede that wan firſt all the Saxons the monarchy of England ‡."

Ex antiquo codice monaſterii de Bello viſo.

Robertus de Toterneio, fundator monaſterii de Beauvoir, jacet in capitulo; & juxta eum Gul. de Albeneio 1, ſcilicet Brito, in parte boreali.

[*Then follows a liſt of other interments at* Belvoir, *the ſame in ſubſtance as already printed in p.* 1294, *from* Dugdale; *after which*, Leland *proceeds:*]

"Anno Dom. 1427, natus fuit Thomas, primogenitus Thomæ domini de Ros, apud caſtrum de Cunneſborow.

Anno Dom. 1429, natus Richardus, filius Thomæ domini de Ros, apud caſtrum de Belvero.

Anno Domini 1459, nata fuit Margareta, filia Thomæ domini de Ros, apud Blakeney, 1 die Jul.

Hic ſupra ſcriptum Henricus de Albeneio.

Robertus de Toterneio, fundator prioratus de Belvar, obiit 2 nonas Auguſti.

Petrus de Valloniis, fundator eccl. de Byham, obiit 13 cal. Aprilis.

Prioratus de Belvero cella monaſter. S. Albani §."

"Albeniacus, Lord of Bever caſtel, that of ſurety ſtandith in *Lincolnſhir* in the Vale of Bever, was Lord of Uffington, by Wiland ryver, half a mile bynethe Stanforde, on the farther ſide of the ripe yn Lincolnſhire; and there remainid greate tokens of a maner place embatelid of his; the which by the ‖ yere of Rutheland now lyving, and having it by Roſſe heir generale, hath well bene repairid. And at ſuch tyme as Albeneys lay communely at Uffington, one of them buildid Newſteede, a priory of Chanons; and there was buried, as I hard, the 2, the 3, and the 4, of the Albeneys **."

* Baron "Truſbut and Belvoir" is one of the Duke of Rutland's modern titles. † Sic.

‡ Leland, vol. VIII. f. 70. b. In the margin is, "Leyland thinkithe all this to be a lye."

§ Leland, ib. f. 71. a. ‖ Sic; ſed lege "the earl." ** Leland, ib. vol. VI. p. 20.

" One Agatha, dowghtar and heire to the Lorde Treſbur, had 2 huſbonds. Gul. de Albeneio was the one. She was buried in the priory of Newſtede by Stamford. The Lord Treſbor gave in his armes 3 bolts *."

" This Newſtede is withyn leſſe then a mile beneth Stanford, but not hard apon the ryver. And bycauſe that a greate voice rennith that ſumtyme readinges of liberalle ſciences were at Staunforde, the names of Peterborough Haulle, Semplingham, and Vauldier, yet remayn there, as places for thoſe houſes of men of Religion that ſent their ſcholars thither to ſtudy: except a man wille ſay that theſe houſes otherwiſe cumming to them kept their names. There is a ſtone bridge a quarter of a mile beyond Staunforde towarde Newſtede, and under it rennith a riveret caullid Waſche. This water riſith yn Leyreſtreſhire, and cummith by Gritham in Ruthelandſhire, and by Maſter Harington's place caulled . . . . . The hole courſe, from the hedde of it a litle byneth Waſch bridge, where it goith into Welande river a litle beneth Staunford toune, is an XVIII or XX miles. The commune ſaying is there, that Waſche and Wiland ſhaul droune al Holande. There cummith many ſmale rilles into this river of Waſche. Chater ryver cummith into Weland about a 2 miles above Stanford, in ripâ ſuper. It riſith in Ruthelandſhir, or the egge of Leiceſtreſhire, a XVI miles of by Weſt, and cummith within a mile of Uppingham, beying in Stanford of the hither ripe, and thens VI miles to Okam a mile of on the farther ripe, and ſo to Ketton a V miles in reſpect being in Stanford on the hither ripe: and there is a ſtone bridge over Chater of a VI arches of ſtone † and half a mile lower in Toweland ryver ‡."

" Fundat. monaſter. de Kirkham, Rivaulx, & Wardona;
& ſucceſſio Dominorum de Ros.

Ds. Walterus Eſpek, miles ſtrenuus, duxit in ux. Adelinam, quæ peperit ei unicum nomine Walterum, qui poſtea lapſus equo cervicem fregit prope parvam petrinam crucem verſus Frithby.

Tum Walterus, ex parte Chriſtum ſtatuens heredem, conſilio Guielmi Gartonienſis rectoris avunculi ſui, erexit monaſter. de Kirkham, a° D. 1122, & anno reg. Henr. I. 22; ibique ſtatuit prædictum Gul. primum priorem, educatum videlicet in monaſter. S. Oſwaldi. Gualterus Eſpek dedit jus patronatus 7 eccleſiarum per ipſum appropriatarum monaſter. de Kirkham, & terras, redditus, & poſſeſſiones, ad ſummam mille & centum marcarum, in comit. Ebor. & Northumbr.

Vixit Gualterus à fundat. monaſter. de Kirkham 30 annos.

Poſtea fundavit monaſter. de Rievalk, anno D. 1131°.

Deinde monaſter. de Wardona a° D. 1136.

Gualterus obiit ſine liberis. Tres ſorores Gualteri partitæ ſunt hereditatem.

Hawiſia 1ª ſoror nupſit Gulielmo Buſſy. Albreda 2 nupſit Nicholao Traily.

Adelina 3 nupſit Petro Ros. Sed Gualterus dedit Adelinæ ſorori ſuæ inter cetera ſpecialiter advocationem de Kirkham & Rievalx.

Gualterus veſtem monachicam accepit in monaſter. Rievallenſi, ubi poſt biennium obiit: ibidem ſepultus in oſtio capituli, 7 id. Mart. anno D. 1154, 19 Steph. §"

* Leland, vol. VII. p. 20. † Sic. ‡ Leland, ib. p. 29. 30. § Ib. vol. I. p. 107.

" Succeſſio

" Succeſſio Dominorum de Ros.

Petrus de Ros genuit ex Adelina Eſpek Robertum de Ros.

Petrus de Ros ſepultus Rievalli.

Robertus de Ros duxit in uxorem Sibyllam de Worlonge, & genuit ex ea Everardum de Ros.

Everardus accepit quandam Roſam in uxorem, & genuit Robertum de Ros, dictum Furſan.

Robertus dictus Furſan duxit in ux. Iſabellam filiam regis Scotiæ, & genuit ex ea Gul. de Ros.

Robertus de Ros dictus Furſan levavit caſtrum de Helmeſley & de Wark, & Templariis dedit Ribeſton, & poſtea dimiſit terras ſuas; & dedit Gul. filio ſuo caſtrum de Helmeſley cum pertinentiis & advocat. monaſteriorum de Kirkham, Rievalx, & Wardon. Et dedit Roberto filio ſuo caſtrum de Werk, cum pertinentiis & baronia in Scotia, ad tenendum de Gul. fratre & heredib. ſuis per ſervitium militare.

Poſtea dictus Robertus Furſan factus eſt Templarius, & Londini ſepultus.

Gul. de Ros duxit in uxorem Luciam, & genuit Robertum de Ros.

Hic Gul. ſepultus eſt in monaſterio de Kirkham coram ſummo altari.

Robertus filius Gul. duxit in ux. Iſabellam heredem de Aubeney, & genuit Gul. de Ros. Hic Robertus ſepultus eſt apud Kirkham in tumba marmorea.

Gul. de Ros duxit in ux. Matildam de Vaulx, heredem medietatis terrarum Joannis de Vaulx; & genuit ex ea Gul. de Ros; & ſepultus eſt in monaſterio de Kirkham in tumba marmorea ex parte boreali.

Gul. filius Gul. duxit in ux. Marionem de Badeleſmere, & genuit ex ea Gul. Thomam, Margaretam, & Matildam; & ſepultus eſt apud Kirkham in mauſoleo lapideo juxta mag. altare ex parte auſtrali.

Gul. duxit in ux. Margaretam filiam D^i. Radulphi Neville, qui moriebatur in terra ſancta ſine herede, & ibidem ſepelitur.

Thomas frater Gul. ſucceſſit, & duxit in ux. Beatricem filiam Radulphi comitis Staffordiæ; & genuit ex ea Joannem, Gul. Thomam, Robertum, Elizabeth, & Margaretam. Hic Thomas obiit apud Uffington, & ſepultus eſt Rievalli.

Joannes filius Thomæ duxit in ux. Mariam de Orbe, ſororem comitis Northumbr. qui deceſſit ſine herede maſculo apud Cipres verſus terram ſanctam, & ſepultus eſt Rievalli.

Gul. ſucceſſit fratri ſuo Joanni, qui duxit in ux. Margaretam filiam D^i. Joannis de Arundelle, & genuit Joannem, Thomam, Robertum, Gul. & Richardum, Beatricem, Aliciam, Margaretam, & Elizabeth. Hic Gul. obiit apud Belverum 1^o d. Sept. anno D. 1314. & ſepultus eſt ibidem in medio chori primatus.

Joannes ſucceſſit Gul. patri, & duxit in ux. Margaretam, filiam & heredem Philippi de Spenſer: qui Joannes obiit in Francia ſine herede de corpore ſuo; cum quo obiit Gul. frater ejus in vigilia Paſchæ a^o D^i. 1421; qui Joannes ſepultus eſt apud Belverum juxta patrem ſuum.

Thomas ſucceſſit fratri Gul. & dux. in ux. Alenoram filiam D^i. Richardi de Bellocampo comitis Warwici, ex qua genuit Thomam, qui natus eſt 9 die Septembris anno D. 1427, & anno Henrici 6^i 5^o. Hic Thomas habuit in ux. Philippam 1^m filiam D^i. Joannis de Tiptote, ſororem comitis Wigorniæ, & heredem tertiæ partis terrarum

rarum suarum. Thomas genuit ex hac Philippa Edmundum de Ros, Alenoram, Isabellam, Margaretam, & Joannam. Thomas obiit apud cadrum . . . . anno D. 1461.

Edmundus obiit sine prole anno D. 1508, 23 die mensis Octobr. & sepultus est in eccl. parochiali de Enscteld.

Elenora 1ª filia Thomæ de Ros nupsit Roberto Maners militi, & genuit Georgium, Edwardum, Elilabeth, & Cæciliam.

Georgius dux. in ux. Annam aliam Annæ ducissæ de Excester & Thomæ Sellinger militis; quæ Anna ducissa fuit soror regis Edwardi 4ti.

Dictus Georg. genuit ex Anna Thomam, Oliverum, Antonium, Richardum, Joannem, Elizabeth, Catarinam, Elenoram, Cæciliam, Annam.

Georgius existens in bello cum Henrico contra Francos accepit gravem infirmitatem, & obiit anno Dⁱ. 1513; sepultus est Londini in ecclesia monialium de Halewell.

Patronatus Abbat. & Prior. Thomæ comitis de Rutheland.

Kirkham Prior.	Domus fratrum heremit. in Novo Castro.
Rievalx Abbat.	Eccl. Coll. de Bolton in Alendale in Northumbr.
Wartre Prior. canon. ord. S. Aug.	Wardon Abbat.
Beauvoir Prior. monach.	Penteney Prior. ord. S. Aug.
Freistan Prior. monach.	Domus Carmel. in Blakeney.
Newsted Prior. monach.	Suteley.
Irford Prior. monial.	Domus Carmel. in Cantebr.
Domus Carmelitarum in Boston.	Domus fratrum prædict. in Linne *.

From Notingham to Leircester xvi miles.

From Notingham to Bever a xii long miles. First I passid by low medowe and sum morisch grounde by the space of a 3 miles, and then by other 3 miles by an highe soile, but not hilly; and about this 3 miles end I cam to a praty broke or ryveret, caullid Mate, that risith above that place a vi miles or more by Weste, and thens goith an eight miles lower into Trent, not far above Newark town. And cumming nere toward Mite brooke, I lefte about a mile on the liste honde Adacton village in Notinghamstire, wher Thomas Cranmere, archebisshop of Cantorbyri, was born, and where the heire of the Cranmers, a man scant of xl marks landes by the yere, now dwellith. Then passing a 2 miles by metely hygh and good soyle, I cam to a villag caullid . . . . . Thens 4 good miles to Bever, partely by marsch, medowe, and pasture, and corn grounde. From Notingham to Bever all by al champaine ground †."—"Marke that such parte of Leircestershir as is lying by South and Est is champaine, and hath litle wood. And such parte of Leircestershire as lyith by West and North hath much woode ‡."

From Beavoire castelle to Croxton 2 miles; and from Croxton I rood a 6 miles farther into a litle throughfare, caullid . . . . . by good pasture and corn grounde, but . . . . . and litle woode . . . . . Then I rode a 6 miles farther by . . . . . grounde, and there I enterid to the cawsey of Wathelinge-streate, that there goith betwixt Ankester and Staunforde: and thens a 3 mile to Castelleforde bridge, stil apon the great creste of Watheling-streate, by champaine grounde, corn, and gras, but litle or no woode §."

* Leland, vol. I. pp. 108, 109. † Ib. p. 113. ‡ Ib. p. 24. § Ib. p. 115.

"I never

" I never faw fairer medows then thereabout on bothe ripes of Trent. Notingham on the right hond vi miles from Trajectus, and Newarke on the lifte hond a iiii miles. Newark to us *rip. citer Trentæ*. After that I cam a litle beyond Trent, I faw al champaine grounde *undecunque* within fight, and very litle wood, but *infinita frugum copia*. To Langer village a iiii miles, wher hard by the church is a ftone howfe of the Lord Scropes embatelid like a caftel. Half a mile or I cam to Langer, I cam by Sir John Chaworthe a knightes manor place, wherabout I faw great and mervelus fair medows. Chaworth Place is cauelid Warton Haulle.

From Langer by veri fair medows and corne ground to Smithe, a brokelet that ther dividith Notingghamshire from Leyrceftreshire, a iiii miles.

Nere beyond this brooke I paffid thorough Clauſon village in Leyrceftreſhir.

From Clauſon to Melton a iiii good miles by good corne ground.

A ii miles beyond Langer I faw, but far off, the caftel of Bever on a hy coppid hille *."

" Pomery of . . . . . told me that Pomereis were ons lordes of Bever caftel that the Lord Rofe hath now †."

" Betwixt Trent ripe and Melton many benes and peſon, as yt is communely thorough al Leyrceftreſhir.

Melton, one fair paroche chirch, fumtime an hofpital and celle to Lewes in Suſſex.

Kyrkby, a litle priory of Blake Chanons, apon Wreke ryver, ii miles beneth Melton Mowbray, was a late fuppreſſid. I hard fay that one Bellar was foundder thereof.

From Melton to Burton Lazar, a veri fair hofpital and collegiate chirch, feant a mile.

To Borow hilles more than ii miles. The place that now is cawllid Borow hilles is duble dichid, and conteinith within the diche to my eſtimation a iiii fcore acres. The foile of it berith very good corne. Firſt I tooke hit for a campe of menne of warre; but after I plaine perceivid that hit had beene waullid about with ſtone, and to be ſure pullid out ſome ſtones at the entering of hit, wher hath bene a great gate, and ther found lyme betwixt the ſtones. But whither ther hath beene any mo gates there then one I am not yet ſure, but I conjecte ye. Very often hath be founde ther *numiſmata Romana* of gold, ſylver, and braſſe, and fragmentes of al foundations in plowyng. This ſtondeth in the very by way betwixt Melton and London. Te thes Borow hilles every yere on Monday after White-ſonday cum people of the contery therabowt, and ſhote, renne, wraſtel, dawnce, and uſe like other feates of exercyſe. Borow village is within leſſe then half a mile of hit, and there dwellith one Mr. Borow the greateſt owner ther. Borow hilles be abowte a vii miles from Leyrceſtre.

Remembre that Croxton abbay water, riſing at Croxton, cummith into Eye water, *per ripam auſtralem*, about a mile or more above Melton.

From Borow hilles to Laund a v mile. The foile *directo itinere*, betwyxt South ripe and Laund, is baren of wood, but plentiful of corne and paſture, eſpecially abowte Launde quarters. But the foile abowte Launde is woodely; and the foreſt of Ly, of ſum caullid Lyfeld, joynithe to Launde by Eſte.

And the foile of Owſen abbay ii miles by Eſt North Eſte from Launde is alſo veri wooddy. The Chaworthis were and be founders of Laund priory.

Almoſte half a mile or I cam to Launde, I paſſid by Maſter Smithes howſe ‡, mate frelch by Mr. Radcliffe that married Smithes daughter §.

* Leland, vol. V. p. 93.

† Ib. vol. VI. p. 59.

‡ At Withcote, ſee p. *1312.

§ Leland, vol. V. pp. 93, 94.

The grounde, a litle beyound Launde toward Pipwell, is not wooddy.

To Halsden, a preaty tounlet, about a iiii miles. To Metburne village a mile. And almoſt a mile to a bridge, wher I paſſid over Wyland river, ther no great ſtreame. Thens of to Pipwel abbay about a iii miles. The bridg and water of Weland ther devidith Leyrceſtreſhire from Northampton. From Metburne to within a mile of Pipwel is marvelus goodly medow *."

"Thens [from Ingreſby] to Withcock a 4 miles by corne, paſture, and wood. Mr. Radeclif builded here a right goodly houſe upon Smithe's ground, that now dwelleth yn it, and hath married a ſiſter of the Caves. I take this to be one of the faireſt houſes in Leircesterſhire, and to be the faireſt orchardes and gardines of thoſe quarters; but it ſtandeth low and were, and hath a pole afore it; but all the vaine thereabout is goodly paſture; Launde priory is hard thereby †."

"From Withcock partely through woddy ground of the foreſt of Leefeild, and ſo into Ruthelandeſhire, by woddy firſt, and then all champain ground, but exceeding riche of corne and paſture, to Uppingham, a market-towne, a 4 miles ‡."

"Foreſtes yn Leircesterſhire. The foreſte of Leyrceſter yoining hard to the toune: it is a v miles in lenghthe, but of no greate breede; and is repleniſhed with deer. The foreſt of Charley a xx miles yn cumpace §."

"*Dunnington caſtelle* is in the border of the foreſt of Charley toward Darbyſhir, and hath thereby a park. As I remember it is an 8 miles from Leircester. It longed, as I hard, ſumtyme to the Lacyes Earles of Lincolne; now it is the Kinges. Melburne caſtelle, a 2 miles from Dunnington, is praty, and as in meately good reparation ‖."

"*Shirley* towards *Dunnington* is mentioned by Leland, under the head of Gentilmen of Leyrceſterſhir that be there of moſt reputation **."

"*Villares* of *Brokeſby* is mentioned by Leland †† under the ſame head. And again, "N. B. The chiefeſt houſe of the Villars at this tyme is at Brokeſby in Leyrceſtreſhire, lower by 4 four miles then Melton, on the hither rype of Wreke or Eye river. There lye buried in the church diverſe of the Villars.

This Villars is lorde of Houbye hard by, ſumtyme parcelle of the Bellars landes; where alſo is a meane maner-place. This Villars is alſo lord of Coneham in Lindecolneſhire, toward the partes of Trent; and there he hath a manor-place.

This Villars at this tyme is a man but of a 200 markes of land by the yere. There is a mean gentleman of the Villars about Stanford ‡‡."

Digby of *Tilton*, *Brokeſby* of *Shoulby*, *Neville* of *The Holt*, *Schefington* of *Skeffington*, *Vincente* of *Pekleton*, and *Purefey* §§ of *Dreyton*, are alſo mentioned by Leland ‖‖ under the head above deſcribed. And in the margin of another page is written, by one of the family, "Purefoy of Lutterworth, com. Leyrceſtr.—The Purefoys were benefactors to the church of Lutterworth, as we may gather from their arms, viz. Azure, 3 ſtirrups Or, to be ſeen in the church. See Burton's Deſcription of Leyrceſterſhire, p. 188. ***"

* Leland, vol. V. p. 94. † Ib. vol. I. p. 23. ‡ Ib. p. 25. § Ib. p. 21. ‖ Ib. p. 24.
** Ib. p. 23. †† Ib. p. 25. ‡‡ Ib. vol. VI. p. 65. §§ Burton corrects this to *Purefrey*.
‖‖ Ib. vol. I. p. 24. *** Ib. vol. VI. p. 64.

P. 431. *Beaumanor* was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir William Herricke, Knight, who went Embaſſador for her into Turkey, and was alſo one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, and enjoyed other places under the Crown, in the reign of James I. In this family it has remained ever ſince. In 1739, the manſion built by Lord Beaumont was taken down, and the preſent houſe built in its place by William Heyrick, Eſq. There is in the hall a remarkable chair, neatly carved, made of one ſolid oak-tree, cut down in the grounds 1690, the circumference of which meaſures 34 feet, the diameter 5 feet 10 inches. Here is alſo a curious portrait of William Jenkins, of Yorkſhire, who lived to the age of 169 *.

P. 432. 639-831. Robert Brook, rector of *Market Boſworth*, granted to George Medley, an annuity of 3l. 6s. iſſuing out of his rectory for life †.

We are told by Burton, that "Sir Wolſton Dixey, Knight, a worthy citizen and "mayor of London, built here in 1586 a fair free ſchool of aſhler ſtone for gram-"mar ſcholars, and endowed it with 20l. lands by the year, and a very fair houſe of "the ſame ſtone." A MS note of Le Neve, adds, "The work was performed "by Sir Wolſton Dixie his nephew; the letters of mortmain 30l. the lands at this day [1707] worth 39l. and ſo much employed to the ſchool; the maſter 20l. the uſher 13l. 6s. 8d."

The curious font in Market Boſworth church is engraved in Plate LXI. fig. 7.

In the church-yard there, on an altar tomb under the Eaſt window:

"M. S. RICHARDI SMITH ‡, A. M. Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ Preſbyteri,
Qui in erudiendo puerorum animos ſcholæ Boſworthienſi archididaſcalus
Summâ cum induſtriâ & diligentiâ, nec infelici fructu, per XII annos elaboravit.
Vir ſine faſtu literatus, ſine . . . . . probus, ſine . . . . . pius.
Obiit . . . . . A. D. 1723."

On an upright ſtone in the North-eaſt part of the church-yard:

"Sacred to the memory of John Slade, clerk, M. A.
thirty-five years maſter of the grammar-ſchool in this town;
who, after bearing a moſt painful diſorder many years
with truly Chriſtian patience, fortitude, and reſignation,
died March 22, 1787, in the 84th year of his age."

P. 433. Views of *Huſband's Boſworth* and *Barwell* churches are given in Plate LXI. p. 989.

P. 433. 988. The Duke of Rutland's hoſpital for men, at *Bottesford*, is worth 23cl. a year; and Dr. Fleming's hoſpital for women 42l. a year.

Two others, not mentioned in p. 993, are,

Thomas Bean, in 1734, ſecured on land in the pariſh of Bottesford 20s. yearly, on the 26th of December, to ten of the pooreſt families in Bottesford, 2s. apiece.

* Topographer, vol. II. p. 88.

† Turr. de Banco, temp. Ed. VI. Rot. 140.

‡ Of whom ſee pp. 179. 1154.

There is alſo a pariſh ſtock of 62l. the intereſt of which, at 5 per cent, is diſtributed to the poor on St. Thomas's day.

" This county affordeth no cathedrals; and as for the pariſh churches therein, they may take the eye, not raviſh the admiration of the beholder. *Bottesford* is one of the primeſt, very fair and large, with a high ſpire ſteeple." FULLER.

Carta Rogeri de Hotot, de duobus ſelionibus terræ in campo de Bottesford *.

" Notum ſit omnibus ad quos hoc ſcriptum pervenerit præſentibus & futuris, quod ego Rogerus de Hotot, filius Radulfi de Hotot, dedi, conceſſi, & præſenti carta mea confirmavi, in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam, Deo & eccleſiæ S. Mariæ de Belvero & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute animæ meæ & anteceſſorum meorum, duas ſeliones de terra mea de Bottesford, qui jacent in ſecunda quarentena a *Caldewelle*; unus ex una parte viæ quæ ducit ad *Beauver*; & alius ex alia parte ejuſdem viæ juxta terram Hugonis Præpoſiti. Et ego & hæredes mei warantizabimus prædictis monachis prædictam terram inperpetuum contra omnes gentes. Hiis teſtibus, Radulfo de Hotot, Willielmo de Stodham, Waltero de Hotot, Roberto de Huntendonn, Waltero de Monte aureo, Thoma de Wimbigge & Johanne fratre ejus; Ricardo le Warenn, Johanne de Saxindale, & multis aliis." *(Deeſt ſigillum.)*

Matthew de Belvoir gave to the priory, " ad emendationem ſacriſtariæ, quatuor ſeliones ſimul jacentes, duas acras continentes, in territorio de Bottisforde, in uno loco qui vocatur *Witeclay*, inter terram quondam Fulconis de Hotot a parte orientali & terram quondam Walteri filii Gregorii a parte occidentali."

Henry, ſon of Peter de Bottesford, gave to the monks of Belvoir, in the time of William Albini the third, " duodecim denaratos annuos."

And William de Stodham gave " viginti ſeliones de terra in campo de Bottisfort; duos, viz. juxta viam quæ dicitur *Scougate*; & duos juxta terram Johannis Sturmin, & tres juxta terram Roberti de Huntendonn; & unum qui dicitur *Luſi-aker*: & unum alium qui dicitur *Luſi-half-aker*; & unum qui abuttat ad *Caldewelle*; & decem ſelliones qui ſimul jacent contra terram D. Willielmi de Albani quæ dicitur *Hardewic*." William and Henry, chaplains of Bottesford, are witneſſes to this deed.

Hugh Wade alſo gave two acres of land " in campo de Bottesford."

It appears by a pedigree of Bozun, that Bottesford belonged to that family; and upon the diviſion betwixt the daughters and coheirs of Sir Richard Bozun, it came to Richard Paynell, of Bothby, Lincolnſhire. See my pedigree of *Paynell* in the book of pedigrees of Lincolnſhire. P. Le Neve.

P. 434. The ancient ſituation of *Bradgate* is thus deſcribed by Leland: " From " Leiceſter to Brodegate by ground welle wooddid 3 miles. At Brodegate is a " fair parke and a lodge lately buildid there by the Lorde Thomas Gray, Marquiſe

* Peck's Monaſticon, N° 4936, ex ipſa originali carta pergamenica, apud Belvoir, Aug. 17, 1732.

" of

" of Dorfete, father to Henry that is now Marquife. There is a fair and plenti-
" ful fpring of water brought by Matter Brooks as a man would judge agayne the
" hille thorough the lodge, and thereby it drywith a mylle. This parke was parte
" of the olde Erles of Leiceſter's landes, and thus by heires generally it came to the
" Lorde Ferrares of Groby, and fo to the Grayes. From Bradegate to Groby a
" mile and an half much by Woddenlande*. There remayne few tokens of the
" olde caſtelle more then that yet is the hille that the kepe of the caſtelle ſtoode
" on very notable, but ther is now no ſtone work apon it. And the late Thomas
" Marqueſh filled] up the ditche of [it with earth, entending] to make an hoſtrye
" there. The ould] parte of the worke, that now is at] Groby was made [by the
" Ferrares.] But newer workes and buildinges there were erected by the Lorde
" Thomas firſt Marquiſe of Dorſet: emong the which workes he began and erected
" the fundation and waulles of a greate gare-houſe of brike, and a tour, but that
" was lefte half onfiniſhid of hym, and ſo it ſtandith yet. This Lord Thomas
" erectid alſo and almoſte finiſhid ij. toures of brike in the fronte of the houſe, as
" refpondent on eche ſide to the gate-houſe. There is a faire large parke by the
" place a vi miles in cumpaſe. There is alſo a poore village by the place and a
" litle broke by it. And a quarter of a mile from the place in the bottom there is
" as faire and large a pole as lightely is in Leycreſtreſhire. There iſſuith a broker
" out of this lake that after cummith by Groby, and [there] dryvith a mylle and
" after [reſortith to Sore River. From Brodegate to Lumborow about a v miles.
" From Brodegate to Bellegreve village a 4 miles by woddy and paſture grounde.
" This village is about a mile lower on Sore River then Leircester is; and I cam
" over a great ſtone-bridge, or I enterid into it. There dewellith a gentilman by
" the name of Bellegre, a man of a 50 li. of poſſeſſions by the yere. There is
" alſo a nother mene gentilman of the Bellegreves yn Leircetterſhire."

At Bradgate, which is about two miles from Groby to the right, on the border of Charnwood Foreſt, was born the Duke of Suffolk's daughter, the famous Lady Jane Grey. Her ſweet diſpoſition and wonderful accomplishments are well known. It is impoſſible to think on her without having the heart elevated by the ſublimeſt, as well as melted with the tendereſt feelings. How intereſted muſt we feel about Bradgate, when we recolleſt it was not only the birth place, but the ſcene of the happy childhood, and the early ſtudies of this incomparable heroine! Of her ſtrong affection to learning, there is a remarkable teſtimony given by Mr. Aſcham †, which, as it does honour to herſelf and learned preceptor, we cannot paſs by in ſilence. " One example," ſaith he, " whether love or fear, doth more in a child,
" for virtue and learning I will gladly report; which may be heard with ſome
" pleaſure, and followed with more profit. Before I went into Germany, I came
" to Brodegate, in Leiceſterſhire, to take my leave of that noble lady, Jane Gray,
" to whom I was exceeding much beholding. Her parents, the Duke and the
" Duchess, with all the houſhold gentlemen and gentlewomen, were hunting in the
" park: I found her in her chamber reading *Phædon Platonis* in Greek, and that

* " Groby 5 miles from Leiceſter. The parke of Bradegate a vi miles cumpaſe." Leland.

† See his " Schoolmaſter," p. 21; and Biog. Brit. art. *Aſcham*.

"with as much delight as some gentlemen would read a merry tale in Boccace. "After salutation and duty done, with some other talk, I asked her, why she would "lose such pastime in the park? Smiling, she answered me, I wisse all their sport in "the parke is but a shadow to that pleasure that I find in Plato: alas! good folk, "they never felt what true pleasure meant.—And how came you, Madam, quoth "I, to this deep knowledge of pleasure, and what did chiefly allure you unto it, "seeing not many women, but very few men, have attained thereto?—I will tell "you, saith she, and tell you a truth, which perchance ye will marvel at: one of "the greatest benefits that ever God gave me, is, that he sent me so sharp and "severe parents, and so gentle a schoolmaster; for, when I am in presence either "of father or mother, whether I speak, keep silence, sit, stand, or go, eat, drink, "be merry, or sad, be sewing, dancing, or doing any thing else, I must do it, as it "were, in such weight, measure, and number, even so perfectly as God made the "world; or else I am so sharply taunted, so cruelly threatened, yea, presently some-"times with pinches, nips, and bobs, and other ways, (which I will not name "for the honour I bear them) without measure misordered, till the time come that "I must go to Mr. Elmer, who teacheth me so gently, so pleasantly, with such "fair allurements to learning, that I think all the time nothing whiles I am with "him. And when I am called from him, I fall on weeping; because whatsoever "I do else but learning, is full of grief, trouble, fear, and whole misliking unto "me: and thus my book hath been so much my pleasure, and bringeth daily to "me more pleasure and more; that in respect of it, all other pleasures in very "deed be but trifles and very troubles unto me.—I remember this talk very gladly, "(saith Mr. A.) both because it is so worthy of memory, and because it was the last "talk that ever I had, and the last time that ever I saw that noble and worthy lady."

Of the mournful fate of this most angelic creature every body has heard. The fatal day that closed her life was February 12, 1553-4. "She had," says Fuller, "the innocency of childhood, the beauty of youth, the solidity of middle, the "gravity of old age, and all at eighteen: the birth of a princess, the learning of "a clerk, the life of a saint, yet the death of a malefactor for her parents offences."

Some curious particulars of this excellent Princess are to be found in "Historia "[illegible] Mutii & [illegible] Monte de Feltrino. Signora Giovanna Graia, &c." by Michael Angelo Hydo, 1583. 12mo.

In Burton-time Bradgate was the seat of Henry Grey, of Groby; and both this place and Groby are now the property of the Earl of Stamford *.

The old house was burnt down some years ago. A view of the ruins was published Sept. 4, 1789, in Throsby's "Select Views." The park still remains.

P. 422. 550. 841. The priory of *Bredon* was given and confirmed to the convent of Noftell, by the following charters:

1. Carta Fundationis Bredon, Cella S. Oſwaldi de Noſtell †.

Robertus Comes Nottingham omnibus Baronibus ſuis & hominibus fidelibus ſa-

* Topographer, vol. II. p. 83—85.

† Dugd. Monast. tom. I. p. 6. Oſwaldi de Noſtell in Bibliotheca Hattoniana.

lu em.

latem. Sciatis me dedisse, & hac meâ Cartâ confirmasse, pro [illegible] animæ meæ, & patris mei, & matris meæ, & fratrum meorum, Deo & ecclesiæ Sancti Oswaldi de Nostla, & canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam, & puram & perpetuam elemosinam, ecclesiam Sancte Marie & Sancti Hardoldi de Bredona, cum omnibus pertinentiis; videlicet, cum quatuor virgatis terre; & [illegible] & hominum meorum de Twesa, & de Audrefelda & de Wigelestorp; & capellam de Usilintona, & capellam de Bredona, cum terris. & decimis & pertinentiis suis: Et finaliter decimas de Neulanda, & de Dichefelda, quantum ad me pertinet. Hanc autem dedi & concessi prædictæ ecclesiæ & canonicis prædictis, pro communi assensu virginum terræ in Audrefelda, in [illegible] liberam & puram & quietam; & mansuras de Bredona; & sex mansuras virgatæ terræ de mediantibus de Cheltonstra; & viginti solidos in Tonga; & viginti solidos in Wellesbi; & quadraginta solidos de firma de Stapelfordia; & mansuram Hardolfi in Bredona, juxta Herdewicam de Peco. Concessi autem eis quinque solidos redditum in Overtona. Testibus Hugone capellano, &c.

2. Carta Waltheri Comitis de Ferrariis *.

Universis sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis, præsentibus & futuris, Walkelinus Comes de Ferrariis salutem. Notum fit omnibus vobis hac concessione & carta latâ, & hac cartâ meâ confirmâsse, pro salute animæ meæ, & Sibillæ sponsæ meæ, & animalium antecessorum meorum, canonicis de Bredona, ecclesiam de Bredona cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, in decimis & redditibus, & omnibus quæ ad prædictam ecclesiam pertinent, & capellam de Usletona cum omnibus pertinentiis, & totum de Bredona, & redditum xl. solidorum in Sallebi de toma Serpelbrache, & unam Herdewicam apud Hetecotam in Peco. Et de ardendono de Cheltonstra viginti solidos; & de Loka, Jordam de Tuc, viginti solidos. Et in Dichefordâ decimas sex carucatarum, & quinque virgatas terræ in Audrefelda, & redditum quinque solidorum in Overtona, & tria mesnagia super mansuras de Bredona & boscum de Brunkwic, cum essartis, quæ ipsi canonici tenuerunt, quando ad Hierusalem profectus fui; cultutam etiam eisdem canonicis condonavi, sub meare ad finem: & capellam de Stantona, cum omnibus pertinentiis, & Scilarium. Hæc omnia supradicta, pro animæ meæ & uxoris meæ & omnium antecessorum meorum, pro communi assensu & confirmatione, hac cartâ meâ præfatis canonicis concessi in perpetuam liberè, & quietè, & honorificè, sine omni servitio, ad me & hæredes meos pertinente, præter orationes in Domino. Testibus, &c.

3. Confirmatio Hugonis de Ferrariis †.

Hugo de Ferrariis omnibus sanctæ ecclesiæ filiis, & omnibus hominibus suis, clericis & laicis, Francis & Anglis, æternam in Domino salutem. Notum fit omnibus ecclesiæ Dei fidelibus, me dedisse & concessisse Deo & sancto Petro & Sancto Oswaldo de Bredona, & canonicis regularibus ibidem Deo servientibus, in [illegible] liberam & quietam, in bosco de Stapelford, quadraginta [illegible] redditum, pro quibus dreganta solidatis denariorum, quæ Robertus de Leveresdon [illegible], pertinuit, prædictæ ecclesiæ & canonicis singulis annis de firma sua de Stapelford [illegible]

* Dugd. Bar. [illegible]

ſicut chartâ ſuâ confirmavit; pro anima ſcilicet præfati Comitis Roberti, & pro animabus patris & matris meæ, & pro ſalute animæ meæ, & anteceſſorum meorum & ſucceſſorum, tàm præſentium quàm futurorum; videlicet, molendinum de Stapelford ſuper Prepee; & in Saxebi quatuor virgatas terræ cum villanis, & duodecim denariis in eadem de quadam virgata terræ, quam quidam preſbiter tenet. Et hanc elemoſinam Deo & præfatæ eccleſiæ, & canonicis regularibus, dedi & conceſſi, ab omni humano vel temporali ſervitio & exactione, pro Dei amore, in perpetuam quietam eleemoſinam, & per hanc cartam confirmo. Hujus donationis & conceſſionis teſtes, &c.

4. Cantaria de Stantone *.

Sciant omnes ſanctæ eccleſiæ filii tàm præſentes quàm futuri, quod ego Ricardus filius Haraldi de Lecha, communi conſilio hominum meorum de Stantone, conceſſi, & hâc præſenti chartâ meâ confirmavi, pro amore Dei & Sanctæ Mariæ, & pro ſalute animæ meæ, & parentum meorum, Deo, & Sanctæ Mariæ & Beato Hardulfo de Bredona, & canonicis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, liberam & quietam ab omni ſervitio ſeculari, totam terram meam quæ appellatur Scallacre; ſcilicet, in latitudine inter ſepem haiæ de Stantona & diviſam inter Stantonam & Andreſkirkam; & in longitudine inter Brunhage, & viam quæ dividit diviſam inter campum de Urtheluntona & Stantona, excepta una roda, quam retineo ad viam habendam juxta haiam meam. Hanc quidem conceſſionem feeimus ego & homines mei, tali conditione, quod prior & canonici de Bredona invenient mihi, & hominibus meis de Stantona, & hæredibus meis in perpetuum, ſuis ſumptibus, capellanum manentem apud Stantonam, qui ibi miniſtrabit, per totum annum, excepto die Sancti Hardulfi, in quo die homines mei de Stantona venient, ex conſuetudine, ad eccleſiam Beati Hardulfi de Bredona, ſicut ad matricem eccleſiam ſuam. Homines vero de Stantona ſacramentum baptiſmatis percipient in capella apud Stantonam, & ipſamet ibi ſua habebunt, & purificationes, & confeſſiones, & dominici corporis communionem, & omnia jura eccleſiaſtica (excepta ſepultura). Omnes enim homines de prædicta villa, ſepulturam accipient apud matricem eccleſiam ſuam de Bredona, ſicut parochiani illius eccleſiæ, & panem benedictum, more ſolito, matrici eccleſiæ de Bredona, & omnes decimationes ſuas, & oblationes, & obventiones, & cætera jura ſua matrici eccleſiæ ſuæ de Bredona perſolvent, excepta paſchali cera, quæ dabitur capellæ Stantonie ad faciendum cereum de paſcha, propter ſervitium per totam ebdomadam. Ego vero Ricardus & hæredes mei dabimus matrici eccleſiæ de Bredona, & canonicis ibidem degentibus, omnes oblationes domus meæ, & omnes decimas & obventiones de blado, de lino, de ferro, de molendino, de vivariis, de pomerio, de artis, de lana, de agnis, de vitulis, de pullis, de porcis, & de omnibus, de quibuſcunque rationabiliter debent perſolvi decimæ, excepto fœno, & pannagio. Capellanus verò, qui apud Stantonam miniſtrabit, habebit manſuram unam, ſcilicet Wetecroft, cum orto, ubi poſſit manere, & omnes communitates prædictæ villæ; & ſi eis viſus fuerit inutilis removebunt ipſum, & alium loco ipſius, ſubſtituent. Ego ſiquidem Ricardus & hæredes mei totam prædictam terram præfatis

* Dugd. Mſ.

canonicis

canonicis de Bredona warantizabimus, & ipſi mihi & hæredibus meis, unam virgatam, quæ data fuit capellæ, quietam clamaverunt. Hiis teſtibus, &c.

5. Conventio inter Priorem & Conventum de Noſtell, Walterum filium Roberti de Tateſhall, advocatum de Bredon, de Electione Prioris *.

Hæc eſt conventio facta inter priorem & conventum de Sancto Oſwaldo de Noſtla, & Walterum filium Roberti de Tateſhall, advocatum de Bredona, ſuper eccleſiam de Bredona, ad eccleſiam Sancti Oſwaldi de Noſtla, & canonicos ibidem Deo ſervientes pertinentium; ſcilicet, quod prædicti prior & conventus de Sancti Oſwaldo de Noſtla duos de canonicis ſuis de cellula ſua de Bredona, quos voluerint, eligent, cum aſſenſu advocati, & præſentabunt eos prædicto Waltero vel hæredibus ſuis ex ſe & Ioulda uxore provenientibus; & ipſe vel hæredes ſui recipient unum de illis duobus, quem voluerint; & ſi forte in præfata cellula de Bredona non fuerint inventi idonei canonici, tunc priores, & canonici præfati, de domo Sancti Oſwaldi de Noſtla, eligent duos, & præſentabunt prædicto Waltero, vel hæredibus ſuis; ex quibus recipient unum quem voluerint; & ſic deinceps de cæteris: Prænominatis verò priori, ſimul cum præfato Waltero, vel hæredibus ſuis, præſentabunt cum diocesiano epiſcopo ad prioratum cellulæ de Bredona, qui totâ vitâ ſuâ ſtabilis ibi remanebit, quamdiu canonicè ſe habuerit, ſalvâ profeſſione, & ſubjectione eccleſiæ Sancti Oſwaldi de Noſtla. Et ſi forte contigerit quod aliqua ratione amoveri debeat, vel in fata ceſſerit, tunc autoritate epiſcopi, & aſſenſu prædicti prioris, & conventus Sancti Oſwaldi de Noſtla, & prænominati advocati, vel hæredum ſuorum admovebitur, & alius loco ipſius, ſecundùm quod prædictum eſt, ſubſtituetur; & canonici, qui cum eo moram faciunt, per priorem & conventum Sancti Oſwaldi de Noſtla ibi erunt, ſi poſſeſſiones præfatæ cellulæ poterint ſufficere, ſalvâ in omnibus profeſſione & ſubjectione ſæpedictæ eccleſiæ Sancti Oſwaldi de Noſtla. Prior Sancti Oſwaldi, & advocatus de Bredona, non diſturbabunt bona, vel poſſeſſiones prænominatæ cellulæ; nec prior in ea perendinabit, ad ipſius cellulæ ſuperfluum gravamen. Hiis teſtibus, &c.

6. De Advocato 31 Edw. I.

Juratores dicunt quod Robertus de Tateſhale defunctus fuit verus Advocatus Prioratus de Bredon, qui valet xxli. †.

Prioratus de Bredon eſt Cella Abbatie de Thorney ‡.

7. The prior and convent of Noſtell obtained from Edward III. the following permiſſion of changing their annual fair at Bredon from one day to five days:

Carta R. Edwardi tertii, Priori & Convent. de Noſtell, de una Faria apud Prioratum ſuum de Bredon §.

Rex archiepiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis nos, de gratia noſtra ſpeciali, conceſſiſſe et hac carta noſtra confirmaſſe dilectis nobis in Chriſto Priori &c. Oſwaldi de Noſtell,

* Dugd. ibid. † Peck's MS. Collect. 3: Lelan. I. N. 40. Lond.
‡ 17 Edw. II. 1323. ad quod Damp. N. 201. Lond. § Carta Edw. III. n. 50. quod

[illegible] quod loco anius Feriæ quam ipſe & predeceſſores ſui ſingulis annis habuerunt apud [illegible] de Bredon in com' Leic', imperpetuum habeant unam aliam Feriam [illegible] per [illegible] [illegible] quinque, videl. per duos dies ante Feſtum Omnium SS & [illegible] Gulielmi Isle, & per quinque dies proximè ſequentes; niſi feria illa ſit ad nocumentum vicinorum ibidem. Quare volumus, &c. Hiis teſtibus, venerabilibus patribus, H. Lincoln' epiſcopo, cancellario noſtro; R. Covent' & Lichf' epiſcopo; Thomæ de Warrewyk, com' Surriæ; Rogero de Mortuo Mari, com' Marchiæ; Willielmo de Monte Acuto; Oliveto de Ingham; Johanne Matravers, ſeneſcallo hoſpitii, & aliis. Dat. per manum noſtram apud Wodeſtock, xxiii die Julii. Per ipſum regem.

*** And from Richard II. the following grant of free-warren in their demeſne lands:

Carta R. Ricardi Secundi de libera Warenna in omnibus dominicis terris Prioris & Conventus S^ti Oſwaldi de Noſtell, apud Bredon.

Rex archiepiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis nos, de gratia noſtra ſpeciali, conceſſiſſe et hac carta noſtra confirmaſſe dilectis nobis in Chriſto Priori S. Oſwaldi de Noſtell, quod ipſi & eorum ſucceſſores imperpetuum habeant liberam Warennam in omnibus dominicis terris ſuis de Bredon in com' Leic', dumtamen terre ille non ſint infra metas foreſte noſtre; ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis, vel ad aliquid capiendum quod ad Warennam pertineat, ſine licentia & voluntate ipſorum prioris & conventus, vel ſucceſſorum ſuorum, ſuper forisfacturam noſtram x librarum. Quare volumus, &c. Hiis teſtibus, Johanne Rege Caſtelle & Ligionis, Duce Lancaſtrie, avunculo noſtro chariſſimo; venerabilibus patribus S. Cantuarie archiepiſcopo totius Anglie primate, cancellario noſtro; W. London', W. Winton', & Thom' Exon', Theſaurario noſtro, epiſcopis; Edmundo Cantabrigie, Thoma de Wodeſtoc, ... Buckinghamie, comitibus, avunculis noſtris; Ricardo comite Arundell; Willielmo de Bellocampo, camerario noſtro; Johanne de Fordham, cuſtode privati ſigilli noſtri; Hugone de Segrave, ſeneſcallo hoſpitii noſtri; & aliis.

Dat. per manum noſtram apud Weſtm', viiii die Feb.

Per breve de privato ſigillo, pro fine unius marce ſolute in I lanaperia *.

Bredon church † ſtands eminently elevated, upon the very top of an exceeding high limeſtone rock ‡, from which it commands an immenſe circle of country, and is itſelf a very noble feature to all the parts around it. In the outſide walls are ſome rude pieces of ſculpture, apparently very ancient; and like hieroglyphics,

* Cart. 3. Ric. II. n. 14.

† This deſcription of the church has been communicated in MS. by the Editors of the Topographer, who viſited it in Auguſt, 1789, when it was undergoing a thorough repair, ſo that the workmen's tools, &c. prevented their examining *every* part. They were afterwards informed, that they had ſome curious monuments, &c.—Burton mentions "a tomb of Henry Winter, "who died April 12, 1494;" on which was graven "Arg. upon a feſs Sable 3 *(the charge defaced)*, "and sable a chevron between 3 tuns Arg." and ſays, "there were in a north chapel ſome mo- "numents of the family of Shirley." Sir George Shirley, Bart. was buried here in 1662.

‡ The lime-works belong to the Earl of Stamford.

which

which probably came from the more ancient building adjoining, of which ſome ruins yet remain, that tradition calls the relics of the priory.

Since the former part of the preceding paragraph was printed, a viſit to Bredon, April 3, 1760, enables me to enlarge and correct the communication of my ingenious friends the Editors of "The Topographer." The monuments they miſſed were ſome flat ſtones of alabaſter, which have been ſawed up, on new-pewing and new-paving the church, in ſuch a way as to be now totally illegible. A good figure of a woman remains, tricked on the half of one of theſe ſlabs, in the South aiſle.

Burton mentions the tomb of "Henry Winter, who died April 10, 1594; on "which is graven Arg. upon a feſs Sable, 3 [the charge defaced], and Sable, a "chevron between three tuns Argent." This is now demoliſhed.

Inſcriptions in the Shirley chapel, on the North ſide of Bredon church:

1. On the North ſide, round the rim of an altar tomb (ſee Plate LXI. fig. 3.)

"**In memory of Frauncis Shirley, Eſquier, the very paitrone of hoſpitalitie, and "of the famouſe woman Dorothie his wiefe, who both died in the yere of our Lord "God MCCCCC LIIJ. Theire executours made this monument.**"

Mr. Shirley is repreſented with whiſkers, and a long beard; his hair cut ſhort; a book in his hand; a chain round his neck; a ſword on his left ſide; a dagger richly ornamented on his right; one ring on the firſt finger of each hand.

The lady's hair is cut ſhort; ſhe is in a long cloſe dreſs, the body tied with ſmall cords; a ruff and triple chain round her neck; a book in her hand; 8 rings, 2 on the firſt, and 2 on the third fingers of each hand; wide ſleeves, and under them ſmaller ſleeves down to the wriſt, the bottom ſlit; from the girdle round her waiſt hangs a chain, at the end of which is an ornament reſembling a picture caſe, and on the chain is faſtened a croſs.

On the front of the tomb are the figures of three ſons and four daughters:

The eldeſt ſon, who is in armour, holds a ſhield of arms, containing, *Shirley*, impaling *Lowett*, with eight quarterings; viz. 1. A. three greyhounds current Gules; 2. Ermine, a bordure; 3. a croſs between four croſslets; 4. three lions paſſant; 5. a bend between ſix martlets; 6. a chief indented; 7. a croſs engrailed; 8. a chevron Ermine. [The colours are almoſt all vaniſhed.]

The ſecond ſon is repreſented as an infant in a ſhroud.

The third ſon, who is alſo in armour, has a ſhield, the ſiniſter ſide of which is blank, the dexter contains ſeven quarterings.

Three of the daughters have the ſame ornamented chain with their mother; and are repreſented with ſhields, of which one bears, *Cotton* and *Bruce*, quarterly, impaling *Shirley*; another, a feſs between three cinquefoils, *Pewtrell*, quartering, paly of ſix; impaling *Shirley*; another, blank.

At the Weſt end of the tomb the figure of a lady with a ſhield of arms, inſcribed, "**Dorothy Shirley, daughter to Sir John Gifford, knight.**"

On a marble tablet, on the South fide of the chapel, over a beautiful altar tomb, is this inſcription:

" Memoriæ Sacrum.

Johanni Shirley, armigero, de Staunton Harrand, qui poſt-
poſitâ propriâ ſalute, ut ſuo munere erga patriam fun-
geretur, in ipſo ætatis flore, patre ſuperſtite, cum ex
lectiſſimâ fœminâ, ſolâ filiâ & hærede Thomæ
Lovett, armigeri, filios quinque, filias vero
tres ſuſcepiſſet, non ſine ſuorum commune
dolore, & magno reipublicæ detrimento,
triginta quinque tantum annos vi-
vens, Domino tâdem requiebit.

Georgius, filius natu maximus, naturâ & bene-
ficiis debitiſſimus, hoc pietatis & obſer-
vantiæ ſuæ monumentum mœrens mœſtuſque poſuit.
Obiit anno Salutis 1570, die Septembris 14."

On a large ſlab under the above tablet is the figure of a man in armour recumbent; a book in his hand; a double chain round his neck; on the left ſide a ſword; on the right his dagger and gauntlet; at his feet a lion.

Round the ledge of the tomb the ſubſtance of the above inſcription is thus repeated:

" Rogero * Shirley, armigero, de literis & literarum ſtudioſis optime merito, patriæ amatiſſimo, familiæ ſuæ ornamento, omnibus virtutibus cumulatiſſimo, in ætatis flore, patre ſuperſtite, immatura morte præcepto, Georgius Shirley, primogenitus ejus filius, natura & beneficiis debitiſſimus, hoc pietatis & obſervantiæ ſuæ monumentum poſuit. Obiit vero decimo tertio † die Septembris, a° Dñi milleſimo quingenteſimo ſeptuageſimo, quatuor filios & tres filias tantummodo ſuperſtites ex Jana lectiſſima ſua conjuge, ſola filia & hærede Thomæ Lovett, armigeri, procreatos, relinquens."

On the oppoſite ſide of the chapel, on a rich monument of the architecture of the ſixteenth century, under double arches, are the figures of a man and woman, each in a praying poſture; behind him two ſons; behind her a girl, and two infant ſons in cradles. The gentleman is in ſhort armour; an old iron ſword and gauntlet are beſide him, and his helmet hangs over the tomb. His lady is in flowing robes; her hair in three rows of ſmall curls, under a cap ornamented with a ribband of pearls; a ruff and chain round her neck; ſmall ruffles at her wriſts; ſleeves large and puckered; a mantle hanging down her back.

The tomb is thus inſcribed:

" FRANCISCÆ EX ILLUSTRI & AVITA DOMINORUM DE BERKELY FAMILIA ORIUNDÆ, FILIÆ HONORANDISSIMI HENRICI BARONIS DE BERKELY EX UXORE CATHARINA SORORE THOMÆ HOWARD, DUCIS NORFOLCIÆ, GEORGII SHIRLEY,

* Collins's Peerage calls him John; and he is ſo called on the tablet above.

† On the tablet it is the " 14th."

DE

DE STANTON, ARMIGERI, CHARISSIMÆ CONJUGI; CUI FILIOS QUATUOR, QUORUM
DUO E CUNIS IN CŒLESTEM PATRIAM VOCATI,
ET FILIAM UNICAM PEPERIT:
FŒMINÆ SUMMÆ CASTITATIS, MODESTIÆ, INTEGRITATIS, FIDEI IN
DEUM, AMORIS IN MARITUM, CÆTERARUMQUE VIRTUTUM TALI FAMILIA
DIGNARUM LAUDE, ORNATISSIMÆ; QUÆ PIE ET PLACIDE HAC MORTALI VITA
IN PUERPERIO DEFUNCTA, IN IMMORTALIUM CŒTUM ADSCITA,
29 DECEMB. A° SALUTIS MDXCV, ÆTATIS SUÆ 31,
TRISTISSIMUM SUI DESIDERIUM MARITO ET LIBERIS RELIQUIT.

GEORGIUS SHIRLEY, LUGENS MŒRENSQUE
POSUIT,
SIBIQUE
PROPOSUIT,
UT CUI VIVUS THALAMO IN SPEM PROLIS,
ILLI MORTUUS TUMULO IN SPEM RESURRECTIONIS UNIATUR.

TE THALAMO RAPUIT MORS INOPINA MEO,
ME TUMULO REDDET MORS ALIQUANDO TUO."

Arms at top, *Shirley*, with nine quarterings; viz. 1. *Shirley*; 2 Gules, a chevron A. between three garbs Or; 3. Gules, two bends Or; 4. *Brews*; 5. *Bassett* of Blore; 6. *Braiteiford*; 7. A. two bars and a canton Sable, charged with a cinquefoil Or; 8. Vairé A. and S. a canton Gules, *Staunton*; 9. *Lovett*.

Along the ledge are various ſhields; viz. *Shirley* impaling the ſecond coat abovementioned; ditto, impaling the 4th; ditto, impaling the 5th; ditto, impaling *Willoughby* of Wollaton; ditto, impaling three ſtirrups, *Gifford* of Chillington.

At the ſides the date, "Anno Domini 1598;" and *Shirley* impaling *Berkeley*; and *Berkeley* impaling *Howard* with its quarterings, viz. *Brotherton*, *Fitz-Alan*, *Warren*, *Brews*, and *Segrave*.

Under the above tomb ſtands an alabaſter coffin, empty, on which is the figure of a ſkeleton reclining on a mat.

In the chancel of the church, within the rails of the altar, is a flat ſtone in memory of Richard Curzon *, of Bredon, gent. ſon and heir of Richard Curzon, of the ſame place, Eſq. and nephew of Sir John Curzon, of Kedleſton, co. Derby, Knight and Baronet. Obiit Aug. 22, 1638, æt. 29.

And another for his ſon, John Curzon, of Bredon, gent. who died May 27, 1740, aged 40.

On flat ſtones:

1. "Here lies the body of Thomas Boultbee, Gent. of Storden Grange;
A Member of the Church of England, as contra-diſtinguiſhed

* This family is ſtill living at Bredon. The ſons being minors, the mother occupies the houſe, which has been re-built not many years ſince.

from Popiſh Superſtition and Preſbyterian Fanaticiſm;
a zealous Patriot, a good Parent, and a ſincere Friend.
He died March 11, 1730, aged 88.

Adjoining hereto lieth Mary his wife;
In piety and virtue inferior to none.
She died July 28, 1746, aged 77.
His exultant Liberi."

2. " Mary eldeſt daughter of Thomas Boultbee, of Storden Grange, died in 1739, aged 44.

Sarah Boultbee, her ſiſter, died in 1733."

3. " Hannah Newham, relict of Thomas Newham of Nottingham, and daughter of William Jaques, late of Worthington, in this pariſh, died Feb. 17, 1753, aged 73."

4. " William Couleſhaw, Gent. died May 4, 1757, aged 36."

5. " Thomas Toone, Gent. died Nov. 13, 1761, aged 87."

6. " Thomas Toone, Gent. died Sept. 7, 1779, aged 47."

Round the ancient ſtone font are ſeveral ſhields of arms;

1. A chevron between three garbs.
2. A chevron between three ſpread-eagles.
3. and 5. Seven maſcles conjoined, 3. 3. 1; probably *Ferrers*.
6. A bend.

Over the *Shirley* pew:
" S.
H. D.
1627."

And the following ſhield of arms carved in wood;

Shirley, quarterly of 12; viz.
1. *Shirley*.
2. A chevron between three garbs.
3. *Brews*.
4. Two bends.
5. *Baſſett*, of Blore.
6. *Braſleſford*.
7. *Staunton*.
8. A bend between ſix martlets.
9. *Meynill*.
10. Vairé.
11. A lion rampant.
12. *Lovett*.

Impaling *Devereux*, quarterly of 9; viz.
1. *Devereux*.
2. A ſaltire fretty.
3. Vairé. *Ferrers*.
4. *Bourchier*.
5. *Woodſtock*.
6. *Bokun*.
7. A lion rampant crowned, ſemée of croſslets.
8. Two bends.
9. Paly of ſix, ſur tout a feſs.

Motto. *Stat ſua cuique dies.*

P. 435. 557. 815. In 1654 Sir John Norwich, Bart. was lord of the manor, and patron of the church, of *Broughton*; Sir Roger Norwich his ſon, lord thereof 1674 tied by Sir John by deeds, dated 20 and 21 June, 1654, with Drayton manor, for the payments of portions of 500l. for portions of five younger children, to Charles Norwich, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Atkyns, Judie, Erasmus Norwich, and Symon Norwych, younger ſons of Sir John. See ſome original deeds to prove this, put into the Leiceſterſhire box of deeds, by me, P. Le Neve, Norr. .

P. *436. *Nether Broughton* lies about ſeven or eight miles Weſt of Belvoir caſtle, and is conſidered as the extreme part of the Vale of Belvoir, which is in Leiceſterſhire to the Weſt. It is contiguous to the Wolds, and bounded by Upper Broughton, Nottinghamſhire, to the Weſt; Wartnaby, Leiceſterſhire, to the South; Clawſon, Leiceſterſhire, to the Eaſt; and Hickling, Northamptonſhire, to the North. It was incloſed about twenty years ago, and contains about 2000 acres of land, principally the property of the rector, and twenty freeholders.

In the whole pariſh are 72 families, and 287 inhabitants.

The Duke of Newcaſtle is lord of the manor.

Charities:

Samuel Wray and Thomas Wright gave in the year 1682 twenty pounds each, ſecured upon a cloſe called the Great Grange Cloſe, which yields to the poor ſometimes 4l. yearly, ſometimes not ſo much.

There is alſo for the uſe of the poor the intereſt of a pariſh ſtock of 5l.

The living is a rectory, dedicated to St. Mary, in the patronage of the coheirs of the late Lord Feverſham, and worth near 200l. a year.

The preſent rector is Stephen Greenaway, who has enjoyed it near fifty years.

The church is on the North ſide of the town, and conſiſts of a nave, two aiſles, and a chancel; and a neat embattled tower at the Weſt end of the nave, in which hang three bells, with the following inſcriptions:

1. "Thomas Hedderley, founder, Nottingham, 1776; Thomas Hill C. W."
2. "God ſave the Church, 1613."
3. "Jheſus be our ſpeede."

Inſcription in the nave:

"William Cant, gentleman, died Oct. 21, 1727.

Mary his wife died May 15, 1757."

In the church-yard:

Elizabeth, wife of John Goodburn died Nov. 5, 1729, aged 34.
George Mann died April 3, 1788, aged 80.
Mary, wife of George Mann, died April 18, 1763, aged 44.

John Baker died May 3, 1756, aged 67.
[illegible] wife of Richard Taylor, died Jan. 25, 1759, aged 21.
[illegible] Wright died Dec. 27, 1760, aged 68.
Mary, wife of William Wright, died Jan. 1, 1763, aged 49.
John Mann, junior, died May 25, 17[illegible], aged 57.
William Mann died March 1, 1779, aged 65.
John Clarke died May 24, 1778, aged 54.
Thomas Welch died Feb. 22, 1765, aged 80.
Sarah, wife of Thomas Welch, died Feb. 15, 1729, aged 29.
Mary, wife of Edward Hopkins, died March 27, 1787, aged 39.
George Mann died Oct. 19, 1771, aged 63.
Joseph Bowley died Jan. 6, 1785, aged 45.
Mary, wife of Joseph Bowley, died Oct. 13, 1774, aged 28.
Edward, son of Robert Gill, died March 25, 1788, aged 31.
John Gill died Aug. 15, 1786, aged 33; and Mary his wife died June 10, 1786, aged 35.
Robert Whiticary died Feb. 24, 1739, aged 69; and Elizabeth his wife died March 5, 1739, aged 69.
Samuel Read died April 28, 1780, aged 34.
Mary, wife of John Hill, died Dec. 10, 1758, aged 48.
Robert Gill, junior, died Sept. 8, 1785, aged 36.
Mary, wife of Thomas Hill, died Jan. 17, 1770, aged 45; and Catharine, wife of Thomas Hill, died Jan. 8, 1773, aged 30.
Thomas Hornbuckle died Dec. 5, 1778, aged 80; and Ann his wife died April 1, 1788, aged 69.
Edward Calverley died Jan. 2, 1762, aged 72; and Frances his wife died Oct. 10, 1761, aged 76.
John Jarvis died Nov. 20, 1788, aged 38.
Daniel Jarvis died April 20, 1779, aged 71; and Mary his wife died April 7, 1771, aged 63.
William Spence died Sept. 15, 1743, aged 70.
Thomas Hill died Jan. 11, 1784, aged 83; and Jane his wife died March 9, 1777, aged 72.
William Guy died April 5, 1760, aged 71.
George Brown died Jan. 16, 1780, aged 87.
Elizabeth, wife of John Barlow, died Oct. 16, 1783, aged 57.
John, son of John Barlow, died March 31, 1787, aged 32.
John Wright died Sept. 6, 1766, aged 47.
William Brown died Dec. 10, 1720, aged 78.

P. 437. 644. 852. The village of *Carlton Curlew* is so called from the Curlews, formerly lords thereof. In the 6th of Edward I, Roger le Zouch was seised of certain lands here. In 20 Edward III, Henry Fitz Roger held lands here of the honor of Winchester; and in 44 of the same reign, William de Weston was lord of

of this manor. The abbot of St. Fides was patron of the chapelry, and the rector the ancient cuſtom paid to him nine marks a year. In Burton's time John Bale, Esq. was lord of the manor and patron.

Johannes Bal, de Carleton Curlew, in com. Leic. had iſſue John Bale, de Carleton Curlew, who married Johanna, daughter of —— Perne, and had 1. p. Robert Bale, de Carleton Curlew, fee mil. &c., married Joanna, daughter of —— Cave, de Burton Overy, in com. Leic. and had Richard Bale [illegible] 2. p. John Bale, de Carleton Curlew & Sadington, 22 com. Line. [illegible] 1619, married Frances, daughter of Barnard Bootas, de [illegible], and 3. Gilbert Bale, George Bale, de Carlton, married Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Hunop, de Burton Lazers, in com. Leic. whoſe eldeſt ſon and heir, John Bale, de Carlton Curlew, living 1619, and three other ſons, William, [illegible]; George, [illegible], æt. 2, 1623; and Francis, 4th ſon. Arms, quarterly, 1. and 4. Vaire and Azure a ſpread-eagle, wings Argent, tails Or; 2. and 3. B. three [illegible] Harts, points B. Vered, a lion iſſuing from a wreath Gules, holding in his paws a warlike weapon *.

In the ſame Viſitation-book we find alſo the following account of Warde, in this pariſh:

"Warde, de Carlton Curlew.

"Theobald Ward, de Carlton Curlew, in com. Leic. ob. 25 Henry VI, married Anne, daughter of —— Chetelden (vide Pat. 20 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 30.) by whom he had Margaret, wife of John Danſey.

"Thomas Warde, de Carlton Curlew, brother to Theobald, married Felicia, daughter of John Fritby, de Carlton, whoſe ſon, John Warde, de Carlton Curlew, married ——, daughter of —— Allen, de Markfield, in com' Leic. whoſe ſon, John Warde, de Carlton Curlew, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Afhby, of Quenby, in com. Leic. whoſe ſon and heir, Thomas Ward, de Carlton Curlew, married Alicia, daughter of Alicia, daughter of William Barton, of Bramdon, in com. Rutland, whoſe eldeſt ſon, George Ward, de Carlton Curlew, & de Marſton-Truſſell, in com. Northampton, left iſſue John his ſon and heir, æt. 20, 1619, and three daughters, Frances, Elizabeth, and Mary. Arms, B. a croſs fleure int. four annulets Or †.

P. 436. "The ancient foreſt of *Charnwood*," ſays Burton, "lying upon the "North-weſt part of the county, and commonly called *Laughborough Foreſt* by "reaſon of its vicinity, is in form ſomewhat ſquare, of an hard and barren ſoil, "full of hills, woods, rocks of ſtone, torres, and dells of a kind of ſtare. This "foreſt is well deſcribed by Maſter Drayton, in his Polyolbion, the 26th Song ‡. Thus "foreſt

* Viſitation of Leiceſter, 1619, Mſ. Brit. Bibl. Harl. 1180.

† Topographer, vol. II. p. 20.

‡ "O Charnwood, be thou call'd the chiefeſt of thy kind,
The like in any place, what need have hapt to find?

" foreſt hath been very ancient long before the Conqueſt, as all foreſts of England " were, excepting two; one called New Foreſt in Hampſhire, made by King Wil- " liam the Conqueror; the other called the Foreſt of Hampton Court, in Surrey " and Middleſex, made by King Henry the Eighth, in the 31ſt year of his reign, " by act of parliament. It ſhould ſeem that this foreſt (as many other in this " realm) had been diſafforeſted preſently after the Conqueſt; and that by King " Henry the Second it was afforeſted again; which by King Henry the Third his

No traſt in all this iſle, the proudeſt let her be,
Can ſhew a ſylvan nymph for beauty like to thee:
The Satyrs, and the Fawns, by Dian ſet to keep
Rough hills and foreſt holts were ſadly ſeen to weep,
When thy high-palmed harts, the ſport of bows and hounds,
By gripple borderers hands, were baniſhed thy grounds.
The Driades that were wont about thy lawns to rove,
To trip from wood to wood, and feud from grove to grove,
On Sharpley * that were ſeen, and Cadman's aged rocks,
Againſt the riſing ſun, to braid their ſilver locks;
And with the harmleſs elves, on heathy Bardon's † height
By Cynthia's colder beams to play them night by night;
Exil'd their ſweet abode, to poor loane commons fled,
They, with the oaks that liv'd, now with the oaks are dead.
Who will deſcribe to life a foreſt, let him take
Thy ſurface to himſelf, nor ſhall he need to make
Another form at all, where oft in thee are found
Fine ſharp, but eaſy hills, which reverently are crown'd
With aged antique rocks, to which the goats and ſheep
(To him that ſtands remote) do ſoftly ſeem to creep,
To gnaw the little ſhrubs, on their ſteep ſides that grow;
Upon whoſe other part, on ſome deſcending brow,
Huge ſtones are hanging out, as though they down would drop,
Where under-growing oaks on their old ſhoulders prop
The others hoary heads, which ſtill ſeem to decline,
And in a dimble near (even as a place divine
For contemplation fit) an ivy-ceiled bower,
As Nature had therein ordain'd ſome ſilver power;
As men may very oft at great aſſemblies ſee,
Where many of moſt choice and wondred beauties be;
For ſtature one doth ſeem the beſt away to bear;
Another for ſhape to ſtand beyond compare;
Another for the fine compoſure of a face;
Another ſhort of theſe, yet for a modeſt grace
Before them all prefer'd; amongſt the reſt yet one
Adjudg'd by all to be ſo perfect paragon,
That all thoſe parts in her together ſimply dwell,
For which the others do ſo ſeverally excell.
My Charnwood, like the laſt, hath in herſelf alone,
What excellent can be in any foreſt ſhewn."

* Two mighty rocks in the foreſt.

† A hill in the foreſt.

" grandchild

" grandchild was again disafforested, as by his deed here set down may appear, " which was after exemplified by King Henry the Sixth, in hec verba:

" Henricus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ & Franciæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Omnibus " ad quos hæ præsentes literæ pervenerint, salutem. Inspeximus cartam Domini Hen- " rici nuper Regis Angliæ progenitoris nostri factam in hæc verba: 'Henricus, Dei " gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normanniæ & Aquitaniæ, Comes " Andegaviæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baroni- " bus, Justiciariis Foresti. Vicecom. Præpositis, Ministris, & omnibus Ballivis & Fide- " libus suis, salutem. Noveritis quod cum pridem concesserimus per cartam nostram " magnatibus & omnibus aliis de regno nostro quod omnes partes illæ deafforen- " tentur, quæ fuerunt afforestatæ post primam coronationem Henrici regis avi " nostri; et per inquisitionem factam per preceptum nostrum vobis constiterit quod " illæ partes quæ foresta nostra sunt infra comitatum Leicester afforestatæ fuerunt " post primam coronationem dicti Henrici regis avi nostri: Concessimus, & hac " carta nostra confirmavimus, pro nobis & hæredibus nostris, probis hominibus comi- " tatus prædicti, quod partes illæ de eodem comitatu quæ a tempore prædicto huc- " usque fuerunt in foresta nostra de cætero deafforestentur, & tam in bosco quam in " plano deafforestatæ remaneant, & in perpetuam quietatem de omnibus quæ ad " forestam pertinent, tam de vasto & regardo de viridi & venatione, quam de visu " forestariorum, viridiariorum, regardatorum, & omnium ministrorum fuerum. " Quare volumus & firmiter præcipimus, pro nobis & heredibus nostris, quod partes " illæ de prædicto comitatu Leicester quæ a tempore predicto hucusque fuere in " foresta nostra de cætero deafforestentur, & tam in bosco quam in plano deafforestatæ " remaneant, & in perpetuum acquietatæ de omnibus quæ ad forestam pertinent, tam " de vasto & regardo de viridi & venatione, quam de visu forestariorum, viridiari- " orum, regardatorum, & omnium ministrorum eorum, sicut prædictum est. Testibus " venerabilibus patribus Edmundo Archiepiscopo Cantuar'; Jocelino Bathon', Ri- " chardo Dunelmensi, & Waltero Carleolensi Episcopis; Gilberto Marescallo " Comite Pembrochiæ; Ricardo Comite Pictaviensi & Cornubiæ; Huberto de Burgo " Comite Cantii; Johanne de Monume, Warino de Monte Canisio; Hamone " Peche; Radulfo filio Nicholai; Godfredo de Crawcumbe; Johanne filio Philippi; " Almarico de Sancto Admando; Oliverо Deincurt; Radulfo Basset de Weledun; " Willimo de Pichford; Henrico de Capella; Galfrido de Caus, Barthol. Peche. " Datum per manum venerabilis patris Radulfi Cicestrensis Episcopi, Cancellarii " nostri, apud Westmonasterium, 24 Februarii, anno regni nostri decimo nono.' Nos " autem cartam predictam & omnia & singula prædicta in eadem contenta rata ha- " bentes & grata, ea pro nobis & hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis, accepimus, " approbamus, ratificamus, & confirmamus, prout carta prædicta rationabiliter tes- " tatur. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste " meipso apud Westmonaster', 16 Nov. anno regni nostri vicesimo nono."

" But some, perhaps, will object, that this record may as well touch *Leicester* " *forest* as this; to which first I answer, that there was no other forest ever in this " county, but this only: for though that near Leicester be (in common speech and " abusively) called a forest, yet indeed it is no forest, but only a chace, and that

" for

" for thefe differences mentioned by Mr. Manwood in his Treatife on the Foreft " Laws. A chace hath no particular laws that are proper to a chace only; for " all offenders in a chace are to be punifhed by common law, and not by foreft " law, nor by any other law peculiar only to a chace. A chace hath no fuch " officers as a foreft hath; for it hath neither verdurers, foreiters, regarders, nor " agiftors, but only keepers and woodwards. A chace hath no court of attach- " ments, fwain-motes, or juftice-eyre, as a foreft hath; all which this of Leiceiter " was, and is now one. Next, this chace of Leiceiter hath confi- " ted ftore but of timely replenifhed with deer and game: but this foreft of " Charnwood (or rather fo the defignation thereof) hath had any game or ground " meeting for, as Mr Manwood there holdeth, that of neceffity a foreft muft have " always ftore of venery and chace abiding in it, otherwife it is no foreft. Divers " laws have been made for the preferv'ation and defence of forefts, as Carta de " Foreita, made by King Canutus the Dane, at a parliament holden at Winchefter, " 1016; Carta de Foreita, published the ninth of Henry the Third; and many " other laws fince enacted; which who is defirous to know, together with the " antiquity, manner of creation, and other circumftances belonging to a foreft, may " read the learned treatife of the Foreft Laws, penned by the faid Mr Manwood, " fometime a fellow of Lincoln's Inn, firft published by him 1598, and lately en- " larged and printed 1615 *.

" The record here cited toucheth neither the foreft of Charnwood nor of Leiceiter, but that fometime adjoining to Beaumont in Rutland; for in the record of the perambulation of the foreft, in com. Leic. it bounded upon the river of Welland, where there is none at this day, nor does even a tradition of any remain, which in a term of 328 years (from the reign of King Henry III. to the year 1622 when Burton's book was written) may eafily be worn out. Befides, the foreft of Charnwood belonged to the old Earls of Leiceiter of the Beaumont family; and as Burton hath faid that *Cherley* † was built by Robert Blanchmaines, and Cherley being parcel of that foreft, it could not be the King's; but from Beaumont it came to Quincy; from Quincy to Comyn; from Comyn to Beaumont; from Beaumont to the Crown, 1 Edward IV. and never before. In or about the time of King Henry the Third, William de Ferrariis held *Charnwood Foreft*, as by feveral original deeds in my poffeffion may appear; by two whereof he grants lands therein to Richard Nowel, with common of paiture, &c.; by the other two, lands and rents to the prior of Ulvefcroft." P. Le Neve, 1722.

In 6 Edward I. Hugh le Defpencer, created after Earl of Winchefter, held this foreft of the King, as it remains to this day, paying yearly a pair of gilt fpurs. King Edward I. gave this lordfhip and foreft to Alexander Comin Earl of Buchquan, for his affiftance in Scotland, during the difpute between Baliol and Bruce; and his grand-daughter and coheir Alice, marrying Henry Lord Beaumont, one of his

* Burton, p. 67—71.

† A fmall priory, ftanding in a clofe, woody, and folitary part of Charnwood foreft. It was built by Robert Blanchmaines Earl of Leiceiter, in Henry the Second's time, for three friars hermits of the order of St. Auftin.

defcendants,

defcendants, Henry Lord Beaumont, inclofed with a ſtone wall a park in this foreſt, near Loughborough, which ſtill retains the name of *Beaumanor*, but has long been diſparked. John Viſcount Beaumont, ſlain at the battle of Northampton, 38 Henry VI. left iſſue William Viſcount Beaumont, attainted 3 Edward IV. who died without iſſue; whereupon Joan his ſiſter and heir conveyed it in marriage to John Lord Lovell, whoſe ſon Francis Viſcount Lovell, attainted 1 Henry VII. forfeited this eſtate to the Crown. He died without iſſue. Of his two ſiſters and heirs, 1. Joan, married Sir Brian Stapleton †, Knight; and, 2. Elideſwide, married Sir Edward Norris ‡, Knight.

This foreſt, which is about 20 miles in compaſs, is in form ſomewhat ſquare, of an hard barren ſoil, full of hills, woods, and rocks of ſtone, diſafforeſted by Henry III. It extends about 10 miles in length, and ſix in width; and, though in Leland's time it had plenty of wood, and in the memory of man a ſquirrel might be hunted in it ſix miles together without touching the ground, it is now without a tree in the unincloſed part §.

P. 438. 644. 852. From the family of Bozon, by the daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Bozon, the manor of *Claxton* came to Richard Paynell, of Bothby Paynell, in com. Linc. by Elizabeth his wife; and ſo to Francis his ſon, who died without iſſue in the time of Queen Elizabeth. See the pedigree of Bozun and Paynell amongſt my book of pedigrees of the county of Lincoln. P. Le Neve.

P. 438. 676. 853. 888. *Cole-Orton*, commonly called *Overton-Quatermarſh* from an ancient owner, takes its preſent name from the coal mines, which are abundantly ſcattered there on the moor. It is a beautiful high ſituation, commanding a circle of country on every ſide; one way to the hills of Bradgate and Charley Foreſt; another to Grace-Dieu; a third to Dunnington; and a fourth to Stanton Harold, &c. &c. The park (which is omitted by Burton, if not firſt impaired by William Manneward, Knight, in the time of Edward I. yet by William his ſon, who, we find, had a park there, 31 Edward I; which was enlarged, and ſtored anew with game, by Sir Henry Beaumont, in 1626) is now quite gone; the trees having given place to coal-pits. Burton ſays, that in the reign of Henry VIII. the coal-mines here (as he heard reported) burnt for many years together, and could not be quenched, till that ſulphureous and brimſtony matter, whereupon it was wrought, was utterly exhauſted and conſumed. The like fire in coal-mines is at preſent, continues he, burning near Willingelworth and Weddeſbury, in the county of Stafford §.

From the family of *Quatermarſh*, this manor came afterwards to that of *Maureward*, whoſe heireſs general, Philippa, married in 5 Henry VI. Sir Thomas Beaumont, Knight, ſecond ſon of John Lord Beaumont, Knight of the Garter. From

* Whoſe deſcendants now claim the Barony of Beaumont, in right of this deſcent.

† The heir of this match was the unfortunate Knight to whom Queen Anne Boleyn dropped her handkerchief; an imprudence that coſt both their lives.

‡ Gough's Additions to Camden, vol. II. p. 211.

§ Topographer, vol. II. p. 92, enlarged by a communication to Mr.

him defended Nicholas Beaumont, Eſq. M. P. for the county of Leiceſter, 14 Elizabeth, whoſe younger ſon Sir Thomas (anceſtor to the preſent Sir George Beaumont, Bart.) was ſeated at Stoughton Grange. But Sir Henry Beaumont, of Cole-Orton, Knt. his eldeſt ſon and heir, was buried at Cole-Orton.

In the South wall of the South aiſle, under a Grecian arch, is erected a beautiful altar-tomb, with the figures of Sir Henry and his wife recumbent, in the dreſſes of the times, cut thereon, painted and gilt, and this inſcription in Roman capitals:

"Here lieth the bodies of Sir Henry Beaumont, Knight, and Lady Elizabeth his wife; which Sir Henry was ſon to Nicholas Beaumont, Eſq; and Elizabeth was daughter and heir of . . . . . Bovis, Eſq; by whom he had one only ſon, viz. Sir Thomas Beaumont, Knight, who married the daughter and heir of Henry Sapcotts, Eſq; which Sir Henry died the 31ſt of March, A. D. 1607; and the ſaid Lady Elizabeth died the 26th of March, anno 1608."

On the ſide of the tomb a figure in armour kneeling, with theſe arms; *Beaumont* impaling *Sapcott*; on each ſide *Beaumont*—impaling G. a chevron engrailed between 3 birds A. Over the arch theſe arms:

Quarterly of 11. 1. *Beaumont*. 2. *Kevelioc*. 3. *Quincie*. 4. *Bellomont*. 5. *Grenteſmeinell*. 6. Az. a lion rampant crowned A. 6. *Scotland*. 7. *Kevelioc*. 8. *Lupus*. 9. G. a lion rampant. 10. A. a feſs, Argent, between 3 cinquefoils, *Quatermarſh*. 11. A bend charged with 3 ſwans, between 3 pellets, *Clarke*.

Near this is an atchievement, *Beaumont* impaling G. a bend O. a cinquefoil A.

Sir Henry's only ſon Sir Thomas, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Henry Sapcote, of Elton, in Huntingdonſhire, was firſt created a Baronet 1619, and then, in 1622, a Viſcount of Ireland, by the title of Viſcount Beaumont of Swords. He and his ſon Sapcott, and grandſon Thomas, ſucceſſively Viſcounts Beaumont, were exceedingly loyal to Charles I. and great ſufferers in his cauſe. Tradition ſays that Cromwell made this houſe at Cole Orton his head-quarters during the attack of the caſtle of Aſhby de la Zouch. Thomas, the laſt Viſcount died 1702, and was interred in this church, but without any memorial. He deviſed this and other eſtates to his couſin Sir George Beaumont, of Stoughton Grange, Bart. who was M. P. in ſeveral parliaments for Leiceſter, and died 1737. He is ſaid to have been the laſt who reſided at Cole-Orton. His brother, who ſucceeded him, ſurvived but one year, and then the Baronetage and eſtate at Cole-Orton went to Sir George, of Dunmow, in Eſſex, great grandſon of the firſt Baronet of Stoughton, father of Sir George, the preſent owner.

The park is gone, the trees are cut down; only a fragment of the houſe remains, which is of ſtone, and gives no ideas of former magnificence. Dirty coal-mines ſurround it. There is ſtill remaining a turret of the old building at the Eaſt corner of the preſent houſe; but the reſt, though ſtrong and of ſtone, is more plain and modern. Mr. *Boultbee*, formerly a ſteward to the family, ſince dead, inhabited this houſe in Auguſt, 1789, being then above 90 years old, very well-looking, and in perfect enjoyment of his faculties.

The

The taper ſpire of the church emerging from trees (for a few trees do remain in the village, though they are gone from the park), is a beautiful object to the circumjacent country. The advowſon belongs to Sir George Beaumont, as does nearly the whole pariſh, and an eſtate in an adjoining one, to the amount in the whole of about £1500. a year. The church is handſome without, but mean and ſhabby within; and contains no other monument but the one already deſcribed in p. 1324.

The Reverend Francis Harris is rector, and reſides here *.

P. 445. 650. 856. On a petition of the Provoſt and Scholars of the Royal Colleges of the Bleſſed Lady and St. Nicholas of Cambridge, and of our bleſſed Lady of Eton, in 1489, praying "that the ſeveral lordſhips, manors, lands, &c. "which had been given them by King Henry VI. many of which had been long "taken and withheld from them, might be reſtored;" the prayer of the petition was granted; with the ſingle proviſo, "That this act of reſtitution be not in any wiſe "prejudicial to the manor of *Piſeworth*, in the county of Leiceſter †."

P. 557. 650. At *Diſhley* is the reſidence of Mr. Bakewell, whoſe improvements in the breed of cattle, and in farming, are well known to every lover of huſbandry; and to whoſe ſingular merits ſome very handſome and well-deſerved encomiums are given in "The Farmer's Tour through the Eaſt of England," vol. I. p. 110—134.

P. 437. 450. 556. 641. 852. At the period of the Conqueror's ſurvey, *Donitone* occurs among the poſſeſſions of the Counteſs Alveva, mother of Earl Morcar.

The next mention that we find of it is in the year 1102, in a curious MS. ‡ intituled, "Nomina Villarum infra Honorem de *Tutbury*, *Alum Pecum*, & *Caſtle Don-* "*nington* cum membris, in comitatibus Staff', Derb', Nott', Leiceſter', & Warr', ac "nomina offic' ibidem, & authoritates ſuas, & feod', vad', & al' ꝓficua dict' offic' "pertin', &c. capt' 4° die Februarii, anno regis Henrici ſecundo;" where, among other parts of the honour of Tutbury §, are enumerated, "In com' Leic'; Twy-"croſſe, Hogs-norton, Goppeſhall, Swareſton, Bilſton, Orton upon the Hill, Shepey, "Tunſton, Cuſſington, Appleby, Little Aſhby, Caſtle Aſhby, Great Scale, Sepſton, "Leire, Orleſton, Broughton, Neylſton, Over Normanton, Belgrave, Selbye, "Oneleape, Garthorpe, Peceleton, *Caſtle Dunnington*."

The caſtle (now leveled with the ground) which gave the diſtinguiſhing name to this place was built by Luſtace Baron of Haulton ‖, whoſe lineal deſcendant Henry Lacy

* Topographer, vol. II. p. 92.

† Rot. Parl. 5 Hen. VII. vol. VI. p. 436.

‡ See "Tracts concerning the Honour of Tutbury," Harl. MSS. 568.

§ In a ſection of this MS. called "Libertates & conſuetudines divertarum villarum ac libero-"rum tenentium infra honorem de Tutbury," p. 22, it is ſaid, "There be divers tenants that "ſue not to Tutbury Court, but pay fines for their ſuits, &c. Alſo theſe towns be of *Dunning-*"*ton Fee*, viz. the town of Wirkeſworth, the town of Aſhburne, the town of Newcaſtle under "Lyne with the members, the lordſhip of Allarton, the lordſhip of Plumtree and Riſley, the "lordſhip of Brayſton with the members, the lordſhip of Kegworth, the lordſhip of Leeke, and "the lordſhip of Broughton upon the Old."

‖ Camden (ed. 1607, p. 389.) ſays it was built by the firſt Earls of Leiceſter; but the account above given agrees with Burton, p. 89.—Euſtace was the ſon of Nigellus a Norman, to whom Hugh

Lacy Earl of Lincoln obtained in 1275 the privilege of a market and fair*; both which have been long diſcontinued. Henry de Lacy dying in 1312 without male iſſue, this eſtate paſſed with his only daughter Alice in marriage to Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaſter, on whoſe family ſhe ſettled all her lands, though ſhe had no iſſue by him. In the great proſcription of the Barons under King Edward II. the hereditary rights of Thomas Earl of Lancaſter and Alice Lacy his wife being ſeized into the King's hands, and alienated in divers ways, the King enforced her to releaſe this manor unto Hugh le Deſpenſer the younger, whoſe father had been created Earl of Wincheſter; but they enjoyed neither their honour nor eſtate long; for, King Edward being depoſed, they were both executed; and this manor, together with their other eſtates, fell to the King, who gave them to Edmund of Woodſtock, Earl of Kent, his brother. King Edward III. being ſettled on his father's throne, as the death of the Earl of Lancaſter had been revenged on the Deſpenſers, ſo his family was reſtored to their honour and eſtate; Henry Earl of Lancaſter having obtained the reverſal of his father's attainder, and a reſtitution to this caſtle and manor. This Henry, who was the laſt heir male of the Plantagenets, left only two daughters; of which the youngeſt, named Blanch, being married to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, fourth ſon of King Edward III. he at length came into poſſeſſion of her father's eſtate, and was Lord of this town; and his ſon Henry, afterward King of England, by the name of King Henry IV. inherited it, and by act of parliament united it to the Crown, as parcel of the Dutchy of Lancaſter †. In this ſtate it continued till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when Robert Earl of Eſſex, having obtained a grant of the park, did, in the latter end of that Queen's reign, ſell the ſame to George Earl of Huntingdon ‡, whoſe deſcendants, as we have ſhewn before, came to reſide here upon the decay of their ancient caſtle of Aſhby de la Zouch §. In the reign of King Charles I. Sir John Coke, by purchaſe, became lord of the manor, but not of the ſoil; which King Edward IV. had granted by patent to the copyholders and freeholders, and to their heirs and aſſigns for ever.

Lupus Earl of Cheſter gave the manor of Haulton, and made him baron thereof, and conſtable of Cheſter, to him and his heirs. Richard, ſon of Euſtace, who married Albedra de Liſeurs, heir of Robert Lacy Baron of Pomfret and Blackeburnſhire, had a ſon Roger, who became Conſtable of Cheſter; and on his death, 15 John, 1214, the lordſhip of Donnington was retained in the King's hands; who reſtored it in the following year to John, ſon and heir of Roger, who was created Earl of Lincoln in 1232; and whoſe ſon Edmund obtained a grant of free warren here in 1250; and dying before his father, was ſucceeded by Henry Lacy Earl of Lincoln; from whom it paſſed as above into the family of Lancaſter. See Burton, p. 90; and Dugd. Bar. vol. I. p. 101.

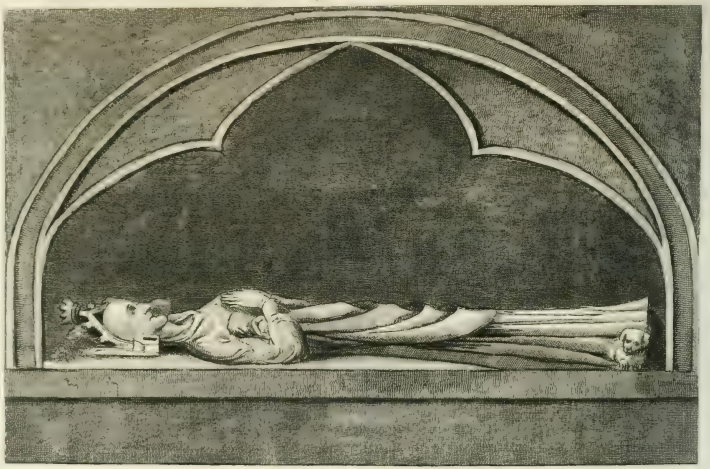
* Record. Turr. Cart. VI. Edw. I. m. 15.

† The ſtewardſhip of this caſtle and manor was granted, in 1460, by King Edward IV. to Sir William Haſtings, a faithful adherent, who aſſiſted him in his eſcape from Middleham. This William was rewarded alſo with the ſtewardſhip of divers other manors; was made conſtable of Leiceſter, Donnington, and Nottingham Caſtles; ranger of Leiceſter Foreſt, and the parks called Leiceſter Frith, Barrow Park, and Tooley Park; warden of Shirewood; chief foreſter of Needwood and Duffield, and ſurveyor of that Honour; and had grants of the manors of Barrow, Donnington on the Heath, and Loughborough; and was made a Baron. Dugd. Bar. I. 580.

‡ George Earl of Huntingdon bought the caſtle and park of her Majeſty's grant; and hath quite ruinated the caſtle, but built a fair houſe in the park." Burton, p. 89. § See p. 1240.

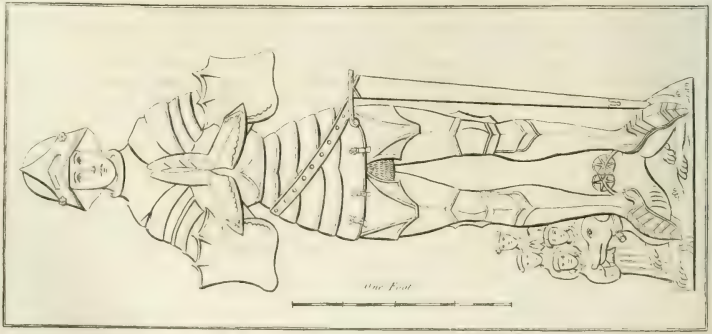
A more

Fig. 1 p. 1327.



In the Chancel of Castle Donnington Church.

Fig. 2 p. 1329.



From the Altar-tomb of Shaunton in the Church of Castle Donnington.

A more bold and diſtinguiſhed ſituation could not eaſily be found in any inland country, for the purpoſe of a caſtle, than this of Donnington; an abrupt hill, riſing over an extenſive tract of flat country, through which the beautiful river Trent winds its ſilvery ſtreams amidſt luxuriant meadows many miles each way. And though no traces but the earthworks of the caſtle now remain, the ſpire of the town and its lofty taper ſpire contribute greatly to the charms of this country.

The preſent houſe is ſmall, and has little in it worth ſeeing. It is low in its ſtructure, and evidently the patchwork of different periods, blazoned over with a diſguſting yellow colour. But the ſurrounding park is one of the brighteſt features in this country, and merits peculiar notice, from its variegated ſwells of fineſt verdure, adorned with the beauteous aſſemblage of noble trees, amongſt which the full ſpreading hawthorn makes a moſt lovely appearance, particularly in ſpring.

Towards the North is an abrupt termination, called *Donnington Cliff*, which has been always the admiration of the traveller, and the amateur in picturesque ſcenery. It is richly cloathed with hanging wood, almoſt to the margin of the river Trent, which forms a very ſpacious and noble reach above; while below it is interſected by a large weir at King's mills, a favourite ſpot for the diverſion of angling; here alſo, in the ſeaſon, excellent ſalmon are plentifully taken. A view of the cliff and its appendages from the charming meadows on the oppoſite ſide of the river is exquiſitely beautiful. Two prints of this ſcene were publiſhed in 1745 by Vivares, from paintings by Smith *.

Returning to the village, you come to the handſome bridge over the Trent, which is called Cavendiſh Bridge, from the Devonſhire family, who built it in the room of a very convenient ferry which uſed to be here; the toll is taken the ſame as uſed to be at the ferry, and is half a crown for a chaiſe. The ſtone uſed in it was brought from a quarry about three miles off †.

"1634. The pryor of Norton, in Cheſhire, was patron of the church of Donington, in the county of Leiceſter, which pryory was founded of William Baron of Haulton ‡; the ſaid church of Donington was afterwards appropriated to the ſayd pryory. There was a chapell in the caſtle there, which caſtle was built by Euſtace Baron of Haulton, from whence the towne hath the name of Caſtle Donington; and the chapell there was to be ſerved by the canons of the ſayd pryory of Norton, and to bee there reſident, and to take one halfe of the tyth of the demeaſne of the Lord Haulton for 30 years, and the tythes of a certain milne, and the tythes of Wavertoft for twenty yeares. John Lord of Haulton built an hoſpital § in Caſtle Donington, whoſe governor was Humphrey, chaplayne: and there was 13 brethren, with ſiſters, but had noe regular habbit, nor obſerving any rule. And

* Topographer, vol. I. p. 85.

† Near this place the great Staffordſhire navigation joins the Trent; and by means of that, and the Duke of Bridgewater's canals, there is water-carriage from Liverpool and Manchester to Hull. Bray, p. 101.

‡ The firſt figure in plate LXVI. which is taken from the chancel of the church of Caſtle Donington, and is wholly unnoticed by Burton, is probably that of this William, who was Conſtable of Cheſter, and brother of Euſtace who founded the Caſtle: ſee p. 1325.

§ No remains of the hoſpital, 1790. It was dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt; ſee p. 556.

theſe take there a ſeconde portion of garbes *, as the tyth of the church of the demeaſnes of the ſayd Lord Haulton, and alſoe the whole tyth of the fee †."

On a mural tablet, at one ſide of the communion-table of Donnington church:

"In memoriam verè nobilis Ferdinandi Haſtings,
filii tertii honorandiſſimi Ferdinandi Comitis Huntingdoniæ,
qui hanc vitam mutavit A. D. 1647, æt. 9.
Ferdinando Haſtinges,
Of God he ſtands in fear,
Is of his name the anagram,
So of his pious mind the happy character."

The other arms and monuments in this church, as deſcribed by Burton, are here given with ſeveral corrections and additions‡:

"In the Eaſt window of the chancel ſtand the arms of the Priory of Norton, viz. Gules, five fuſils in patée with a Garter; wherein the glazier hath committed an error, for that it ſhould have been a border Azure charged with Mitres (inſtead of the Garter).

In a high North window in the church:

In pale. { Azure, ſix garbs Or, 3. 2. 1.
{ Gules, five fuſils in pale Or.

The picture of a Knight in armour, on whoſe ſurcoat, Varry, Argent and Sable, *Staunton* †, and his wife kneeling oppoſite to him, on whoſe veſtments the ſame, Varry, Argent and Sable. On the inner garment before, Azure, ſemée de fleurs de liz, a lion rampant queue furſh, Argent.

In a South window:

In pale. { Vary Argent and Sable. *Staunton.*
{ Paly of 6 Argent and Gules, a bend Argent. *Longford.*

In a North window:

In pale. { Argent, a chevron Sable, between three haſel-leaves Vert. *Haſelrig.*
{ Paly of 6, Or and Azure, a canton Ermine. *Sherley.*

Quarterly, { Paly of 6, Or and Azure.
{ Azure, cruſuly, a lion rampant, coroné Or. *Bruiſe.*

On the North ſide of the church, upon a very fair and neat alabaſter monument (a beautiful altar-tomb, with the figures of a man and his wife recumbent) are graven the coats of *Haſelrig* and *Staunton*, and *Haſelrig* and *Shirley* impaled, with this epitaph:

"Hic jacet Robertus Haſylryge, filius Willielmi Haſylryge, armig. dom. de Noteſely, & Eleanora uxor Roberti prædicti, et filia .... Shyrley, armig. domin. de

* Meaning every 12th cock after the tenth had been taken. So explained by Thomas Dalby, Eſq. of Caſtle Donnington, 1790.

† Extract from the Town-book of Donnington, communicated in MS.

‡ "In 24 Henry VI. one Robert Staunton was ſeiſed of certain lands here." Burton, p. 89.

Staunton

Fig 2 p 1344

J Robinson Del

Fig 1 p 1329

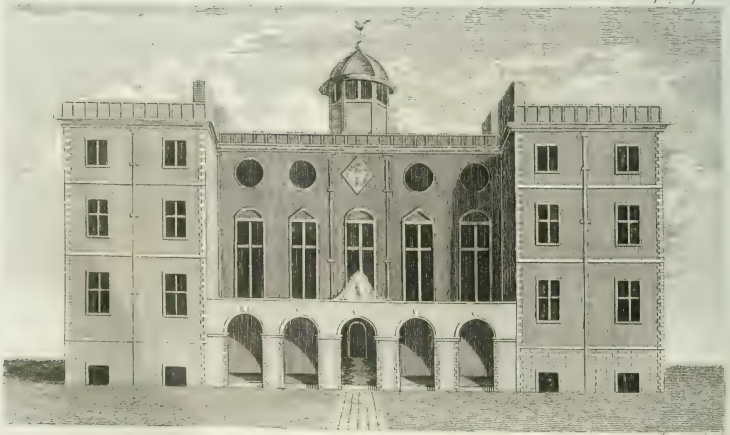
J Robinson Del

Painted Glass at Ombsthorpe

Fig 3 p 592 NW View of Shapleton Church.

Fig 1 p 1272

From the Topographer



APPLEBY SCHOOL LEICESTERSHIRE.

Pub. by J. Bacon, New Bond Street March 1 1790

Staunton Herold, que Eleonora Altiſſimo reddidit ſpiritum 1529, & prediſtus Robertus . . . . ."

On the South ſide of the church ſtandeth a fair marble altar-tomb, inlaid with a braſs plate of the figure of a man in armour (as in plate LXVI. fig. 2.) whereon were engraven the coats of *Haſelrig* and *Staunton*, and many others ſince taken away and broken; the creſt to one only remaining, viz. a cock's head between two wings (which I take to be the creſt to *Staunton's* coat) with this inſcription *:

" Hic jacet Robertus, filius Thomæ Staunton, armigeri, & Agnes uxor prediſti Roberti, que obiit XVIII° die menſis Julii, anno Dñi . . . . CCCC°LVIII°. et diſtus Robertus obiit . . . die menſis . . . . . anno Dñi milleſimo CCCC° . . . quor' animabus propicietur Deus. Amen."

This place is noted for its ſectaries in religion; as are ſeveral of the neighbouring pariſhes, *Melbourn* † in particular, for Methodiſts, Anabaptiſts, and Moravians.

P. 557. In the time of Edward I. Hugh le Deſpenſer was Lord of *Donnington on the Heath*. In 20 Edward III. Alice de Beaumont, and Robert Herle held land here of the honour of Cheſter. King Edward IV. in the firſt year of his reign, gave this hamlet to Sir William Haſtings, Knight, afterwards Lord Haſtings. It is a hamlet in the pariſh of Ibſtoke, and had alſo a chapel of eaſe, now dilapidated.

P. 448. 651. 856. In Plate LXVII. fig. 1. is a repreſentation of St. Cecilia ‡, from painted glaſs at Mr. Fowke's of *Elmeſthorpe*.

P. *451. 551. 659. *Gerendon Park* was purchaſed, about 1683 by Sir Ambroſe Philips, then King's Serjeant, of George Villiers Duke of Buckingham §, for Judge Jefferies; but the Serjeant liked the purchaſe ſo well, that he kept it for himſelf. The Duke, however, cut down timber to the amount of £5000. before he would execute the conveyance. One of the Serjeant's family, who died a few years ago, left it to his widow for life; ſhe married Sir William Gordon, who now lives here ‖.

Among the poſſeſſions of *Gerendon Abbey* were lands at *Barrow*, already mentioned on account of its excellent lime **; and where there is an hoſpital for old bachelors and widowers, a foundation not very common ††.

Anno 1133. fundata eſt abbatia de Gerondon, filia de Werbale ‡‡.

Decimo quinto anno (ſcilicet Regis Hen. II. 1159.) Robertus comes Leyceſtrenſis fundavit monaſterium de Gerundon de monachis Leyceſtrenſibus.

* Communicated in MS. by the Editors of the Topographer. † In Derbyſhire.

‡ See in Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. p. 645. a particular account of celebrating her anniverſary.

§ See above, p. 655; and Bray's Tour, p. 98. ‖ Bray, p. 69.

** See p. *427; to which may be added, from Mr. Bray, that, " on extending the inclofures in " this country, many of the old ones are broken up; and it is found good policy ſo to do. They " lime them; and in three or four years lay them down again. The lime for manure is chiefly " burnt at *Grace Dieu*, which is ſome miles diſtant at *Barrow*."

†† Bray, p. 99. ‡‡ Dugd. ex Hiſt. MS. Henr. Knighton in Bibl. Cotton.

Con-

Confirmatio Regis Edwardi Tertii de quamplurimis benefactionibus monachis & ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ de Geroldonia concessis, 12 Julii, 1340, anno regni 14 *.

† Edwardus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ & Franciæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justitiariis, Vicecomitibus, Præpositis, Ministris, & omnibus Ballivis & fidelibus suis, salutem. Inspeximus cartam confirmationis quam nos, sub sigillo quo tunc utebamur in Anglia, fieri fecimus, in hec verba: "Edwardus, &c. Archiepiscopis, &c. salutem. Inspeximus cartam quam celebris memoriæ Dominus Henricus, Rex Angliæ, proavus noster, fecit in hæc verba: Henricus, &c. Archiepiscopis, &c. salutem. Inspeximus cartam quam inclitæ recordationis Henricus quondem Rex Angliæ, avus noster, fecit abbatiæ Geroldoniæ, in hæc verba: Henricus, &c. salutem. Sciatis me concessisse & confirmasse abbatiam Geroldoniæ, cum omnibus appendiciis suis, & cum omnibus terris suis, unde habent cartas suas & cyrographa, de cujuscunque feodo sint. Quare volo & præcipio, ut, bene & in pace, & quietè & liberè ab omni consuetudine seculari, omnes possessiones teneant, sicut aliqua ecclesia in tota terra mea melius tenetur. Et volo & precipio, quod nullus abbatem vel monachos predictæ ecclesiæ de possessionibus suis mittat in placitum, nisi per me & ante me. Præterea volo & præcipio, ut sint quieti de shiris & hundredis, & danegeldis & murdris, & de omnibus aliis secularibus infestationibus. Testibus, Thoma Cant'; R. Comite Legrecestriæ, Comitibus regni; Ricardo de Camvilla; Ernaldo de Boscho; H. Archidiacono Legrecestriæ. Apud Northamptonam." Inspeximus etiam cartam quam idem Rex fecit eidem abbatiæ, in hæc verba: "Henricus, &c. Justitiariis, &c. salutem. Præcipio, quod omnes res abbatis de Geroldonia, quas homines sui affidaverint suas esse proprias, sint quieti de theoloneo & passagio, & omni consuetudine, nec super hanc cartam meam disturbentur injuste, super decem liberas forisfacturas. Testibus, T. Cancellario, & Comite regni; & R. Comite Legrecestriæ; Ricardo de Camvill; Ernaldo de Boscho; H. Archidiacono Legrecestrie. Apud Northamptonam ‡."

§ Rex, &c. Donationem & concessionem quas Robertus, quondam comes Leicestriæ, per cartam suam, fecit Deo & Sanctæ Mariæ de Geroldonia & monachis ibidem degentibus, de quinque carucatis & tribus virgatis terræ cum pertinentiis in Geroldonia, cum omnibus pratis & pascuis eidem terræ pertinentibus. Concessionem etiam & donationem quam idem comes per eandem cartam fecit eisdem monachis de omnibus quæ habebat in Disseleye, excepta terra Rogeri fratris Osberti

* From Peck's MS.; ex originali scheda magna pergamenica (magno Angliæ sigillo munita) penes Amb. Philips, Arm. Sept. 16, 1730.

† See the initial letter of this word, which is finely illuminated, in Plate LXI. fig. 9; where the words in the label are, "Mater, ora Filium, ut confervet Walterum ✠ Abbatem."

‡ Here Mr. Peck's "Monasticon" breaks off abruptly; but he seems to have transcribed the whole, as the following note is not at all applicable to what is printed above from his MS. which comprises none of the confirmation here cited from Dugdale: "N. B. Hujus confirmationis "magna pars in Mon. Ang. Tom. I. p. 768, &c. jampridem est impressa; ea vero (ut a col-"latione alicui citò satis constabit) non tantum ab inaccurato exemplari, verum etiam cartæ ip-"sius dimidii & amplius omissione. F. P."

§ From this place our transcript is taken wholly from Dugdale's Monasticon.

capellani.

capellani. Donationem verò quam idem comes per eandem cartam fecit eiſdem monachis de duabus carucatis terræ cum pertinentiis in Ryngolthorp. Donationem inſuper & confirmationem quas idem comes per cartam ſuam fecit eccleſiæ Beatæ Mariæ de Geroldonia, & monachis prædictis, de tota terra quam Rabellus de Seignevilla tenuit in Dixeleya, & de boſco de Shepehed continente unam leucatam in latitudine, & unam leucatam & dimidiam in longitudine. Donationem etiam & confirmationem quas Margareta dudum comitiſſa Wyntoniæ, ſoror Roberti comitis Leyceſtriæ, per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem eccleſiæ & monachis de tota Henleya, ad colendum, foſſandum, claudendum, & ad quemlibet fructum inde percipiendum. Conceſſionem verò & confirmationem quas eadem comitiſſa per eandem cartam fecit eiſdem eccleſiæ & monachis de omnibus terris & tenementis quæ ipſi habent ex donationibus anteceſſorum ſuorum, cum pratis, paſcuis, & cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis.

Donationem inſuper & confirmationem quas eadem comitiſſa per cartam ſuam fecit eccleſiæ & monachis prædictis de una virgata terræ cum pertinentiis in Weſtan, quam Walterus & Godewinus filii Rippvngi tenuerunt, una cum toftis & croftis, pratis & paſcuis, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, & de tota ſequela hominum prædictorum. Donationem etiam & conceſſionem quas eadem comitiſſa per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem eccleſiæ & monachis, de uno molendino & fede ejuſdem molendini, cum ſtagno & ſequela ſua, & cum omnibus cæteris pertinentiis, libertatibus & aiſiamentis, & de duabus virgatis terræ in eadem villa, ſcilicet illam virgatam terræ quam Radulphus ad Brock quondam tenuit, & eundem Radulphum cum ſequela ſua, et unam bovatam terræ quam Hugo de Colevill quondam tenuit, & eundem Hugonem cum ſequela ſua, & unam bovatam terræ quam Radulphus de la Greue quondam tenuit, & eundem Radulphum cum ſequela ſua, tenendum & habendum in perpetuum, cum toftis, croftis, pratis, paſcuis, & cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, libertatibus & aiſiamentis, & de paſtura ad centum oves cum agnis earum in eadem villa.

Donationem verò conceſſionem & confirmationem quas Margareta de Ferrariis quondam comitiſſa Derby per cartam ſuam fecit Deo & eccleſiæ Sanctæ Mariæ Geroldan & abbati & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, de quindecim ſolidatis redditus cum pertinentiis in Anſty. Donationem inſuper, conceſſionem, & confirmationem, quas Willielmus de Dixel filius Roberti Bars de Dixel per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis de uno meſſuagio & tribus virgatis terræ cum pertinentiis in Dixel. Donationem etiam, conceſſionem, & confirmationem, quas Rogerus de Quincy, quondam comes Wintoniæ & conſtabularius Scotiæ, per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis, de tota Sauvagina & omnibus bruſtis ſylveſtribus, cujuſcunque generis forent, quas dicti abbas & monachi, & eorum anteceſſores, tunc habuerunt vel ex tunc habere poſſent vel vellent, vel quæ inveniæ forent in clauſo de Ritt, ad berſandum, venandum, capiendum, vel quicquid inde, per ſe vel per homines ſuos, vel per alios eorum nomine & licentia vellent, facerentur. Conceſſionem verò & confirmationem quas idem comes per eandem cartam fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis de toto boſco ipſorum abbatis & monachorum, cum toto & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis quibuſcunque. Donationem inſuper & confirmationem quas idem comes per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem monachis de quinque virgatis terræ

cum pertinentiis in Belgrave, quas Radulphus de Gouteby, Gilbertus ferviens Swein, Willielmus in Lane, Johannes Niger, Galfridus filius Siwardi, & Walterus Sahere, tenuerunt, cum prædictis hominibus, & tota fequela eorundem. Conceſſionem inſuper & confirmationem quas idem comes per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis de uno molendino & uno ſitu molendini, quinque virgatis terræ, & una placea prati cum pertinentiis, in Weſtan, Hawetborn, & Thorp juxta Gerandon, & de hominibus dictas terras tenentibus, cum tota ſequela eorundem. Remiſſionem verò & quietam clamantiam, quas idem comes per eandem cartam fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis de vitu franciplegii, & omnimoda fecta curiæ ipſius comitis, & omni forinſeco ſervicio, quæ de prædictis terris, ſeu de hominibus eas tenentibus, aliquo modo exigi poterint. Remiſſionem inſuper & quietam clamantiam quas idem comes per eandem cartam fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis de vitu franciplegii, & omni ſecta curiæ ipſius comitis, de omni forinſeco ſervicio quinque virgatarum terræ cum pertinentiis in Belgrave quas habent de dono prædicti comitis, cum hominibus dictas terras tenentibus, & eorum ſequela, &c.

Conceſſionem inſuper, donationem, & confirmationem, quas Ranulphus quondam comes Ceſtriæ per ſcriptum ſuum fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis, de communa paſturæ ad omnimoda pecora cum pertinentiis in Barona, excepto parco de Barwe. Conceſſionem etiam & confirmationem quas idem comes per idem ſcriptum fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis, de donationibus quas Robertus de Torz, Willielmus de Torz, & Thomas Diſpenſarius, fecerunt prædictis monachis in feudo ipſius comitis de Haliwellhawe. Donationem verò & confirmationem quas Thomas filius Rogeri de Haltone per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem monachis de uno molendino cum pertinentiis in Thorp, &c.

Conceſſionem inſuper & confirmationem quas Aſketillus de Berges per cartam fecit eiſdem monachis, de donatione Thomæ Diſpenſatoris, de decem bovatis terræ cum pertinentiis, de feodo ſuo in Burton. Conceſſionem verò & confirmationem quas Hugo de Berges per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem monachis de omnibus terris, tenementis, & poſſeſſionibus, cum pertinentiis, quæ tenent & habent de feodo ſuo in eadem villa. Conceſſionem verò & confirmationem quas Rogerus de Molbray per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem monachis de donatione elemoſinæ de feodo ſuo in eadem villa; ita quod prædicta elemoſina ſit ſoluta & libera ab omni forinſeco ſervicio & omni ſeculari exactione, &c.

Donationem verò & confirmationem quas Gilbertus de Colevilla per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem monachis de quatuor carucatis terræ & dimidia cum pertinentiis in eadem villa. Donationem etiam & confirmationem quas Hugo Diſpenſator per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem monachis, de duobus meſſuagiis & tribus virgatis terræ cum pertinentiis in eadem villa, cum hominibus prædicta meſſuagia & terram tenentibus, cum catallis & ſequelis eorum. Donationem verò & conceſſionem quas Henricus Putrel per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem monachis de una carucata terræ cum pertinentiis in eadem villa Conceſſionem inſuper & confirmationem quas Robertus Putrellus per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem monachis de illa carucata terræ in eadem villa quam habent ex dono Henrici Putrel avi ſui, &c. Donationem verò & confirmationem quas Gaufridus Haget per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem monachis de quatuor

tuor carucatis terræ cum pertinentiis in Alcby. Concessionem insuper & confirmationem quas Nigellus filius Roger de Mombray per scriptum suum fecit eisdem monachis de dominio Gaufridi Hugyt, videlicet quatuor carucatis terræ cum pertinentiis in eadem villa, &c.

Concessionem etiam & confirmationem quas Robertus de Bray, filius Isabellæ de Bray, per cartam suam fecit eisdem abbati & monachis de [illegible] & communia quæ habent in [illegible] de Hamelesse cum pertinentiis in Alcby, Burtesby & Stanlakes. Concessionem etiam quam Willielmus de Harcourt per cartam suam fecit eisdem monachis de [illegible] cum omnibus appendiciis, in pratis & pascuis, & [illegible] cum pertinentiis. Donationem vero, remissionem, & quietam [illegible] quas Radulphus de Harcourt per scriptum suum fecit eisdem monachis de una marcata redditus cum pertinentiis in eadem villa. Donationem etiam, concessionem, & confirmationem, quas Radulphus filius Ingenulfi de Yeldelee per scriptum suum fecit eisdem monachis de toto loco in quo grangia sua de Yeldelee est, & tota claustura & curia ejusdem grangiæ, & bercheriarum suarum ibidem constituarum, & quatuor carucatis terræ cum pertinentiis in eadem villa, &c.

Concessionem etiam & confirmationem quas Henricus filius Richardi de Burcote per cartam suam fecit eisdem monachis, de elemosinis & donationibus Reginaldi filii Yarcmulphi, & Reginaldi filii ipsius Reginaldi, videlicet de tota grangia sua de Yeldelee, & de toto loco in quo eadem grangia sua est, tota claustura & curia ejusdem grangiæ, & bercheriarum suarum ibidem constituarum, & quatuor carucatis & decem & septem aceris terræ cum pertinentiis in eadem villa, &c.

Donationem insuper, concessionem, & confirmationem, quas Willielmus filius Roberti de Roppesle per cartam suam fecit eisdem abbati & monachis de tota terra sua in Neubold, quam habuit ex dono Simonis de Roppesle avunculi sui. Concessionem etiam & confirmationem quas Teobaldus de Verdone, quondam constabularius Hiberniæ, per scriptum suum fecit eisdem abbati & monachis, de una virgata & quinque bovatis terræ cum pertinentiis in Worthinthorne. Concessionem vero & remissionem, & quietam clamantiam, quas Robertus filius Petri Deryng de Worthington per cartam suam fecit eisdem abbati & monachis de toto jure & clameo quod habuit vel habere potuit in omnibus terris, redditibus, & tenementis, quæ habuit ex donatione patris sui in Worthington. Donationem insuper, concessionem, & confirmationem, quas Radulphus Bohun de Claveston, & Lora uxor sua, per cartam suam fecerunt eisdem abbati & monachis de toto loco de Wurthyntone, cum toto eo eidem adjacente, & cum communa pasturæ, & minera carbonum & omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis. Donationem etiam, concessionem, & confirmationem, quas iidem Radulphus & Lora per eandem cartam fecerunt eisdem abbati & monachis de una bovata terræ cum pertinentiis in eadem villa quam Richardus Breyd de eo tenuit, cum eodem Richardo & omnibus catallis suis, & cum tota sequela sua, & de triginta solidatis redditus, & redditu unius libræ piperis cum pertinentiis in eadem villa. Concessionem vero & confirmationem quas eidem Radulphus & Lora per eandem cartam fecerunt eisdem abbati & monachis de duabus virgatis terræ in eadem villa, cum toftis & croftis, & [illegible] aliis earum pertinentiis; ita quod

iidem abbas & monachi, & eorum succeſſores, omnino quieti ſunt & ſoluti, erga ipſum & hæredes ſuos, de omnibus terrenis ſerviciis, & conſuetudinibus & demandis, quæ de prædictis duabus virgatis terræ exigi poterunt vel extorqueri: Relaxationem inſuper & quietam clamantiam quas iidem Radulphus & Lora per eandem cartam fecerunt eiſdem abbati & monachis de redditu medietatis unius libræ cumini, & unius paris albarum cirotecarum, quæ prædicti abbas & monachi eis quondam facere conſueverant. Donationem inſuper, conceſſionem, & confirmationem, quas Johannes filius Johannis de Guelfon, maioris, per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis de duabus aeris terræ cum pertinentiis in Kirkeby.

Conceſſionem etiam, donationem, & confirmationem, quas Guſridus de Eſtune, & Agnes filia Walteri de Parys uxor ſua, per cartam ſuam, fecerunt eiſdem abbati & monachis de toto jure & clameo quod unquam habuerunt, vel habere potuerunt, in uno meſſuagio cum pertinentiis in Norwico. Donationem etiam, conceſſionem, & confirmationem, quas Zezilia relicta Nicholai de Draneſeud in Coſyntone per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis de uno meſſuagio cum domibus in eodem conſtructis in Coſyntone. Donationem verò, conceſſionem, & confirmationem, quas Walterus Filher de Mountforell per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis de uno tofto cum pertinentiis in Mountforell. Donationem inſuper & confirmationem quas Robertus Phis de Mountforell per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem monachis de uno meſſuagio cum pertinentiis in eadem villa. Donationem etiam & confirmationem quas Hugo filius Roberti Phis de Mountforell per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem monachis de duabus denaratis redditus cum pertinentiis in eadem villa. Donationem verò & confirmationem quas idem Hugo per eandem cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem monachis de una denarata redditus cum pertinentiis in eadem villa. Donationem inſuper & confirmationem quas Richardus filius Richardi Criſpi de Mountforel per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem monachis de uno meſſuagio cum pertinentiis in eadem villa. Donationem etiam quam Stephanus ſcriba de Ketleby per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem monachis de una acra terræ in eadem villa, cum uno tofto ad illam acram pertinente. Conceſſionem etiam & confirmationem quas Rogerus Godebert, filius & hæres Rogeri Godebert de Swanyngton, per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis de quadam placea vocata le Smallheth cum pertinentiis in Swanyngtone. Conceſſionem inſuper & confirmationem quas idem Rogerus per eandem cartam fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis de omnibus terris & tenementis quæ tenet de feodo ſuo in eadem villa. Donationem etiam, conceſſionem, & confirmationem, quas idem Rogerus per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis de toto boſco ſuo in eadem villa, cum tota terra, & cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis ſuis. Donationem verò, conceſſionem, & confirmationem, quas idem Rogerus per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis, de tota parte brueræ ſuæ, quantum pertinet ad quinque virgatas terræ, cum decem ſelionibus in eadem villa. Donationem inſuper, remiſſionem, & quietam clamantiam, quas Rogerus filius Rogeri Godebert de Swanyngton per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis de quinque ſolidatis redditus cum pertinentiis in eadem villa. Donationem verò, conceſſionem, & confirmationem, quas Rogerus Godebert de Swanyngtone per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis de toto affarto ſuo in eadem villa cum octo ſelionibus, & cum tota

quarrera,

quarrera, & toto boſco adjacente, & prato cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis in eadem villa.

Donationem etiam & confirmationem quas Thomas de Stokes per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem monachis de una virgata terræ cum pertinentiis in eadem villa. Conceſſionem etiam, remiſſionem, & quietam clamanciam, quas Willielmus filius & hæres Richardi Wartyn de Swanyngton per ſcriptum ſuum fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis de duodecim denariis redditus cum pertinentiis in eadem villa. Conceſſionem verò & remiſſionem quas idem Willielmus per idem ſcriptum fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis de tam jure & clameo quod habuit, vel habere potuit, in quadam portiuncula prati vocati Pepenke cum pertinentiis in eadem villa. Conceſſionem inſuper & confirmationem quas præfatus Willielmus per idem ſcriptum fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis de eo quod ipſi appruare & poſſent de toto boſco ſuo, & omnibus vaſtis ſuis, quæ habuerunt ex dono & conceſſione Rogeri filii Rogeri Goldebert de Swanyngtone. Donationem inſuper, conceſſionem, & confirmationem, quas Richardus Wareyn de Swanyngtone per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis, de toto jure & clameo quod habuit, vel habere potuit, in tota terra, quantum pertinet ad duas virgatas terræ de feodo ſuo in eadem villa, & in omnibus brueris & locis in eadem villa quæ aliquando excoli poſſent vel fruſtari. Donationem verò, conceſſionem, & confirmationem, quas Rogerus filius Briani de Wathaton per ſcriptum ſuum fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis de redditu unius libræ cumini cum pertinentiis in eadem villa. Conceſſionem etiam quam idem Rogerus per ſcriptum ſuum fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis de una virgata terræ, cum wardis, releviis, homagiis, eſcactis, & omnibus aliis forinceſis ſervitiis. Donationem verò, conceſſionem, & confirmationem, quas idem Regerus per idem ſcriptum fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis de ſexdecim denariis redditus cum pertinentiis in Dixeworth. Donationem inſuper, conceſſionem, & confirmationem, quas Rogerus carpentarius de Swanyngtone, & Agnes uxor ejus, per cartam ſuam fecerunt eiſdem abbati & monachis de toto vaſto ſuo quod habuerunt in tribus locis in Longemor, quantum pertinet ad unam bovatam terræ in eadem villa. Donationem etiam, conceſſionem, & confirmationem, quas Willielmus, filius Willielmi de Ullarſton, per ſcriptum ſuum fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis, de una bovata terra, & una placea, cum omnibus domibus in eadem placea conſtructis, cum pertinentiis in eadem villa. Donationem verò, conceſſionem, & confirmationem, quas idem Willielmus per idem ſcriptum ſuum fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis de una & bovata terræ cum pertinentiis in eadem villa. Donationem inſuper & confirmationem quas Richardus de Pickwold per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem monachis de una bovata terræ cum pertinentiis in Overtona, &c.

Donationem inſuper & confirmationem quas Rogerus de Croft per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem monachis, de duabus virgatis, & quinque acris terræ, & paſtura ad trecentas oves cum agnis earum cum pertinentiis in Alton. Conceſſionem etiam & confirmationem quas Rogerus la Zouch per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem monachis de omnibus terris & tenementis quæ habent in eadem villa, in feodo ſuo. Donationem verò, conceſſionem, & confirmationem, quas Hugo de Herdeberewe filius [illegible] de Heldebere per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis de tota terra ſua cum

pertinentiis in eadem villa, quam habuit ex hæreditate Iſabellæ matris ſuæ. Donationem inſuper & conceſſionem quas idem Hugo per eandem cartam fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis de homagiis & ſerviciis omnium liberorum hominum ſuorum cum pertinentiis in Ravenſton, &c.

Donationem verò, confirmationem, & confirmationem, quas Willielmus de Bones filius Willielmi de Bones de Cortyngeſloke per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis de quatuor bovatis terræ cum pertinentiis in eadem villa. Conceſſionem etiam & confirmationem quas idem Willielmus per eandem cartam fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis de duabus bovatis terræ cum pertinentiis in eadem villa. Conceſſionem inſuper & confirmationem quas Ricardus de Chevercocurt de Wyvordeby per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis de omnibus terris & tenementis quæ habent de feodo ſuo in dictis villis de Rempeſtone & Cortelyngſloke. Conceſſionem etiam & confirmationem quas Richardus filius & hæres Roberti Rofel de Rempeſtone per ſcriptum ſuum fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis, de omnibus terris & tenementis, cum pertinentiis ſuis, quæ habent cum donatione ſua & omni anteceſſorum ſuorum, in dicta villa de Rempeſtone, &c.

Donationem inſuper & confirmationem quas Hugo filius Galfridi de Rempeſtone per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem monachis de quinque bovatis terræ cum pertinentiis in eadem villa. Conceſſionem etiam & confirmationem quas idem Hugo per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem monachis de omnibus terris & tenementis quæ habent de feodo ſuo in eadem villa. Conceſſionem & confirmationem quas Philippus filius Willielmi de Cortynſloke per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem monachis de omnibus terris & tenementis quæ habent de feodo ſuo in elemoſinam, ex donationibus & conceſſionibus anteceſſorum ſuorum in dictis villis de Cortyngſloke & Rampeſton, &c.

Conceſſionem verò & confirmationem quas Willielmus Briwere per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis, de donationibus, conceſſionibus, & confirmationibus, quas Philippus filius Willielmi de Cortyngſloke, et Ranulphus de Cortyngſloke, et Hugo filius ejus, fecerunt eis de omnibus terris et tenementis cum pertinentiis quæ habent et tenent de feodo ſuo in dictis villis de Cortyngſloke et Rempeſton. Conceſſionem etiam et donationem quas Willielmus Peverellus per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem abbati et monachis de tota terra ſua quam habuit de dominio ſuo cum pertinentiis in Cortynſloke. Conceſſionem inſuper et confirmationem quas Sampſon de Strerleya per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem monachis de tredecim bovatis terræ cum pertinentiis in eadem villa. Conceſſionem etiam & confirmationem quas Willielmus Peverellus per cartam ſuam fecit eiſdem abbati & monachis de tredecim bovatis terræ cum pertinentiis in eadem villa. Conceſſionem verò quam Ateel mus quondam Prior eccleſiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Blida, & conventus ejuſdem, per cartam ſuam fecerunt eiſdem abbati & monachis de tota terra quæ fuit eorundem Prioris & conventus in eadem villa. Conceſſionem verò & confirmationem quas Willielmus, quondam abbas Sanctæ Trinitatis de monte-Rothomagi, & conventus ejuſdem, per cartam ſuam fecerunt eiſdem abbati & monachis de convencione quæ facta fuit inter eccleſiam de Blida & eccleſiam de Geroldenia; videlicet quod monachi de Geroldenia totam terram ſuam tenebunt cum appendiciis ſuis quæ habuit unus monachus de Blida in Cortyngeſlok in feodo & hæreditate: conceſſionem verò & confirmationem

quas

quas Johannes filius Rodolphi de Cestria per cartam suam fecit eisdem monachis de decem bovatis terræ cum pertinentiis in eadem villa. Concessionem verò & confirmationem quas Johannes quondam constabularius per cartam suam fecit eisdem monachis de decem bovatis terræ cum pertinentiis in eadem villa quæ tenuit de manerio de Bilde, una cum toftis & croftis & aliis pertinentiis suis. Donationem etiam & concessionem quas Nigellus de Loverot per cartam suam fecit eisdem monachis de quatuor acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Withon. Donationem verò quam idem Nigellus & Margareta uxor ejus per eandem cartam fecerunt eisdem monachis de viginti acris terræ cum pertinentiis in eadem villa. Donationem insuper & confirmationem quas idem Nigellus per cartam suam fecit eisdem monachis de quatuor solidatis redditûs cum pertinentiis in eadem villa. Redditionem etiam, relaxationem, & quietam clamationem, quas Nigellus filius Nigelli de Loverot, per cartam suam fecit eisdem monachis de viginti & octo solidatis redditûs cum pertinentiis in eadem villa. Donationem verò & confirmationem quas Thas de Arneshill, cognatus Nigelli de Loverot, per cartam suam fecit eisdem monachis de quatuor acris prati & dimidiæ cum pertinentiis in eadem villa. Concessionem insuper & remissionem quas eidem Thas per eandem cartam fecit eisdem monachis de toto jure & clamio quæ habuit, vel habere potuit, in toto prato quod Nigellus avunculus suus dedit eisdem abbati & conventui in eadem villa. &c.

Concessionem verò & confirmationem quas Adam de Herthull, filius & hæres Ricardi de Herthull, militis, per cartam suam fecit eisdem abbati & monachis de toto fitu loci qui vocatur Beaudlanes, cum pertinentiis. Concessionem etiam & confirmationem quas idem Adam per eandem cartam fecit eisdem abbati & monachis, de quatuor terris & tenementis, & tenfis, quæ fuerunt abbis & conventui Burtoni in villa de Baldreston, & de omnibus aliis terris, libertatibus, & tenementis, quæ habuerunt in tota toto quicunque fuerint. Donationem insuper, concessionem & confirmationem, quas idem Adam per eandem cartam fecit eisdem abbati & monachis de communi pastura ad omnimoda averia cum pertinentiis in eadem villa de Baldreston & Rendlanes, & in mora de Bilden. Concessionem etiam quam idem Adam per eandem cartam fecit eisdem abbati & monachis de libero ingressu & regressu cum omnibus averiis suis ad communem pasturam de [illegible]. Donationem verò, concessionem, & confirmationem, quas idem Adam per eandem cartam fecit eisdem abbati & monachis de una marcata redditûs cum pertinentiis in eisdem villis. Concessionem etiam & confirmationem quas Robertus de Ferrariis, [illegible] Derby, per cartam suam fecit eisdem abbati & monachis de omnibus terris & tenementis quæ fuerunt [illegible] de Loverot antecessorum [illegible] Donationem verò & concessionem quas [illegible] per eandem cartam [illegible] de una mansura & una mansura & dimidia terræ & dimidia cum pertinentiis in villa Hoggeston, & Walderston, & Hartyngtone, & de quatuor [illegible] in eadem villa & Herthulle, & de [illegible] in eadem villa & [illegible] prato quod vocatur Hegh in [illegible] prato vocato Swetedoles. Concessionem insuper & confirmationem quas idem [illegible] per eandem cartam fecit eisdem abbati & monachis, [illegible] de [illegible] pertinentiis in Peverwyk. Concessionem etiam [illegible]

...s comes per eandem cartam fecit eidem abbati & monachis de quatuor bovatis terræ cum pertinentiis in Neubold, una cum toftis & croftis. Donationem verò & confirmationem quas Rogerus filius Eve per cartam fuam fecit eifdem monachis de tota terra fua in Derby juxta mercatum cum domibus & orto, & omnibus appendiciis & aifiamentis ad terram illam pertinentibus. Donationem inſuper & confirmationem quas Aldeburga de Haſa per cartam fuam fecit eifdem monachis de tribus toftis cum pertinentiis in eadem villa. Donationem etiam, conceſſionem, & confirmationem, quas Radulphus filius Gilberti le Eſpecer de Notyngham per cartam fuam fecit eifdem abbati & monachis de tota terra fua cum domibus ibidem ædificatis in foro cotidiano de Notyngham. Donationem etiam, conceſſionem, & confirmationem, quas Stephanus Dewe de Grymeſby per cartam fuam fecit eifdem abbati & monachis de uno meſſuagio cum pertinentiis in Grymeſby, &c. ratas habentes & gratas, &c. confirmavimus, &c. Datum per manum Edwardi ducis Cornubiæ, & comitis Cestrienſis, filii noſtri chariſſimi cuſtodis Angliæ. Apud Weſtmonaſterium, duodecimo ſecundo die Julii.

2. Carta Hawiſiæ comitiſſæ de Albemarle *.

Hawiſia comitiſſa Albamarlæ: Omnibus hominibus & amicis ſuis Francis & Anglis, clericis & laicis, præſentibus & futuris, ſalutem. Sciatis me in legitima poteſtate mea conſtitutam poſt mortem domini mei Baldewini de Betunia, & poſtquam finem feci de jure & hæreditate mea cum domino Rege, conceſſiſſe & hac carta mea confirmaſſe in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam Deo & eccleſiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Geroudon & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute animæ meæ, & domini mei Willielmi de Mandevill comitis Eſſex, & hæredum & anteceſſorum meorum, quatuor carrucatas terræ in Eſtwell, cum omnibus pertinentiis, liberas & quietas ab omni ſervicio quod ad comitem Albemarle patrem meum pertinuit, & quod ad me & hæredes meos pertinet, & ab omni terreno ſervicio; videlicet, illas quatuor carucatas quas monachi habuerunt ex donatione Radulphi Pincernæ poſtquam idem Radulphus dirationaverat terram illam in curia domini Regis; & ex confirmatione Willielmi de Evermue, & confirmatione Willielmi comitis Albemarle patris mei, de cujus feodo terra illa eſt: Et prohibeo ne aliquis eos inde gravet, nec inquietet, neque moleſtiam faciat, quia omnibus hæredibus terræ quæ de feodo patris mei eſt in Eytone & Eſtwell; & omnibus qui terram illam tenuerunt vel tenebunt quietum clamavi à me & hæredibus meis forenſe ſervicium, & omne ſervicium quod ad comitem Albemarle patrem meum pertinuit, & quod ad me & hæredes meos pertinet de terra monachorum. Et ego & hæredes mei adquietabimus terram illam imperpetuum de omni ſeculari ſervicio, & hac omnia præliſtis monachis warrantizabimus. Hiis teſtibus, Hugone abbate de Melſa, Jordano abbate de Turnemton, Adam capellano, Ranulfo vicecom. Henrico de . . . . . Engeramo de Albemarle, Johanne Mauveiſin, Aliza de Fontibus, Richeuda, Clementia, puellis meis.

* Ex autog. in Bibl. Hatton.

3. Carta

3. Carta Willelmi comitis Albemarle.

Willelmus comes de Albemarle, filius Hawisie comitisse de Albemarle, omnibus hominibus & amicis suis, Francis & Anglis, clericis & laicis, presentibus & futuris, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse, & hac carta confirmasse, in libera & pura & perpetua elemosina Deo & ecclesie Beate Marie de Grenedon, & monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute animæ meæ & animarum, & in remedium antecessorum & hæredum meorum, quatuor carucatas terræ de feodo meo in Eltwelle, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, liberas & quietas ab omni seculari servicio quod ad comitatum de Albemarle assum meum, & ad Hawisiam matrem meam comitissam de Albemarle, pertinuit, & quod ad me & hæredes meos pertinet, & ab omni terreno servicio; videlicet, illas quatuor carucatas terræ quas prædicti monachi habuerunt ex donatione Rudulphi Pincernæ de Eytona, postquam idem Radulfus diratiocinaverat terram illam in curia domini Regis, & ex confirmatione Willelmi comitis de Albemarle avi mei, & ex confirmatione prædictæ Hawisie matris meæ comitisse de Albemarle, de cujus feodo terra illa est. Et prohibeo ne aliquis prædictos monachos inde graviet neque inquietet, neque molestiam faciat imperpetuum, quia omnibus hæredibus terræ quæ de feodo matris meæ est in Eytona & Eltwelle, & omnibus qui terram illam tenerent vel tenebunt, quietum clamavi à me & hæredibus meis imperpetuum servicium, & omne servicium quod ad comitatem de Albemarle avum meum, & ad Hawisiam matrem meam comitissam de Albemarle, pertinuit, & quod ad me & ad hæredes meos pertinet de terra monachorum: Ita ego & hæredes mei eisdem monachis warantizabimus. Testibus his, domino Henrico de Aldethelegh, Waltero de Deyvill, Stephano de Segrave, Fulcone de Oyri, Gaufrido Dispensario, Hugone de Tineta, Roberto de Burton, Johanne de Folvill, Roberto de Withine, Hugone de Streteghe, & multis aliis.

Thomas Syston (the last abbot of Gerendon) Sept. 12, 11 Henry VIII. 1519, grants a lease of 99 years of all the Convent lands at Bradgate in Leicestershire, to Thomas Lord Marquis of Dorset, in lieu of another lease of the same term of years, granted by the said Lord Marquis, of a pasture and croft adjoyning, at Shepeshed, in the same county, to the same Abbot *.

1. This indenture made the xviith day of Sept. the xith yere of the reign of our Soverayn Lord King Henry VIIIth betwen

2. The right noble Thomas, Lord Marquis Dorset, Lord Ferers of Groby, Astley, Bonvile, and Harrington, of the one partie; and

3. The right Reverend Father in God, Thomas, abbat of the monastery of our Lady of Gerendon, otherwise called Garendon, and the convent of the same, on the other party; witnesseth,

4. That the said abbat and convent have granted, demysed, and to ferme lete, and by these presents grant, demise, and to ferme lett to the said Thomas Lord

* Ex MS. from the original (a parchment deed) in the hands of Nichols Philips, Esq. of Garendon

[illegible] reversions, and services, with

[illegible] village [illegible] of Ulverscroft.

[illegible] rents, reversions, and services, [illegible] and the [illegible] Thomas Lord [illegible] from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel [illegible] for the [illegible] years, under the yearly rent of 99 years [illegible] payable [illegible] Abbot [illegible] Convent, and to their successors, at the Feast of Christmas [illegible] corn, if it be [illegible].

7. Also the said Abbot and Convent grant, by these presents, to the said Thomas Marquis Dorset, that it shall be lawful to and for him, his heirs and assigns, at all times, at their pleasure, during the said term, to fell and cut down, kill, carry away, the woods growing in and about the said lands tenements, and other the premises, without let or interruption of the Abbot and Convent, or of their successors.

8. And also the said Abbot and Convent covenant and grant, by these presents, for them and their successors, to the said Thomas Lord Marquis Dorset, and to his heirs, that they, and their successors, shall warrant, acquire, and defend, by these presents, the said lands and tenements, and other premises (except before excepted), to the said Thomas Marquis Dorset, his heirs and assignes, against all men, during the term aforesaid.

9, 10, 11, 12, &c. &c.

13. In witness whereof, the parties above-named, to these indentures have interchangeably set their seals on the day and year above written. (The seal is gone, but the deed is signed.) Thomas Syston, Abbot of Garendon *.

P. 400. *Glenfield* belonged anciently to the family of Glenfield, who bore "Ermine, 3 Maseles in fess, voided, Gules;" the heiress of whom marrying Fowlehurst, of Cheshire, carried it into that family. In 20 Henry IV. Robert Fowlehurst was Lord of this place. The church, which is a vicarage, formerly belonged to the Abbot *Sancti Ebrulfi*, and has a chapel annexed to it at Braunston. The patron, in Burton's time, was Sir Henry Hastings, of Kirby, Knight. In the church is a monument of Fowlehurst, with his arms, "Gules, fretty, Or, a chief, "Ermine," impaling several others. *Braunston*, in this parish, lies nearer Leicester †.

P. 452. 1109. In 1485, the first year of King Henry VII. a petition was presented to the House of Peers by "John Beaumont, eldest son of Henry Beaumont, "late of *Goodeby*, in the shire of Leicester, Gentleman, which in the service of the "most Blessed and Christian Prince Henry late King of England, upon Palm Sun-"day, in the field called *Saxton* ‡, in battle was slain; and after for that cause "was attainted 1 Edward IV.;" praying a revisal of the attainder §

* Peck's Monast. Angl. 4937.

† Topographer, vol. II. p. 82.

‡ See an account of this battle, which was fought on a plain between Tonton and Saxton, March 29, 1461, in Speed, p. 468.

§ Rot. Parl. vol. VI. p. 328.

Another

Another petition was at the fame time preſented, to the ſame purport, by "John "Beaumont, eldeſt ſon of John Beaumont, late of Goodby in the ſhire of Leic', "Gentleman, ſayn at Caxton Field;" againſt whom alſo an act of attainder had been paſſed. The attainders of both were reverſed by authority of parliament *.

P. 453. 551. 659. The nunnery of *Grace-Dieu* was granted, at the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, to Sir Henry Foſter, Knight; who alienated it to the family of Beaumont; from whom it paſſed with Gerondon † to Serjeant Philips; whoſe ſon Ambroſe Philips ‡, Eſq; was the owner in 1730. It is now the property of Sir William Gordon, to whom, with about 4 or £.5000. a year, it came in right of his wife, who was the widow of Mr. Philips.

Buck's North-weſt view of the remains, 1730, is copied in Plate LX. p. 1167.

1. Carta Roeſiæ de Verdun §.

Sciant præſentes & futuri quod ego Roeſia de Verdun conceſſi, & hac præſenti carta mea confirmavi, Deo & Sanctæ Mariæ & eccleſiæ Sanctæ Trinitatis de la Gracedieu apud Beleton, & famulis Chriſti monialibus in eadem eccleſia Deo famulantibus, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, pro me & hæredibus meis, & animabus parentum meorum, & omnium anteceſſorum meorum ac meritorum, totum manerium meum de Beleton, cum advocatione eccleſiæ ejuſdem loci, & omnibus aliis pertinentiis & libertatibus quas ego & anteceſſores mei unquam in diſto manerio habere conſuevimus. Tenendum & habendum de me & hæredibus meis in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, liberè, quietè, pacificè, & integrè, in dominicis, villenagiis, pratis, paſcuis, boſcis, parco, vivario, molendinis, hominibus, redditibus, ſerviciis, ſequelis, libertatibus, & omnibus aliis ad diſtum manerium pertinentibus abſque omni exaction, ſervicio, & ſeculari demanda. Ego vero Roeſia & hæredes mei prænominatas moniales de regali ſervicio quod ad diſtum manerium pertinet imperpetuum adquietabimus; prædictum etiam manerium cum pertinentiis ſupradictis ciſdem monialibus in prædicta eccleſia Deo ſervientibus contra omnes gentes imperpetuum warantizabimus. Et ut hæc mea donatio, conceſſio, confirmatio, & warantizatio perpetuum obtineat firmitatem hoc præſens ſcriptum ſigilli mei appoſitione duxi roborandum. Hiis teſtibus, domino Richardo de Harecurt, domino Ernaldo de Boſco, domino Radulfo Baſſet de Sapecote, domino Richardo de Normanvill, domino Ada de Quatremars, domino Milone de Verdon, Rogero Germun, domino Ada de Newport, magiſtro Thoma de Verdon tunc rectore eccleſiæ de Ibelſtoke, Henrico de Herteſhorn, & aliis.

2. De terris monialium in Radclyve ſuper Wratheck in com' Leic', ex dono Henrici Nottingham ‖.

Juratores dicunt, quod non eſt ad dampnum ſi Rex conc[illegible] Henrico de Nottingham, quod ipſe ſeptem ſolidos reddituſ, cum pertinentiis, in Radelivo ſuper Wretheck, monialibus de Gratia Dei; & quod dictus Henricus tenet Thurſtaston &

* Rot. Parl. vol. VI. p. 329.
† See p. 1329.
‡ See his arms, Plate LXI. Fig. 6.
§ Cart. 27 Hen. III. memb. 7.
‖ Peck's Monaſticon, 21 Edw. I. Rot. N° 111. Leic'.

Radeliue de Alicia Revell per homagium & servicium v marcarum per annum, & scutagium quando currit.

3. De terris prioriſſe & monialium apud Whitewyke & Shepeſheved in com' Leic', ex dono Johannis Comyn comitis de Boghan *.

Juratores dicunt, quod non eſt ad dampnum Domini Regis nec aliorum ſi Dominus Rex concedat Johanni Comyn comiti de Boghan, quod ipſe centum acras de vaſto ſuo in Whitewyke & Shepeſheved, in com' Leic', dare poſſit & aſſignare prioriſſe de Gratia Dei, in com' prædicto, foſſato & muro includere, & parcum inde facere; & quod prædicte centum acre terre tenentur de Domino Rege in capite, & pertinent ad manerium de Wytewyke; & quod prædictum manerium tenetur de Domino Rege in capite per ſervicium tertii partis unius feodi militis.

4. De terris prioriſſe & monialium apud Belton & Threngeſton in com' Leic' †.

Juratores dicunt, quod non eſt ad dampnum Domini Regis nec aliorum ſi Dominus Rex concedat prioriſſe de Gratia Dei, quod ipſa quatuor acras terre, unam acram prati, & unam acram boſci & dimidiam, cum pertinentiis, in Belton (quas ſibi de Elia de la Grene & Johanne Morell, de Belton), & duas acras terre cum pertinentiis in Threngeſton (quas ſibi de Waltero de Rougheved adquiſivit in feodo poſt publicationem ſtatuti (ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis habeat imperpetuum) ſtatuto, &c. non obſtante). Et quod prædicte quatuor acre terre, una acra prati, & una acra boſci & dimidia, cum pertinentiis, in Belton, tenebantur immediate de prioriſſa & monialibus prædictis per ſervicium xv l. per an. faciendo ſectam ad curiam prioriſſe. Et quod prædicte due acre terre, cum pertinentiis, in Threngeſton tenentur de quo dam Alano de Threngeſton, per ſervicium unius oboli per annum. Et prædictus Alanus tenet tenementa illa et manerium de Threngeſton de priore de Chalk.

5. De terris prioriſſe & monialium apud Threngeſton, ex dono Ivonis Jake ‡.

Juratores dicunt, quod non eſt ad dampnum Domini Regis nec aliorum ſi Dominus Rex concedat Ivoni Jake, quod ipſe tria meſſuagia, LX acras terre, & VI acras prati, cum pertinentiis, in Threngeſton, in com' Leic', dare poſſit prioriſſe de Grace Dieu. Item, quod prædicta tria meſſuagia & LX acre terre tenentur de Henrico Tebbe de Threngeſton, per ſervicium militare, & ſectam curie ſue de tribus in tres, & redditum VI s. VI d. per annum. Et ipſe immediate de priore de Repingdon, per quod ſervicium ignorant. Et remanebunt eidem Ivoni, ultra donationem prædictam, in conſuetudine, ſervicio, &c. certa terre & tenementa in Preſtwold.

P. 450. 679. 860. The church of *Great Glen* formerly belonged to the abbey of Alnecester, having a chapel of ease, Stretton Magna, situated about two miles North-east of it, which manor formerly belonged to the Harcourts, and now to Sir George Robinson, Bart. who has a seat here §.

* Efch. 34 Edw. I. N° 189. Leic'.

† Ibid. N° 220.

‡ 19 E. II. pars II N° 47.

§ Topographer, vol. II. p. 28.

P. 646. The caſtle of *Groby*, the mound of which ſtill remains, was demoliſhed by the order of King Henry the Second *; and the fair and ancient chapel has long been ruined and gone. A few brick remains of an ancient houſe, now uſed as an hovel, are viſible by the road ſide. Groby, which gave the title of Baron to the Lords Grey, was formerly a market town, by the procurement of Henry Lord Ferrers, of the grant of King Edward III. but long ſince diſcontinued. It is now a ſmall and inconſiderable village. It is in the pariſh of *Ratby*, about two miles Southward. Cloſe to Groby Pool ſtands a neat modern houſe, belonging to —— Boothby, Eſq.†

P. 453. The Tamworths of *Halſted* are thus commemorated in the pariſh church of St. Botolph, Alderſgate.

1. On a fair tomb in the chancel:

" Mortua Tamworthi ſpectas monumenta, viator?
Quin potius vivus, diſce, quis ille fuit.
Si proavos quæras, generoſo ſanguine ductus,
Uſque per innumeros invenietur avos.
Si mores, dicam mores? nec amantior æqui,
Nec patriæ quiſquam, nec probitatis erat.
Si quæ conditio (ſi quid ſit laudis in illa),
Vita ſub illuſtri principe clara fuit.
Et ſi principibus laus eſt placuiſſe probatis,
Laudibus hæc pars eſt annumeranda ſuis.
Jam volucris ſua luſtra novem tranſegerat ætas,
Quum Mors hunc ſæva falce cruenta metat.
Hæc ſatis hoſpes, abi, nec vivere differ in horas,
Quæ ſua pars hodie, cras tua forſan erit.
Obiit 19 die Aprilis, 1569."

2. On the South wall:

" Here lyeth the body of Chriſtopher Tamworth, of Graye's Inne, in Holborn, in the county of Middleſex, Eſq. 3d ſon of Chriſtopher Tamworth, of *Halſted* in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq. who died the 19th of September, 1624, being of the age of threeſcore and ten yeeres.

He having dealt kindly and liberally with his wife, and many of his kindred and friends, and to the poor of divers pariſhes, hath alſo by his will given 20l. of current money of England, to the dean and prebends of the college of St. Peter's, of the city of Weſtminſter, in the county of Middleſex, to be employed by them about the reparations of the ſaid college church of St. Peter's.

And 400 marks, to the intent that with that money there ſhould be twenty marks worth of lands of inheritance of yearly rent to be purchaſed, whereby there may be one in Holy orders maintained, to ſay Divine ſervice, ſuch as the Church of England ſhall allow of, every work-day in the year, twice perpetually, viz. at or about nine of the clock in the morning, and at or about three of the clock in the afternoon, in the pariſh of St. Botolph's without Alderſgate, London.

* Leland's account of it is already printed under Bradgate, p. 1229.

† Topographer, vol. II. p. 82.

And 400l. to the end and intent that there ſhould be 20l. of lands, of annual revenue of inheritance by the year bought with it, to allow perpetually to ſix poor men, and four poor widows paſt labour, dwelling and inhabiting within the pariſh of St. Botolph aforeſaid, 40 ſhillings a year apiece, to be paid quarterly, with this limitation, that the ſaid poor people ſhall be bound to repair every work-day in the year, twice a day, to hear Divine ſervice in the pariſh church aforeſaid, at the hours and terms aforeſaid.

And 200 marks more, to purchaſe lands of inheritance, of the annual value by the year, of 6l. 3s 4d. for the maintenance of one within Holy orders, to ſay Divine ſervice as aforeſaid, every work-day in the week twice, through the whole year perpetually, in the pariſh church of St. Martin's, in Leiceſter, in the county of Leiceſter aforeſaid, at the hours and times afore mentioned.

All which ſaid ſums of money he willed ſhould be actually and really delivered into the hands and poſſeſſion of the dean and prebends of Weſtminſter aforeſaid, within twenty days next after his death, for the performance and uſe afore mentioned, within the ſpace and time of two years at the uttermoſt, after his death.

And having made Audrey, one of the daughters of Charles Allayne, of the Mote, in the county of Kent, Eſq. ſon and heir of Sir Chriſtopher Allayne, Knt. his dear and loving wife, his full executrix; ſhe faithfully performed the ſame, according to the truſt repoſed on her huſband's will. And in remembrance of him, hath at her own coſt and charges erected this monument."

P. 17. About the year 1150 an agreement was made betwixt Ranulf de Gernonis and Robert Mellent, Earl of Leiceſter, that no caſtle ſhould be built betwixt *Hinckley* and Coventry, or *Hinckley* and Hardreſhull, by either of them; or that if any other perſon ſhould erect ſuch, they ſhould mutually aſſiſt each other in demoliſhing the ſame.

Ten Sunday ſchools were eſtabliſhed in *Hinckley* at Chriſtmas 1786, which in one year were increaſed to fifteen*.

P. 558. 1120. *Huggleſcote* is a ſmall village in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, King Henry III. in the 13th year of his reign, gave liberty of free warren here to Hugh le Deſpencer. After whoſe attainder, King Edward III. in the 10th of his reign, granted it to Henry Lord Beaumont; and after his attainder, Edward IV. granted this manor to William Mord Haſtings. Mr. Burges has conſiderable lands here now. The village is in the pariſh of Ibſtoke, and has a chapel annexed to it. The patrons formerly were the heirs of Henry de Burton. The preſent patron is the Biſhop of Rocheſter. The preſent incumbent is Mr. Madan, rector of St. Philip, Birmingham, and prebendary of Sawley, in the church of Lichfield, which is annexed to it. The country is confined and bad, the roads intolerable †.

* Other Sunday ſchools in this county are at Arnſby, Ayleſton, Bowden Magna, Burſtall, Burton, Cleybrook, Dunton-Baſſet, Farndon, Foxton, Gumley, Hatherne, Kegworth, Leir, Lutterworth, Normanton, and Wigſton. See the Reports of the General Committee of Sunday Schools for 1789.

† Topographer, vol. II. p. 90.

P. 459. The extract from *Keam* regiſter was copied by Mr. Bray; who, in a ſecond edition of his "Tour," ſays, "Deſirous of examining into ſo extraordinary "a ſtory myſelf, I have ſince been at Keham, and ſeen the regiſter. It is very "true that it is ſigned by Mr. Sampſon, as miniſter, every year from 1563 to "1655, or thereabouts; but on inſpection it appears, that from 1563 to about "1632, is nothing more than a tranſcript made by Mr. Sampſon from a former "regiſter, and atteſted by him at the bottom of each page by ſigning his name "as miniſter, omitting to date his atteſtation. A circumſtance corroborates this; "he has added the names of his two churchwardens after his own, which are the "ſame for the firſt 70 years, a thing which would be not much leſs marvellous "than his own age. It may be further obſerved, that after 1633 (or thereabouts, "for I do not recollect the exact year) there appears to be different church-"wardens every year."

P. 461. The church of *Kibworth Harcourt* is a maſſy old ſpire, built of a reddiſh coloured ſtone, and pleaſantly ſituated amidſt ſome trees on a bold eminence, a little North of the village; which has alſo a Preſbyterian meeting-houſe.

About the middle of the village of *Kibworth Beauchamp* ſtands a large brick manſion within a ſpacious court, now appropriated to the uſe of a ſchool *.

P. 465. 1123. A table monument on the North ſide of the chancel of *South Kibworth* church, about 7 feet long, is delineated in Plate LXI. p. 1197.

P. 558. *Kirby*, which lies on the Weſt ſide of Leiceſter Foreſt, belonged to Sir William Herle, Knight, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas in the time of Edward I. He bore G. a feſs between 3 ſhovelers A. His daughter (or, according to Burton, *grand-daughter*) and heir carried it in marriage to Sir Ralph Haſtings, who died 1346, grandfather to William firſt Lord Haſtings. Hence this continued the chief ſeat of the family for ſome time, till they had a grant of the caſtle of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. In Burton's time it belonged to Sir Henry Haſtings, Knight, ſon of Walter Haſtings, Eſq. youngeſt ſon of Francis ſecond Earl of Huntingdon; which Sir Henry of Kirby, and afterwards of Braunſton, died Sept. 15, 1649, having married two wives. By his firſt wife Dorothy, daughter of Edmund Huddleſton, of Eſſex, Eſq. he had four ſons and five daughters; by his ſecond wife Eleanor, daughter of Sir Philip Knevet, Bart. he had three ſons, 1. Walter; 2. Edmund; 3. Henry, who, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Viſcount Beaumont, had iſſue Henry, born 1653; 4. Ferdinand, who had iſſue Ferdinand, born 1650; 5. Henry; 6. Knevet; 7. Charles. Sir Henry, like the reſt of his kindred, was firmly attached to the royal cauſe, and paid £.2072. for redeeming his eſtate. It was obſerved of thoſe ſons of Francis Earl of Huntingdon, that though they differed in Religion, ſome of them being zealous Papiſts, and the reſt as zealous Proteſtants, yet they lived with the greateſt harmony and brotherly affection †.

* Topographer, vol. II. p. 26.

† Collins's Peerage, vol. III. p. 95. (ed. 1750.)

In

In 50 Edward III. Simon Packman held a meſſuage and certain lands here of the Duke of Lancaſter, in ſocage, by keeping the park of Desford near adjoining, which land afterwards came to Sir Roger Swillington, Knight. Kirby is in the parish of Glenfield, and has a chapel, &c. Here was formerly a park at Kirby, imparked by William firſt Lord Haſtings 14 Edward IV.

P. *465. 552. 558. 868. 1125. In an act of attainder, paſſed 1 Henry VII. proviſion was made that it ſhould not be prejudicial to John Cateſbie, Knight, Thomas Kendall, and William Aſhby, Squires, in, of, and upon, and in the manor of *Kirkbie upon Wretke.k*; nor of any other lands and tenements in Kirkbie aforeſaid, Melton, Somerbie, Thorpe-Segfeld, and Godebie, which they had of the gift and feoffment of Thomas Davis and John Pye*.

P. 466. 664. 1125. In the porch on the Weſt-ſide of Manceter church:

" M. S.
G. Thomas, Reverendi digniſſimique H. Thomas, A. M.
Eccleſiæ de *Kirkby Mallory*, in com. Leic. nuper rectoris †,
cancellarum ejuſdem conditorio ſepulti, relictæ,
filiæ Joh. Stafford, de Huncote in com. præd. Armig.
ac per vicennium Pacis Conſervatoris,
illuſtri genere de Blatherwick, in agro Northampt. prognati;
& Eleanoræ uxoris ejus, Verney Noel, de Kirkby, Baronetti, ſororis;
Will. Noel, de Wellſborough, Armigeri, filiæque.
Ob. viceſimo nono Dec. A. D. 1729, æt. 84.
Quid prodeſt longo ſanguine cenſeri —— Majorum?"

On the Eaſt ſide:

" Hic infra ſitæ ſunt exuviæ Rev. Will. Thomas, A. M.
Per tricennium & ultra hujus eccleſiæ vicarii;
Qui obiit die Sept. 1, anno Dom. 1749, æt. ſuæ 61.
Sit Chriſtus Judex Deus miſericors.
Vixi quantum fatis eſt;
Reſurrectionem beatam plenus expecto."

P. 464. 558. 666. The village of *Knighton* is famous for being the birth-place of that learned hiſtorian Henry de Knighton, abbot of Leiceſter, who wrote his hiſtory from William the Conqueror, to the time of Richard II. in whoſe reign he died. It is in the pariſh of St. Margaret, in Leiceſter, and has a fair chapel, with a high ſpire ſteeple ‡.

P. *465. 552. 1130. " De Advocato 31 Edw. I. 1302. Juratores dicunt, quod Robertus de Tateſhall defunctus fuit verus advocatus de *Langley*.

34 Edw. I. 1305, Juratores dicunt, quod prioratus monachium de Langele de fundatione anteceſſorum Roberti Tateſhall exiſtit, & quod valet xxli. §

* Rot. Parl. vol. VI. p. 278.
† See his Epitaph above, p. 462.
‡ Topographer, vol. II. p. 29.
§ Peck's MS.

P. 481. Near the monument of Alderman Newton, in *All Saints* Churchyard, *Leiceſter*, are others for William and Anne Wells, and ſome of their children.

The preſent Mr. Wells has an old piece of family plate, which belonged to his great-grandfather, David Deakins, (ſee p. 998.); on which is engraved a bend, charged with three buckles between three pheons.

P. *493. The latitude of St. Martin's church in Leiceſter * is 52° 38′; and the difference between the meridian of St. Martin's and the Obſervatory at Greenwich is 4′ 35″ to the Weſt †.

P. *485. On the 26th of June, 1556, Thomas Moore, a huſbandman, aged 24, was condemned to death by the Ordinary, in *St. Margaret's* church at *Leiceſter*, for ſaying "That his Maker was in Heaven, and not in the Pix," and was burnt in the town of Leiceſter a few days after ‡.

P. 601. De Fundatione Domus Fratrum Prædicantium *Leiceſtriæ*.

Juratores dicunt, quod non eſt ad dampnum Domini Regis nec aliorum, licet Dominus Rex concedat Roberto de Willouby & Alicie uxori ejus, quod dant fratribus prædicatoribus villæ Leiceſtriæ duas placeas in eadem villa. Et quod predictæ placeæ tenentur de Domino Edwardo comite Leiceſtr' per ſervicium 12d. per annum, & continent in longitudine CIV pedes, & in latitudine LXXX §.

P. 602. Mr. Bray ſays, "The town of *Leiceſter* is nearly a mile ſquare, but the "entrance from every quarter is diſgraced by dirty mud walls. The market-place "is large and ſpacious, with a handſome building in it belonging to the corpora-"tion, where they have their feaſts, and where muſic-meetings and aſſemblies are "held. The town-hall is mean, and in an obſcure ſituation ‖."

A view of Leiceſter from the London road, which was taken ſeveral years ago for the uſe of Dr. Farmer, but not publiſhed, is here given in plate LXVIII.

P. 967. To the Charters of *Leiceſter* may be added the two following:

1. "Robertus Comes Leiceſtriæ, filius Petronillæ Comitiſſæ Leic', omnibus præ-"ſens ſcriptum inſpecturis, ſalutem. Noveritis univerſitas veſtra me, pro ſalute "animæ meæ et omnium anteceſſorum meorum, et omnium ſucceſſorum meorum, "dimiſiſſe, et omnino relaxaſſe a me et hæredibus meis in perpetuum, illos denarios "qui capi ſolebant annuatim de burgenſibus meis Leic', ad metendum fegetes "meos apud Leic'; et illos infinitos denarios qui capi ſolebant de ſingulis vaccis, in "defenſo meo, pro eſcapura, et illos infinitos denarios qui capi ſolebant de carectis "portantibus bladum de Leic' ad alium molendum quam ad molendum de Leic'. "Et ut ratum habeatur in perpetuum appoſitione ſigilli ** mei ſcriptum præſens mu-"nivi. His teſtibus, Paulo Abbe Leic'; Petro Clerico de Lira, et multis aliis."

* Phil. Trans. 1775, vol. LXV. p. 366.

† Phil. Trans. 1778, vol. LXVIII. p. 1019.

‡ Fox's Martyrs, ed. 1732, p. 729.

§ Inq. de ad quod damn. 13 Edw. I.

‖ Bray's Tour, p. 56.

** See the ſeal in Plate LXVII. fig. 2.

2. "Simon

2. "Simon de Montefort, filius Comitis Simonis de Montefort, Dominus Leiceſ-
" triæ, omnibus Chriſti fidelibus præſentem paginam viſuris et audituris, ſalutem in
" Domino. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me, pro ſalute animæ meæ, et anteceſſorum
" et ſucceſſorum meorum, conceſſiſſe, et præſenti charta mea confirmaſſe de me et
" hæredibus meis in perpetuum, burgenſibus meis Leiceſtriæ et hæredibus, quod
" nullus Judæus neque Judæa in tempore meo, ſive in tempore alicujus hæredum
" meorum uſque in finem mundi, infra libertatem villa Leiceſtriæ, habitabit neque
" manebit, nec reſidentiam abtinebit. Volo etiam et præcipio, quod hæredes mei
" poſt me illam libertatem integram et illæſam burgenſibus prænominatis obſervent
" et ea perpetuum warrentizent. Et in hujus rei teſtimonium præſentem cartam
" ſigillo * mumivi meo. His teſtibus, Domino Almarico de Mittun, Domino Wal-
" tero de Aquila, Domino Rogero Blundo Capell, Willo Baſſet, Willo de Miravall,
" et aliis."

A bill for confirmation of an Hoſpital in Leyceſter was brought into the Houſe of Commons, from the Lords, March 2, 1575-6 †.

A Petition from divers Glaziers of Leiceſter was preſented to the Houſe of Commons, Feb. 17, 1628-9, and referred to the Committee of Grievances ‡; but the contents of it do not appear.

The Ordinance of Parliament, for putting the militia into a poſture of defence, which was ordered to be prepared ſo early as Nov. 15, 1641, ſeems to have been the firſt public prelude to the deplorable war which followed. After various ineffectual conferences, the Ordinance was brought in, Feb. 14, 1641-2; and continued in agitation till June 4, 1642, when it was finally paſſed by both Houſes §.

In an early ſtage of this important buſineſs, we find that divers gentlemen of Leiceſterſhire, attending at the door of the Houſe of Commons, Feb. 15, 1641-2, they were called in; and preſenting a petition to that Houſe, in the names of the Knights, Gentlemen, and Freeholders of the county, and the copy of another they intended to preſent the Lords; they were told by the Speaker, "This Houſe finds in your "petition a great deal of love and reſpect unto them, and of care to the publick; "and that you have ſeconded it, with coming ſo long a journey, to expreſs it in "perſon; for all which they give you hearty thanks: and do give a full appro-"bation of your petition to the Lords ‖."

The petitions ** were in theſe words:

1. "To the Honourable the Houſe of Commons now aſſembled in Parliament.

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the County of Leiceſter,

Sheweth,

That the reaſon why your petitioners have not hitherto attended this Honourable Houſe, was not backwardneſſe to ſerve you, or want of affection, but the re-

* See the ſeal in Plate XXXIX. p. 800.
† Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. I. p. 510.
‡ Ibid. p. 930.
§ See this Ordinance at length in Heath's Chronicle, p. 29.
‖ Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. II. p. 433.
** They were printed at the time in a quarto pamphlet.

moteneſſe

moteneſſe of their dwellings: for had we heard of your dangers, and not of your ſafeties, this we doe boldly affirme, that the laſt drope of our bloods had beene freely and ſpeedily hazarded in the defence of your perſons, and maintenance of your priviledges. Wee need not intreat you to eaſe our great preſſures, which in our ſoules, bodies, and eſtates, wee have long groaned under; for we are moſt ſenſible of your cares, wiſdomes, unwearied labours, and faithfull endeavours to doe what our hearts can deſire.

We reſt confident of your ſtrong reſolutions for the reliefe of our miſerable and diſtreſſed brethren of Ireland; your remonſtrance gives us ſatisfaction in what you declare, and for the reformation which you intend, according to the Word of God. And we aſſure ourſelves, you will not ſuffer idolatry in the Kingdome of England or Ireland.

Therefore your petitioners moſt humbly pray, that the counſellors and actors of that moſt horrid, high, and wicked attempt againſt his Majeſty, the Parliament, and the very foundation of our government, and alſo tending to the deſtruction and utter ruine of ſome of your members, may be made publike examples to all poſterity, ſo that future times may never dare to contrive that, which inſtruments in this age of ours have endeavoured. Wee conceive ourſelves exceedingly concerned in this; and the greateſt hazard of our own lives could not more affect us, which makes us reſtleſſely to deſire the bottome of this bloody deſigne may be founded.

We cannot expreſſe the thanks we (above many other counties) owe unto this Honourable Houſe; our eſtates, our lives, all are yours; the moſt faithfull Preſerver of Men preſerve and proſper you, and your honourable proceedings.

And your Petitioners ſhall daily pray, &c."

2. "To the Right Honourable the Houſe of Peeres in Parliament aſſembled.

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the County of Leiceſter,

Sheweth,

That as the preſſing grievances, and deadly diſtempers in the Church and State, ripened almoſt to the ruine of both, were by the happy aſſembling of this Parliament abated, and a joyful expectation of their totall aboliſhment raiſed in all evill affected ſubjects: And as the dangerous influences of wicked counſels, and worſer deſignes, ſince appearing in that moſt horrid and bloody rebellion of Ireland, in the various delayes and obſtructions caſt in, to hinder all Parliamentary proceedings, the deſperate attempts againſt the peace of the King, Parliament, and Kingdome, eſpecially in that violent unexampled breach of Parliament priviledge lately made, had, ere while, damped our hopes, renewed our feares, and throwne us into a ſea of dangers and diſtractions: So now againe the happy concurrence of this Honourable Houſe with the Houſe of Commons, already ſeene in ſundry particulars, hath revived our hopes, and filled our hearts with joy, and brought us, though farre diſtant in place, here to make a perſonall tender of our gratefull hearts, obliged ſervice, and utmoſt expreſſions of all humble thankfulneſſe, for this your noble and ready complyance. We will ſerve you with our lives as freely as they were given us, and with our eſtates to the utmoſt values: your ſafety ſhall be our happineſſe, your oppoſers our enemies, your dangers and harmes as death unto us.

Our humble and earneſt petition therefore is, that you would proceed to increaſe theſe our joyes, and ſtrengthen theſe our ingagements and reſolutions, by a conſtant concurrence of this Honourable Houſe with the Houſe of Commons, in all their noble deſignes and endeavours for the publicke good, that delinquents may be brought to ſpeedy and condign puniſhment; the counſellors, contrivers, and actors of that late ſurpaſſing breach of Parliament priviledge may be manifeſted, their ayms and intentions diſcovered, and their perſons rewarded according to their deepe demerits; and that future dangers from our reſtleſſe enemies may be prevented, by a timely reliefe of bleeding Ireland, and a ſpeedy perfection of this kingdomes poſture of defence. Then we doubt not but the end will crowne our prayers, to the glory of God, the peace of the Church, the happie union of the King and Kingdome, with your eternall honours, never to be blotted out by time or malice. And, as in dutie bound, we ſhall ever pray, &c."

June 11, 1642, the King's Commiſſion of Array for *Leiceſterſhire* (the firſt county which his Majeſty thought proper thus to diſtinguiſh) was iſſued; "empowering "the Earls of Huntingdon and Devonſhire, Sir Richard Halford *, Henry Haſtings †, "Eſq; and other gentlemen of the county, to arm themſelves, and raiſe forces, for "the defence of the King and country againſt their enemies and rebels ‡."—In a few days after, "Divers letters and informations were ſent up to London, by the

* High-ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire 1621, and advanced in 1641 to the dignity of a Baronet. He had two wives; by the firſt, Iſabel, the daughter of George Bowman, of Medbourn, co. Leiceſter, Eſq. he had two ſons; 1. Andrew, ſeated at Kilby; 2. George, of Turlangton, co. Leiceſter, who died without iſſue; and one daughter; but by his ſecond wife he had no iſſue. He was ſo remarkable for his loyalty, that the King made Wiſtow the place of his retirement when in Leiceſterſhire; where Sir Richard not only entertained, but ſupplied him with large ſums of money. He likewiſe ſent his eldeſt ſon, Andrew, with a certain number of men, raiſed and maintained at his own charge, to attend his Majeſty, when in Leiceſterſhire, and the counties adjacent; who (with many other ſignal ſervices) took a party of the rebels priſoners, amongſt whom was one Flude, high conſtable of Guthlaxton hundred, and carried them to the King's camp, where they were tried and hanged; but Oliver afterwards condemned him for the murder of theſe men; and his life was purchaſed for no leſs a ſum than thirty thouſand pounds. Sir Richard was ſeveral times plundered, and at laſt compounded his eſtate for two thouſand pounds. He died in 1658, aged 78, and was buried at Wiſtow.

† Henry Haſtings, ſecond ſon of Henry the fifth Earl of Huntingdon, diſtinguiſhed himſelf very early in the intereſt of Charles I. Having given manifeſt proofs of a ſincere attachment to his Sovereign, he was conſtituted General of the forces raiſed in the counties of Leiceſter, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, and Stafford, for the ſervice of that King; and, in further conſideration of his loyalty and great ſervices, was, by letters patent, dated October 29, 1643, created Baron of Loughborough in the county of Leiceſter, to him and the heirs male of his body; and was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county in 1660. His reſidence being at an old manſion in the pariſh of Lambeth, ſtill called Loughborough-houſe, he obtained an act of parliament, in January 1664-5, "to make the river and ſewer navigable from or near Briſtow-cauſeway, "in the county of Surrey, into the River of Thames." He died unmarried, in the month of January, 1666; and was buried in St. George's chapel at Windſor.

‡ See the Commiſſion at large in Heath's Chronicle, p. 27.

"Committees

" Committees * in Leicestershire, to the Parliament, together with a copy of the " command of Array, which his Majesty had sent thither to be put in execution, " directed to the Earles of Huntington, Devonshire, Sir Richard Halford, Henry " Hastings, Esquire, and others: in pursuance whereof, the Lord Lieutenants granted " warrants to the Deputy-lieutenants, and the Deputy-lieutenants to the Sheriffes " and Under-sheriffes, and they (in the absence of the High-sheriffe) to the Constables, to command the trained bands to meet at Leicester. Whereupon both Houses " of Parliament sent for the original record, and compared this commission therewith, " and found it was so farre different from that, especially in the ground of that " Commission (being in case of actual invasion by forraine enemies, and not otherwise), that they unanimously voted the illegality of that Commission †; and that " all persons that yeelded obedience to that Commission did betray the liberty of the " subject, and should be dealt with as disturbers of the kingdome ‡: and the said " Halford and Hastings, and their Under-sheriffe §, were sent for as delinquents by a " Serjeant at Arms of both Houses ||."—On the 30th of June, a Committee was appointed, "to draw an impeachment against Mr. Hastings, and those other gentlemen of the county of Leicester, for high misdemeanors, according to the information given concerning their carriage about the putting in execution the Commission of Array; and likewise to consider of the business concerning the " High sheriff **."

July 1, "The House was informed, that a post came last night from the Earl of " Stamford's House in Leicestershire, that brings word, that Mr. Hastings is returned into Leicestershire, and is proclaimed sheriff: and that there are come with " him Captain Lunsford and Captain Digby, and other soldiers: that they have " brought match, powder, and other ammunition, and four field-pieces ††."

July 4, "A letter from Mr. Salisbury, servant to the Earl of Stamford, " dated from Broadgate, July the second, concerning Mr. Hastings, as high sheriff, " sending forth his warrants to the high constables of several hundreds, and intending to seize the magazine at Broadgate, the Earl of Stamford's house, if he could " not have it by fair means; his warrant, of the eight-and-twentieth of June, " directed to Mr. Geerie of Bilsdon, one of the head constables of Sparkenhowe " hundred; and likewise one letter, of the third of July, from Leicester, subscribed by Wm. Ward, David Deekins ‡‡, Richard Ludlam, and Wm. Franke, ex-

* The Lord Ruthen, the Lord Gray, and Sir Arthur Hasletrig, were sent into Leicestershire, June 4, 1642, as a Committee, to put in execution the Ordinance for the Militia.

† "June 18, 1642. Resolved, upon the question, by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, " That the Commission of Array for Leicestershire, &c. is against law, and the liberty and " property of the subject." Journals of the House of Commons, vol. II. p. 632.

‡ "June 20. Resolved, upon the question, &c. That all those that are actors in putting the " Commission of Array in execution shall be esteemed as disturbers of peace and of the kingdome, and betrayers of the liberties of the same." Ibid.

§ The under sheriff was Mr. Gregory. Sir Jo. Bale and Mr. Pate were the "other gentlemen." Journals, p. 632. || Vicars, p. 104.

** Journals of the House of Commons, vol. II. p. 645.

†† Ibid, p. 646. ‡‡ See p. 1342.

" preſſing the manner of Mr. Haſtings coming with forces to Leiceſter, and " demanding the magazine; and proclaiming Wm. Reymer, of whom the maga- " zine was demanded, and others, traitors, for not yielding up the magazine, were " all this day read. Reſolved, upon the queſtion, That officers be ſent down into " the county of Leiceſter, to aſſiſt the Lord Lieutenant and the Deputy-lieutenants, " in putting the Ordinance of the Militia in execution, for preſerving the peace of " the county, for ſuppreſſing inſurrections, and ſafe keeping the magazine there.— " Ordered, That the Mayor of Leiceſter * and Dr. Lake ſhall be ſummoned, and " come in ſafe cuſtody, to attend this Houſe †."

July 6. " Mr. Serjeant Wilde reports the buſineſs concerning Leiceſterſhire, " to this effect; Mr. Haſtings draws out of ſeveral counties divers perſons of deſ- " perate condition; arms them, and comes to Loughborrough, with colours flying; " and there makes proclamation, that all ſuch as have any affection to this ſervice, " they ſhould have arms at the Town's end. Divers were then armed; and they " marched in a warlike manner ſeven or eight miles, with colours flying, drums " beating, and muſquets laden with bullet; and pretended to come to ſeize and " take the magazine from the Earl of Stamford, Lord Lieutenant of the county of " Leiceſter, by the Ordinance for the Militia; who had taken part of it into his " own cuſtody, it being delivered unto him by the ſheriff, upon an order of both " Houſes: he left part of it at Leiceſter; and the other part, for the better ſafety " of it, he carried to his own houſe: and ſome of the company gave out, that they " would have the blood of the Earl of Stamford. Mr. Haſtings was complained of " here for ſome great miſdemeanors: and thereupon meſſengers, by order of both " Houſes, were ſent down to apprehend him and ſome others; and to bring them " up to anſwer the miſdemeanors complained of. The meſſenger found him in this " poſture of war, in the head of his forces, in a place called The Horſe-leas, near " Leiceſter. Mr. Haſtings, ſpying him, ſaid, 'I know you have an order for others, " as well as for me.' The meſſenger did acknowledge it, and read his warrant, and " actually arreſted him. The warrants for the apprehending of others of his " company were likewiſe read: and the ſheriff coming thither to aſſiſt the meſſen- " gers of this houſe, in executing their warrants, and to preſerve the peace of the " county; ſome of his company cocked their piſtols and carabines againſt the " ſheriff and the meſſengers; and, by forces levied, reſcued themſelves from the au- " thority of both Houſes.—Ordered, That it be referred to the Committee for " Leiceſter, to conſider of ſome way for the indemnity of thoſe perſons that pre- " ſerve the magazine at Leiceſter; and that the Leiceſterſhire buſineſs be taken into " conſideration the firſt buſineſs this afternoon."—" *Poſt meridiem.* Mr. Serjeant " Wilde reports the impeachment againſt Mr. Haſtings: which was read; and, " upon the queſtion, aſſented unto: and ordered to be ingroſſed, and carried up " to the Lords, by Mr. Serjeant Wilde, to-morrow morning.—Ordered, That the " powder, arms, and ammunition, in the county of Leiceſter, put into certain " places of that county, by the direction of the Lord Lieutenant of that county " ſhall be kept there ſtill, till further orders be given to the contrary ‡."

* Thomas Rudiard, the then Mayor, was kept in confinement ſome months.

† Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. II. p. 649. ‡ Ibid. p. 655, 656.

" In

" In 1642, King Charles was at Leiceſter four nights, viz. 22, 23, 24, 25, of July, and on the 18th of the ſucceeding month *."

Aug. 13. The Commons reſolved, " That Henry Haſtings, Eſquire, ſecond ſon " to the Earl of Huntingdon, ſhall be accuſed of high treaſon, for actual levying " war againſt the King and kingdom †."—Which was followed, Auguſt 30, by an order for his appearance at a day certain, or to ſtand attainted ‡; and that the ſheriff § of the preceding year ſhould continue in office for the then preſent year.

" Shortly after came farther information out of Leiceſterſhire to the Parliament, " that many of the well-affected in that county having vigilantly taken care to make " the Lord of Stamford's houſe their magazine ||, and had conveyed their arms, " powder, and ammunition thither, did moſt valiantly and courageouſly oppoſe and " withſtand Mr. Haſtings, the new-made High-ſheriffe, and a moſt notorious malig- " nant; and how he was glad to retreat from thence, and fly to York for more ayd, " which afterward occaſioned much miſchiefe and moleſtation among them in that " county of Leiceſter, he being a moſt deſperate malignant **."

" Dec. 13, the two Houſes of Parliament appointed the noble and pious Earle " of Stamford ††† to be Lord Generall of all South Wales, and the four next " adjacent counties, viz. Glouceſter, Worceſter, Hereford, and Cheſhire; and gave " him power to raiſe forces in all the ſaid counties, and to appoint officers and " commanders over them to traine and exerciſe them, and to fight with, kill, and " ſlay, all that come againſt them. And upon the confidence and truſt which the " Parliament had in the fidelity of the noble Lord Grey, ſonne and heire of the " ſaid Earle of Stamford, they appointed him alſo Lord Generall of the five " Northerne counties, viz. Leiceſter, Nottingham, Darby, Rutland, and Lincolne;

* Throſby's Explanation of his Views, p. 16; from Biſhop Sancroft.

† Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. II. p. 718. ‡ Ibid. p. 744, 745.

§ Archibald Palmer, Eſq; was high-ſheriff in 1641 and 1642: Peter Temple, Eſq; was nominated high-ſheriff by the Parliament in 1643; Arthur Staveley, Eſq; Feb. 10, 1644-5; John Stafford, Eſq. Jan. 19, 1644-5; William Hewitt, Eſq; Dec. 1, 1646; George Perkins, Eſq; Nov. 17, 1647; Arthur Staveley, Eſq; of Weſt Langton, Nov. 7, 1649; William Noell, of Kirkby, Eſq; Nov. 21, 1650, (who had liberty, May 29, 1651, to go to the Spaw, in Yorkſhire, for the recovery of his health); Sir Thomas Cave, Junior, Nov. 4, 1651, (who had liberty to reſide at his father's, at Stanford, out of the county, Nov. 24); Mark Hylord, of Calthorp, Eſq; Nov. 12, 1652; in whoſe room Abell Burton, of Keythorpe, Eſq; was appointed Nov. 16; and he again diſcharged Nov. 26, and William Quarles, Eſq; appointed; John Prettyman, of Horninghold, Nov. 10, 1653. This liſt, which includes all the high-ſheriffs that were appointed during the civil troubles, will fill up ſome chaſms in Fuller's Worthies, p. 142.—After the Revolution, the firſt ſheriff was Richard Roberts, Eſq; Nov. 5, 1660.—Sir Wolſtan Dixie was nominated Nov. 14, 1661; Sir Thomas Halford, Nov. 7, 1663; and Thomas Coldicott, Eſq; Nov. 9, 1664.

‖ " The King removed from Beverley to Leiceſter, where he courted the inhabitants: but the " Earl of Stamford was there proclaimed traytor, for he removed the county magazine to his " houſe, and ſet guards about it; but the Parliament vindicated him by a Declaration..." Whitlock.

** Vicars, p. 104.

†† His appointment was by a commiſſion from the Earl of Eſſex, Lord General. See Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. II. p. 886.

" going

" giving him the like power as to his father, to raiſe the forces of the ſaid counties, " and to preſerve their peace againſt any force comming againſt them, and eſpecially " to ſuppreſſe the Lord Stanhope, who was then ſaid to be very buſie in thoſe " counties in raiſing forces for the King, and diſturbing the peace of thoſe parts " with the Commiſſion of Array *."

April 1, 1643. Henry Lord Grey of Ruthin, Thomas Lord Grey of Groby, Sir Arthur Haſlerigg, Baronet, Sir Edward Hartop, and Sir Thomas Hartop, Knights, William Thewet, John Bembridge, Peter Temple, George Aſhby, William Roberts, Richard Bent, Arthur Staveley, William Danvers, John Goodman, Eſquires, were appointed Sequeſtrators of Delinquents for the county of Leiceſter †; and for the town of Leiceſter, Richard Ludlam (the then Mayor) and William Stanley, Alderman ‡.

April 15, the Committee for the Safety of the Kingdom were ordered by the Houſe of Commons, " to furniſh my Lord Grey at Leiceſter with 6 pieces of " ordnance, 1000 muſkets, their equipage and furniture, and likewiſe with ammu- " nition, and to ſend them away with all ſpeed §."

Jan. 20, 1643-4, " it was recommended to the Lord General, to compoſe the " differences between my Lord Grey and the Mayor of Leiceſter and Captain Lud- " lam; and that his Excellency be deſired ſo to compoſe thoſe differences, that as " no affront may be given to the Lord Grey, ſo that the Committees of that county " may not be diſcouraged ‖."

In February, " Sir John Gell routed a party of the King's horſe under Colonel Haſtings, took 120 horſes, many priſoners, and their arms **."

" A part of the Earle of Mancheſter's foot and horſe out of Lincolnſhire are joyned with the Lord Graye's at Melton Mobery, deſigned, as ſome ſay, to beſiedge Newark; but I believe rather to ſecure Nottingham, in caſe the Earle of Newcaſtle ſhould remove thither, which is very probable he may attempt if the Scots take Newcaſtle. But for the ſtorming of Newark, we may loſe a whole army, and not take it by ſtorming. Sir John Gell begins to inlarge his quarters about Derby; Haſtings is put to his trumps, and playes the after-game very ill: though he hath made the country poore by robbing and pillaging them, yet is he not one croſſe the richer: he hoped to have gone away with a lump of wealth, but his greedy ſouldiers will ſhare with him, who can ſpend it as faſt as he can get it: he was in an ill caſe when he came to Aſhby onely with three men, and glad he could eſcape ſo too. The enemy is removed from Wilne ferry, ſo that there is paſſage againe

* Vicars, p. 225.

† June 29, Alderman Robert Billers was added to the Committee; and Sept. 4, W. Bembrigge, Eſq; Francis Smaley, Junior, Gent. and Mr. Richard Ludlam, Mayor of Leiceſter, were alſo added. Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. II. pp. 149. 226.

‡ Henry Lord Grey of Ruthin, Thomas Lord Grey, Sir Arthur Haſlerig, Baronet, Sir Wolſtan Dixie, Sir Thomas Hartopp, Sir Martin Liſter, Sir Roger Smith, Knights, George Aſhbie, Thomas Babington, Thomas Brudnell, Symon Rudgley, Peter Temple, John Bembridge, and Thomas Haſlerig, Eſquires, and William Sherman, Gentleman, were appointed Commiſſioners for puniſhing Scandalous Miniſters. § Journals, vol. III. p. 47. ‖ Ibid. p. 372. ** Whitlock, p. 78.

for the country there; and the market mends at Derby, only they feare the Earle of Newcaſtle's retreat that way *."

" From Milton Mowbery they write, that the forces there, under the commaund of Sir John Gell, have joyned with the Earle of Manchester's forces, and have not onely driven the Cavaleers out of the parts adjacent, but intend ſuddenly to make an aſſault uppon Newarke uppon Trent, they being in all about 5000 foote and 2000 horſe. The truth of the firſt part of this relation is the rather to bee credited, for that the carriers of Milton Mowbery came the laſt week to London, which for diverſe monethes before were hindered by the Cavaleers †."

" The Lord Gray of Grooby being to remove from Leiceſter to releive Melton, and to order ſome other buſineſs there, it ſeems the enemy had notice thereof, and lay in the way with ſome foure or five troop of horſe; but the Lord Gray was got to Melton before they came: the enemy being diſcovered, the Lord Grey iſſued out upon them, and faced them, they not knowing that the Lord Gray was there, nor that our forces had ſo good a ſtrength, did not move firſt; till our men fired to fall upon them, that the reare of them fled, and left two coronets of horſe behind, which could not eſcape, and thoſe the Lord Gray took, and carried priſoners to Leiceſter. Unfortunately we loſt a troop of horſe, which were ſurprized neare Burley houſe, and carried away priſoners by the cavalliers; but our forces have taken another troop of theirs neare Sommerby in Lincolnſhire, which were carried priſoners to Leiceſter, and will ſerve to exchange for ours ‡."

" Our ſcribe has gotten ſome relations out of Leiceſterſhire to this effect, that Captaine Ludlame, an alderman of the towne of Leiceſter, in returning home againe from Burghley houſe, whither he had been ſent priſoner for an affront done to the Lord Grey; and that ſince his returne he hath humbled himſelf to his Lordſhip, which may prove a good example to others, to reſtraine them from the like offences, and teach them better manners. That one of their Captaines loſt 8 of his men, and 14 of his horſes, which were taken in their quarters by the Whorton cavaliers; only their trumpeter, being a couragious, made a cleere eſcape in the face of the enemy, and got ſafe home to Leiceſter, with the loſs of his trumpet. That ſome of the countrey-men brought a cavalier priſoner into the towne of Leiceſter Feb. 26, who having been there awhile, got away in his keeper's view, by ſwimming over two rivers, and ſo eſcaped to the enemies garriſon againe §."

March 11, two letters were read in the Houſe of Commons; one from Lieutenant Col. Henry Grey, from Leiceſter, of March 6, relating " a great victory " granted to ſome forces of the garriſon of Leiceſter, againſt far greater forces of " the enemy, at Hinckley, in Leiceſterſhire ‖;" and likewiſe relating, " that divers " Miniſters of that county refuſed taking the Covenant, whom they have as yet " reſtrained at Leiceſter till further orders." The Miniſters were ordered " to be " brought to London in ſafe cuſtody, and their eſtates to be ſequeſtered **."

* Mercurius Britannus, Feb. 6, 1643-4.
† Mercurius Anglicus, Feb. 7, 1643-4.
‡ Mercurius Veridicus, Feb. 13.
§ Military Scribe, March 5.
‖ See the particulars above, p. 400.
** Journals of the Houſe of Commons, v. III. p. 425, 424.

" Sir

" Sir John Gell inlarges his quarters Southwards, and the Lord Graye's forces Northwards, so that the coasts begin to be cleare in those parts; Hastings's ruffians annoy them not as they were wont. I could never heare that they appeared since the Lord Gray cudgelled them near Melton Mowbrey *."

March 23, " News came of a skirmishing, March 20, between the Parliament's forces and the King's at Coote's Bridge, near Loughborough †; and on the 4th of April, the House took into consideration " the managing of the forces sent from " Newark and Leicester against the enemy gathered about Loughborough ‡."

" Sir Charles Lucas and the Lord of Loughborough having united their forces together, Sir John Meldrum commanded Sir Edward Hartoppe to incounter with them with a party of horse from the siedge of Newark, fearing that the enemy should fall upon the garrison of Leicester, which were then but in a weak condition; they came to Loughborough, and were assisted with the Lord Graye's regiment, where discharging a great peece upon the enemy, which did great execution amongst them, they forced them to retreat, and by that means gained the bridge, which was half a mile in length. The enemy, after this, drew into a great medow, and divided into five bodies, and without any blow only faced our men till night, at which time they retreated; and Sir Edward Hartop having intelligence that Prince Rupert was not far off, accompanied with two thousand horse and as many foot, Sir Edward retreated towards Newark, and the Lord Gray towards Leicester, which now continueth in a good condition. We are since informed, that Prince Rupert, strengthened with the additionall supplyes of the Lord Loughbourowe's and Sir Charles Lucas's forces, hath advanced before Newark, and raised the siege; there was some incounter betwixt the Parliament forces and his, wherein the Earle of Manchester's foot shewed not that courage and resolution as was expected: there were taken some peeces of ordnance and divers arms; the first charge from Prince Rupert was very violent. The enemy was much stronger than was reported; and it hath pleased God, for our humiliation, to give them there the better of us; yet ought we not to be discouraged; Victory flyes on uncertaine wings; and on that side to which it stooped not to-day, it may please God it may alight on the morrow §."

May 13, 1644, A letter from Mr. Grey, Governor of Leicester, dated May 11, confirming " that the Newcastle forces || are marching towards Leicester; and " fear a siege **."

May 23, " Ordered, That a servant of Colonel Bond's shall have Mr. Speaker's warrant to go to Oxon, about the exchange of himself for Mr. Hacker and Mr. Staveley ††, prisoners to the King at Belvoir Castle ‡‡."

* Mercurius Veridicus, March 12. † Journals of the House of Commons, vol. III. p. 435.
‡ Ibid. p. 447. § Mercurius Veridicus, March 26, 1644.
|| " In May 1644, Goring, with 4000 horse, marched through Leicestershire, and was skirmished with by the Lord Grey." Whitlock, p. 84. ** Journals, vol. III. p. 241.
†† Arthur Staveley, Esq; son of Thomas Staveley, Esq; of West Langton. See pp. *470. 1373.
‡‡ Journals of the House of Commons, vol. III. p. 505.

In

In April, Sir John Gell routed two troops of Colonel Goring's horse, and dispersed the rest; and in July, Colonel Hastings, coming to plunder some carriers at Belgrave, was beaten back with loss by a party from Leicester *.

"Winkefield Manor is still besieged by Sir John Gell; and it is hoped it will speedily be ours, either by storming or composition. Our forces have lately taken King's Mills upon the River of Trent, not farre from Willne Ferry †. The Lord of Loughborough, in distracted feare and speede, flies up and downe the countrey, but dares not come neere us; and the forces of Warwicke and Northamptonshire being now in the field, he every houre expects to have a siege laid to Ashby de la Zouch, which, if Winkefield were once taken, he might well be sure of. It is to be wondered (being in the heart of that inland countrey) what shift he makes for powder and ammunition; the garrisons that have furnished him so long with supplies being most of them surrendered or blocked up ‡."

Sept. 4, A petition of the inhabitants of Leicester, representing "the inconveniencies that happened to the country upon the differences that had arisen between "the Lord Grey's Officers and the Committee," was referred to a Committee, to see what was fit to be done for the composing of the differences §.

In September, "about eighty of the Leicester horse, in convoy of some carriers, "were set upon by 120 of Colonel Hastings's men; but the eighty routed and dispersed the 120, killed 8, and took 60 of them prisoners, and store of arms ‖."

In October, "a party of Colonel Hastings's men came to Loughborough on the Lord's-day, rode into the church in sermon-time, and would have taken away the preacher out of the pulpit; but the women rescued him, and proved them more valiant than their husbands, or Hastings's men; and about this time Colonel Charles Fleetwood took two troops of the King's horse near Belvoir Castle **."

"We are advertized that the Derby forces, consisting of foure troupes of horse, have united themselves to the Leicester forces; and that, being inrolled into one body, they are now advanced to besiege Ashby de la Zouch, which is one of the

* Whitlock, p. 82.

† "The Lord Grey of Groby and Sir John Gell, joining together to reduce a garrison of the King's at Wilney-ferry, who did many outrages to the country, and much infested them, they used this stratagem to get the fort: they took about 60 cart-loads of hay, and other combustible matter, and carried them, with their forces, up to the very fort, under the shelter of which their men were secure from any hurt from the enemy; and putting fire to the combustible matter, with the advantage of the wind, did so annoy the enemy, that they were driven out of the works, and their trenches filled with hay and other stuff. Captain Robinson, the governor, offered to surrender upon terms, to march away with bag and baggage; but that being denied, he prepared for a resolute defence; but when the Parliament forces began the storm, Robinson's men threw down their arms, and craved quarter, which was given them, and but one man killed. There were taken three captains, divers inferior officers, two drakes, and 70 common soldiers: after this they took in Winkfield manor, and Stickford manor. The Parliament ordered a letter of thanks to them." Whitlock, p. 91.

‡ London Post, Aug. 6.

§ Journals of the House of Commons, vol. III. p. 618.

‖ Whitlock, p. 100.

** Ibid. p. 101, 102.

ſtrongeſt and moſt conſiderable holds that the enemy hath in thoſe places; and the better to effect their enterprize, they are now fortifying a great houſe not far from it, a very defenſible place of itſelfe, which commands one of the chiefeſt paſſages thereunto. In the meane time we have received intelligence from Derby, that Sir John Gell is not idle; but is ſo carefull for the ſecuring of that county, that he indeavours to garriſon his ſouldiers within halfe a mile or a mile of the enemy. By this means he will keepe the country inviolate from the oppreſſion and outrages of the enemy, who will not be able to adventure abroad for plunder, but they will be inforced to returne againe with loſſe and with repentance. By this means alſo, the enemy being denied all manner of reliefe, the country will be the better incouraged and inabled to ſupply its owne garriſons *."

"In November, a petition from Leiceſterſhire deſired that the Lord Grey might be ſent down to them, being their commander in chief. Letters from Captain Hacker inform, that, at the defeat of the Newark forces, the number of horſe taken were about 800. That Sir John Garlington was drowned, and divers others of quality with him, beſides common ſoldiers, in their confuſed flight over a milldam. That 40 commanders and officers, and near 400 common ſoldiers, were taken priſoners, and but one man ſlain of the Parliament's. They blocked up Belvoir Caſtle, put a garriſon into Grantham, and continued cloſe ſiege to Crowland and Newark. A party from Leiceſter faced Aſhby, and drove away many of their cattle; and two days after 10 or 12 horſe from Aſhby came to a gentleman's houſe, where ſome of Lord Grey's commanders were making merry, and took them away priſoners. Two houſes near Aſhby were garriſoned by the Parliament's forces. In December the Leiceſter forces drove the forces of Haſtings out of Aſhby-town into the tower, and took divers priſoners and arms †."

"It is reported that Prince Rupert is advancing with another party towards Newarke, where no doubt but he will be welcomed by the Parliament's forces; for, as we are certainly informed, we have thereabours already threeſcore troops of horſe, collected out of the garriſons of Derby, Leiceſter, Lincolne, and Nottingham, beſides ſome others ſent by my Lord Fairfax to their aſſiſtance ‡."

Feb. 4, 1644-5, "Colonel Haſtings, for the King, ſent out warrants for carriages to fetch hay to Aſhby; the Parliament's forces ſent out their warrants to bring the hay to Coleorton; but Haſtings was too quick, and had compelled the country to load the hay, and with a ſtrong guard was bringing of it to his garriſon. Captain Temple, the high-ſheriff of the county, having notice thereof, with his troop got between them and Aſhby in the van, and three troops of Derby following in the rear, after a little engagement, Haſtings's men fled, and were routed and purſued, 40 of them taken priſoners, 60 horſe arms, and all their hay §."

"We gave you before ſome intelligence in generall, that ſome of the Lord of Loughborough's troopes were ſoundly beaten by our forces; we will now give it you in particular, which is, that a party of General Haſtings's horſe, conſiſting of

* London Poſt, Nov. 26.
‡ London Poſt, Dec. 31.
† Whitlock, pp. 105. 107. 117.
§ Whitlock, p. 124.

about

about fourty four, were encountered by our men; the service was attended with as much fuccefs as fpeed; for prefently, on the firft charge, were ftill take them all prifoners, with their horfe and armes, and carried them prifoners unto Derby *: to make this atchievement more remarkable, it was performed near [illegible] Abby de la Zouch. Mafter Cleveland or Cambridge, the contriver of that bold and lofty pamphlet, called, 'The Character of the Perfect Diurnall,' is brought up to London to anfwer for his libelling: you will fhortly read a Character upon the Characterer."

Feb. 25, "Between Harborough and Leiceſter, a fkirmifh happened betwixt a party of the King's forces, commanded by Sir Marmaduke Langdale, and a party of the Parliament's forces. The latter loft about 100 men killed, and 250 taken prifoners; befides a confiderable number of horfe. The victors lay in Leiceſter that night, and there received orders to collect a fufficient force, and proceed to the relief of Newark, then befieged by the Parliament's force; but on their paſſage thither, they were attacked by a party of the enemy, commanded by Colonel Rofeter, near Melton Mowbray in this county. The Royaliſt's ſuſtained the ſudden and deſperate attack of the enemy with great bravery, although inferior in numbers, and at laſt obliged them to retire, leaving 150 dead in the field, and ſome horſes; which helped to remount ſome of the King's men who had loſt theirs in this conflict. The wounded men of the King's forces were left at Belvoir Caſtle †."

"Sir Marmaduke Langdale routed a great body of rebels, conſiſting of at leaſt 1200 horſe and dragoons, commanded by Col. Roſſiter, a Scot, near Melton Mowbray in Leiceſterſhire; killed above 30 of them, took 46 priſoners, with four colours of horſe, with the loſs of Sir John Girlington, a gallant Knight, Captain Gaſcoigne, and not above 6 or 7 common ſoldiers on his Majeſty's part ‡."

"Sir Marmaduke Langdale's party were met with by Colonel Roſſiter near Melton, where they had a ſharp encounter, and loſs on both ſides. Of Langdale's party were ſlain Colonel Tuke, Major Kerdlington, Captain Markham, and about 100 others; of Roſſiter's about 50, but no officer; he loſt one colour, and took two. Langdale got proviſions into Newark, and was recruited to 3000, and Roſſiter followed him with 2000 §."

"On Tueſday, May 22, 1645, the King was at the Earl of Huntingdon's; Wedneſday the 28th, at Coates, Sr Harry Shipworth's; Thurſday the 29th, at Elſtone near Leiceſter, which was faced by the King's army. The *R.* defaced with fire. Here he ſtayed two nights. Saturday the 30th at Leiceſter, which was taken by the King at two o'clock. The ſoldiers were rewarded by plunder. The ſlain about equal on both ſides. Afterwards the King's forces deſtroyed the Abbey by fire ‖."

"On Saturday laſt his Majeſty was at Loughborough in the county of Leiceſter, and ſome of his forces at Aſhby de la Zouch. On Wedneſday laſt, the King ſummoned Leiceſter; and this day were ſeverall reports. Some ſay that he intended to

* London Poſt, Feb. 4, 1644-5. † Thoreſby, p. 13. ‡ Mercurius Rufticus.
§ Whitlock, p. 130; and ſee Heath, p. 72.
‖ Thoreſby, from Bp. Sancroft.—Burnt timber is viſible at this day in the front walls.

ſtorm it; and others affirmed that his Majeſty was on his march towards Newark, and that ſome diſcontented perſons in Yorkſhire are in a neutrall conjunction. Colonel Poynes is made governour of York, and is ſhortly to goe downe thither *.

May 31, the town of Leiceſter was taken by ſtorm; of which we find the following relation in Heath's Chronicle: "After Prince Rupert had ſummoned it, "wherein he offered quarter to the town, the Committee of that county, then "reſident there, aſſembled all the commanders, and read the ſummons unto them; "by whom it was reſolved to give anſwer next morning †. The trumpet was no "ſooner returned, but a drum was preſently diſpatched for a full anſwer within an "hour; which while they debated beyond their ſtint, the King's guns played from "the battery, and all ſoldiers were commanded to their reſpective poſts; the "great and ſmall ſhot never intermitting that day and night; when next morning "they ſtormed at ſix or ſeven places ‡. At Newark-breach they entered firſt, "where

* Mercurius Veridicus, May 31, 1645.

† "May 30. His Majeſty's army lyes down before Leiceſter; and the morrow morning early "tooke it by ſtorme, and in it the whole Committee, Sir Robert Pye, and many hundred pri-"ſoners, many horſes, much powder, arms and ordnance, and great ſtore of wealth. In the "aſſault, on his Majeſty's part, were ſlaine Colonel Saint George, and about 80 others; but of "the Rebels about 120. The ſame day the Rebels quitted their ſeveral garriſons of Bagworth, "Cole-orton, Kirby-bellares, and Burleigh.—Whilſt his Majeſty's army was thus buſied at "Leiceſter, Sir Thomas Fairfax (the Rebels' new general) lay ſome 15 days blocking up of Ox-"ford, though fruitleſſely; for by ſeveral ſallies thence, he loſt many of his men, ſome killed, "others taken priſoners, and not a ſmall number running away, ſo that he raiſed his ſiege "thence the beginning of June; and June 4, he aſſaulted Borſtall houſe, commanded by Sir "William Campian for his Majeſty; but was beaten off with the loſſe of 300 of his men, the "brave garriſon loſing but one man, and four hurt.—June 6, there fell a ſtrange haile-ſtorme in "that part of Leiceſterſhire which is in and about Loughborough; ſome of the haile-ſtones were "as big as ſmall hens eggs, and the leaſt as big as muſket-bullets: it deſtroyed the corne, and "did much hurt in that part of the country where it fell." Mercurius Ruſticus, p. 1645.

"May 31, Letters informed that the King was ſet down before Leiceſter.

June 2, On conſideration of the King's being at Leiceſter, and the danger to the aſſociated counties thereby, the Houſe ordered that the Committee of both kingdoms ſhou'd conſider of ſuch diſpoſal of the armies under Sir Thomas Fairfax as may be moſt advantageous for the pub-lick; and that the blocking up of Oxford be left to Major General Browne.

‡ The King's forces, having made their batteries, ſtormed Leiceſter; thoſe within made ſtout reſiſtance; but ſome of them betrayed one of the gates; the women of the town laboured in making up the breaches, and in great danger. The King's forces having entered the town, had a hot encounter in the market-place; and many of them were ſlain by ſhot out of the windows; that they gave no quarter, but hanged ſome of the Committee, and cut others to pieces. Some letters ſay that the kennels ran down with blood. That Colonel Gray the Governor, and Captain Hacker, were wounded and taken priſoners, and very many of the garriſon put to the ſword, and the town miſerably plundered. The King entered the town on Sunday June 1.

June 5. Letters from Leiceſter informed, that the Committee-men and the Scots there were not killed in cold blood, as was before reported; but that the King's forces killed divers who prayed quarter, and put divers women to the ſword, and other women and children they turned naked

" where Colonel St. George was slain with a great shot, in a bravery and gallantry " of courage, venturing upon the mouth of the cannon. The works being seized, " there yet remained a work of greater bloodshed, the Market-place, where the " disloadants had drawn up their artillery, and for three hours spare maintained the " fight at the cross therein. They were at last over-powered; the Commissioners, Sir Robert Pye, Colonel Hacker, and Colonel Grey, taken prisoners, " and put into custody; only Sir Robert had some more respect shewed him. The " town was plundered, and some of the inhabitants for the present fcoured; the " spoil part of it carried away to the King's adjacent garrison of Newark, Ashby-" de-la Zouch, and Belvoir Castle; but the Parliament forces found very near as " good booty in those sudden spoils that came from Naseby *. All men upon " this success looked upon the King's army as far the more puissant. Great fears " and distrusts were arisen in the Parliament itself, not much different from despair; " several members being over-heard to say in their passage to the House out of " Westminster-hall, that there was no hopes but in the King's mercy, and that the " speediest recourse thereto would be the safest expedient for them. And the Royal " party were as good as sure that the day was their own; which they made appear, " even in London, by all publike signes and discourses. The King himself, de-" ceived also with this lightning before his ruine, which he construed for the " greatest sunshine of his felicity, was of the same opinion; the result whereof " appeared in a letter written to the Queen, June the 8th, where he used this ex " pression; " I may, without being too sanguine affirm, that since this rebellion my " affairs were never in so hopeful a way!"

naked into the streets, and many they ravished. That they hanged Mr. Reynor and Mr. Sawer in cold blood; and at Wighton they murthered Mrs. Barlowes, a minister's wife, and her children. That in the Burning of Leicester about 300 were slain on both sides, and not more.

June 10, One hundred pounds to Sir Robert Pye as a gratuity from the Parliament, and in recompence of his losse at Leicester. Sir Thomas Fairfax and the King's forces were within six miles of each other. Langdale's regiment were in the night near Leicester, because they might not advance Northwards: but the King quieted them with a promise that they should march thither within 12 days.—On the 13th, the Parliament forces fighted the garrison of Colesworth and Kirby, and marched away." Whitlock, p. 143, & seqq.

* " June 14, was that fatal battle at Naseby-Downe in Northamptonshire, where his Majesty's " army (till then victorious) was now by the incertainty of warre much worsted, his foot, ord-" nance and baggage most lost. In this battle, Sir Peter Browne, Sir Thomas Dallison, Colonel " Vandt, Major Wilson, and Captain Theobald, on his Majesty's part, were slaine. The whole " number on both sides slaine was conceived not to exceed 400; but more wounded. Among " the rebells' cruelty was remarkable in killing upon cold blood at least 100 women, wherein " some of quality, being commanders wives, and this done under pretence that they were Irish " women." Nicholas Ruffus, 1645.

" Cromwell coming in with his victorious right wing, they all charged together upon the King, who, unable to endure any longer, got out of the field towards Leicester. Prince Rupert, who now too late returned from his improvident eager pursuit, seeing the day lost, accompanied them in their flight, leaving a compleat victory to the Parliamentarians, who had the chace of them for 14 miles, within two miles of Leicester. The same night after the battle of Naseby, Sir T. Fairfax marched up Leicester with his horse, and next day all foot came up to him." Whitlock, p. 145, 146.

Mrs.

Mr. Throsby has preserved, from a MS. in the Harleian Library, the following curious memoranda, by Mr. Simmonds, who is supposed to have been a Quarter-master in the King's army.

"Garrisons in com. Leicester.

"*R.** Cole-Overton, a town of ye Ld Beaumont, one myle from Ashby †; Temple Gov. 50 men.

"*K.* Ashby de-la Zouch. Henry Hastings, born at Loughborough, Gov^r, the ancient seate of His'hip Ea. of Huntingdon; 600 men.

"*R.* Bagworth house, or a lodge, is a part of Lady Maud's house, 5 myle from Ashby; 50 men.

"*R.* Kirby Bellowes, a town of Sr Erasm de la Fountagne: this man ran away at the news yt Sr Marmaduke Langdale; but came again: 50 men.

"To all these garrisons above mentioned the yearly contribution amounted to fourscore and fourteenteene thousand pounds with the countie of Leicester only.

"Of late Belvoir Castle has one hundred allotted to it out of this shire.

"And the whole number of men were not above 1500 in all ye garrisons.

"Wednesday, May 28. His Maj'tie marched with his army into Colonel Orton's garrison of the ..... then by the abby of Gracedieu where Sr Thos Beaumont lives; there remains an entire court of cloisters.

"Thursday, his Maj'tie marched and pitched down before Leicester citty, a garrison of the rebels & commanded by Thos Grey 3d brother to the Ea of Kent ‡.

"Friday 30, His Highness P. R. § sent a trumpet, after he had shott 2 great peices at the town, to summons yt for his Maj'tie, offering the Burgers and Corporation pardon. They detayne his trumpet; and about 1 of clock in the afternoon in the interim the Prince raised a battery for 6 great pieces upon a hill where sometymes of old had been such another ‖; about 2 o'clock one of the Leicester trumpets was sent desiring time to consider of it till the morrow morning..... he would not rayse any works during this parley, his Highness telling the tr. if he came again with such errand he would lay him by the heels. About half an hour after he comes again with a note directed thus: 'To the Commander in chief, desiring time till ye morrow morning.' The Prince committed the trumpet to his marshall till the first trumpet they keepe. Then the P. about 3 of the clock sent them an answer in lowder terms; 6 great pieces from the fort on the south side of the town playing on a stone wall-yard, & made ere six of the clock a breach of great space, musket and cannon continually putting us in mind of something down **. The town of Leicester was chiefly governed by a committee; viz.

"Sir Thos Pye of Farringdon came 2 or 3 dayes unto the town, and was a great means of resisting the Pr. Mr. Knett of Dunton, Mr. Haselrigg, Ludlam a

* *R.* stands for the Rebel army; *K.* for the King's. † Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

‡ Simmonds makes the allowance for this garrison to be 600 men, the same as for Ashby-de-la-Zouch; yet we are to suppose that before the siege considerable succours were thrown into the town, exclusive of the inhabitants who zealously assisted in its defence.

§ Prince Rupert. ‖ Rawdikes. ** The stone wall is that leading to the Swans Mill.

chandler

chandler there *, Mr. Payne of Medbourne, Newton of Houghton ſometime a high conſtable, Read of Korlby, Mr. Stevens Stoneley a mercer there by the weſt gate.

After the breach was made in the wall by the cannon, by 6 o'clock they in the town had gotten up a handſome retrenchment and with 3 flankers (a great Spaniſh piece) within 4 or 5 yards of the wall.—All the evening was a general preparation to aſſault the town; and a little afore 12 of the clock in the night this violent ſtorm began, and continued till after one.

" Col. Geo. Leſlie Tertia fell on upon the breach, and were beat off; and the King ſent his foot reg. of life guards to aſſiſt, but they got fully in before.

" Col. Bards Tertia fell on with ſcaling ladders, ſome near a flanker, and others ſcaled the Horne work before the draw bridge on the eaſt ſide.

" Sr Barnard Atteleyes Tertia fell on the north ſide, which is the river ſide & a draw nigh the abby.

" Col. John Ruſſel with the Princes reg. the blue cotes and alſo the Princes firelockes, aſſaulted.

" They ſet up the Princes black collers on the great battery, where Ea of Northtown's horſe about one of the clock were let in at the ports, & they ſcowered the lyne and town; in the mean time ye foot gott in & fell to plunder, ſo that ere day fully opened ſcarce a cottage was unplundered. There were many Scotts in the town, and no quarter was given to any in the heat, more dead bodyes lay in within the lyne farr than what are in the Groſſ. I told 30 or more at the breach, as many within as without. Every ſtreet had ſome; I believe 200 on both ſides.

" We loſt Col. St. George—Major Bunnington ſhot in the eye juſt as he reached on the top of the ladder.

" 28 or 30 officers Major of the Pr R. firelockes. The army of horſe faced in bodyes all night in ſundry places. About day about 10 of the enemy got out, and eſcaped by the river ſide, and were followed.

" His Majeſtie qua. this Friday night at Leiceſter abby, the Counteſs of Devon's houſe. His Majeſtie ralled at Leiceſter abby. The army of foot in Leic. The horſe round about in corpes and villages."

Humphrey Brown, of Whitſondine, in the county of Rutland, on the trial of the King, ſwore, " That at ſuch time as the town of Leiceſter was taken by the forces " of Charles the Firſt, being in or about June 1645, Newark fort, in Leiceſter, " was ſurrendered to the King, upon condition, that neither cloaths, nor money, " ſhould be taken from any of the garriſon, which had ſurrendered; nor any vio- " lence ſhould be offered to them; and that, as ſoon as the fort was upon ſuch con- " ſideration ſo ſurrendered, the King's ſoldiers, contrary to the articles, fell upon " the ſoldiers of the fort; did ſtrip and wound many of them: whereupon one of " the King's officers rebuking ſome of thoſe ſoldiers, this deponent did hear the " King ſay, 'I do not care if they cut them more, for they are mine enemies,' in " words to ſuch effect. And that the King was on horſeback, in bright armour, in " the ſaid town of Leiceſter †."

* Richard Lathom, Mayor of Leiceſter in 1644, and again 1645. See pp. 1334. 1355.

† Nalſon's True Copy of the Journal of the High Court of Juſtice, &c. p. 92.

Another.

Another officer, who was present at the siege, blames the town's people very much for their rashness. He says, "Men and women fought in the breach, to shew "their over-zeal in defending the town." They afterwards mounted the tops of houses, and threw stones and tiles upon the King's troops as they paraded the street. From one house, in the Market-place, where the Parliament Committee and the Scots Deputies were sitting, some rash people fired, and killed and wounded about seven or eight of the King's dragoons; upon which the soldiers grew ungovernable, secured every avenue leading from the house, broke open the doors, and killed every person without distinction found therein. Colonel Grey, the Governor, was wounded and taken prisoner, with some inferior officers, and about 300 men*."

"There is a charge in the Churchwardens accompts for the parish of St. Martin, that year, for the payment of Wm. Hastwell, mason, for "Leivenige downe many "graves which weare taken up att the burienge of severall great officers of the "King's army, which was slaine at the stormeinge of the town." One officer was buried in the same church, who died of his wounds, at the Red Lion Inn.—There is an oral tradition in Leicester, that several people lost their lives in this churchyard, where part of the garrison had been driven by the Royalists; some, it is said, gained admittance into the church, and annoyed the King's forces from the battlements and leads. It appears from the following charge in the parish-book of that time, that the King's forces broke into the church to drive them thence. "Paid "Francis Motley for mendinge the locks of the church-doors broke by the King's "army 3s."—While the King remained at Leicester, he seemed solicitous to render the fortifications as impregnable as possible: he augmented some parts, and repaired others; but his enemies, being as desirous to recover as he was to preserve it, raised the siege of Oxford, and with Fairfax, at the head of the army, marched towards Leicester. The King, being ignorant of the movement, marched with his army to the relief of his garrison at Oxford, which brought on the fatal battle of Naseby. About four days after, the King's governor, Lord Loughborough, delivered up, by capitulation, the Castle of Leicester, and all its out-works, to Fairfax, in which was found a large quantity of ammunition, and the King's best artillery. The governor, at that time, was much censured for his not resisting, as it might for a time, at least, have stopt the rapid progress of a victorious army †."

Both Houses of Parliament were now in the utmost consternation; and conference succeeded conference. They were attended by divers aldermen and other citizens, who acquainted them, "that the late news of storming of Leicester, and the sad "consequences of it, had made so deep an impression on the hearts of many of "the citizens and inhabitants in and about the city of London, that they addressed "themselves to the Lord-mayor to call a Common Council: That, according to "their desires, my Lord-mayor did summon a Common Council: that they had "chosen a committee, and considered of a petition; whereby their sense might be "represented of it to both Houses: that they had therefore chosen a Committee

* Throsby. † Ibid.

" to deliver this petition; which contains in it as well their ſenſe of this diſaſter, as " the cauſes (as they conceive) of it, and their opinions and deſires for the reme- " dies thereof; and how the like miſchiefs may be prevented for the future *."

The triumph of the Royaliſts † was of very ſhort duration. On the 15th of June, the day following the fatal defeat of Naſeby, " Fairfax gave orders for the army and " train to march after them the next day, being Sunday, without any more inter- " miſſion; the purſuit of the victory being of parallel conſequence with the ob- " taining it. Theſe orders were chearfully obeyed, though the long march of the " foot for many days together, and the vehemency of the battle, might have " made them reſt. That night they quartered at Great Glen, four miles ſhort of " Leiceſter; but the horſe came nearer; which ſo much alarmed the nobility and " gentry that had fled thither for ſecurity, that they fled thence in great haſte, " leaving the Lord Haſtings to defend the place. The King in the mean time, " not judging it ſafe to lodge at Leiceſter, departed to Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, where " he repoſed himſelf ſome few hours; but ſtayed not there, making all ſpeed he " could from Litchfield in the night, and from thence into Wales. The other part " of the rout, being the Northern horſe under Sir Marmaduke Langdale, fled in- " continently from the battle to Newark, and narrowly eſcaped Sir John Gell, who " was advancing with 2000 horſe from Nottingham, to join with the General. " The General Fairfax was once unreſolved whether he ſhould preſently march to " relieve Taunton, ſorely diſtreſſed by the Lord Goring, or undertake Leiceſter. " He had received full information of the ſtrength of that army, and what a " deſperate forlorn condition Blake the Governor was in; yet knowing that now " there was no poſſibility of juncture with the King, of which before the fight " Goring had aſſured his Majeſty within few days, he reſolved to reduce Leiceſter " firſt. On Monday, June 16, the whole army came before the town ‡, when the " General ſent a ſummons to Lord Haſtings to deliver it to the uſe of the Parlia- " ment; who very reſolutely refuſed them, and thereupon command was given for " a preſent ſtorm §. On the 17th, being Tueſday, great ſtore of ladders were " brought in, a battery raiſed, and two demy-cannons and a whole culverin " taken at Naſeby were placed upon an old work againſt the Newark, being the " very ſame guns which the King, not many days before, had uſed againſt the " ſame place. Whereupon the Lord of Loughborough, ſeeing the reſolution of

* Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. II. p. 163.

† In the Fourth Number of Throſby's "Select Views," is a beautiful repreſentation of "Prince Rupert ſummoning the Garriſon of Leiceſter to ſurrender to K. Charles I. May 30, 1645."

‡ June 16, Sir Thomas Fairfax came before Leiceſter, and ſummoned the town to ſurrender to him, and not to force him to take it by ſtorm. The Governor anſwered, "That he would not ſurrender it." Sir Thomas Fairfax called a council of war about the morning of it, which was concluded. The next day they fell to raiſing batteries, and made all proviſion night and day for it.

§ June 17, Sir Thomas Fairfax battered the town, and ſtormed it; and the Governor ſent for a parley; to which Sir Thomas Fairfax agreed, and ſent Colonel Pickering and Colonel Hamborough his commiſſioners into the town, to treat about the ſurrender of it. In the mean time, Sir Thomas Fairfax loſt no time to make proviſion for the ſtorm, and had intelligence that the King was advancing with about 4000 horſe towards them. But the Commiſſioners agreed with the Lord Loughborough, Governor of Leiceſter, for the rendition of the town to Sir Thomas Fairfax upon articles; and there he had 14 pieces of ordnance, 20 colours, 200 arms, 200 horſe, 30 barrels of powder, and all their arms, ammunition, proviſions, bag and baggage. Whitlock, p. 126.

" the enemy, ſent a trumpeter out that day with letters, deſiring a parley concerning " the ſurrender of the town; which began that evening, and concluded in an " agreement; and on Wedneſday morning, June 18, the garriſon marched out, the " governor to Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, the ſoldiers and other officers to Litchfield, " with ſtaves only in their hands. There were taken in the town 14 pieces of ord- " nance, 30 colours, 200 arms, 500 horſe, 50 barrels of powder, and other am- " munition proportionable *."

Sir John Gell, hearing that the King's army was routed, and that Sir Thomas Fairfax had purſued them to Leiceſter, from whence they alſo fled; a party of his and Nottingham's horſe went out on Monday the 16th of June. They gathered up 200 of the King's horſe, and many of their riders; and Sir Thomas Fairfax blocked up Leiceſter with his horſe till his foot came up: which coming to him, hee preſently ſummoned the towne; and the Lord Loughborough (the Governor thereof) refuſing to ſurrender it, preſently hee ſate down before it; upon which the enemy deſired a parley; which being granted, articles of ſurrender were agreed upon, the 18th of June †, to the effect following: 1. That the Lord Loughborough ſhould bee conveyed to the garriſon at Aſhby de la Zouch, and have protection for the ſafety of his perſon thither. 2. That all field officers, as colonels, lieutenant-colonels, ſerjeant-majors, captains, and lieutenants of horſe (but not of foot) march away with their particular ſingle horſe and armes. 3. That the reſt of the officers and ſouldiers ſhall be conveyed to Lichfield garriſon, with ſtaves in their hands, and no other armes. 4. That all horſe, ſave only thoſe before excepted, ſhall be delivered up to Sir Thomas Fairfax, for the uſe of the Parliament. 5. That all ſuch priſoners as are in Leiceſter ſhall be releaſed and delivered ſafe to Sir Thomas Fairfax. 6. That all cannon, armes, and ammunition (ſave only what armes the officers are to march out with) and all the proviſions, and bagge and baggage, in Leiceſter, to be delivered up to Sir Thomas Fairfax. 7. That the enemy march out the ſaid morning, June 18; that Sir Thomas Fairfax may march in, and take poſſeſſion of the towne, by ten of the clock.—A liſt of what was taken in the town and garriſon of Leiceſter: Five hundred horſe, two thouſand armes, fourteen peeces of ordnance, fifty barrels of powder, many ſkeins of match, all Loughborough's carriages, and much of his treaſure that hee had got in plundering of the towne; all their proviſions and ammunition, bag and baggage, thirty colours, with much other purchaſe, too large to inſiſt on the particulars here ‡.

" By two letters this day from the army, dated Leiceſter, June 19, there was a confirmation of the taking of Leiceſter; whereunto I muſt adde, beſides what is already ſet down, that before the ſurrender thereof, Sir Thomas Fairfax had begun to ſtorm it, and made ſome breach in the enemy's workes with the cannon.—Letters alſo from Nottingham aſcertain us, that the Scots are come thither, with a body of 7000

* Hearth's Chronicle, p. 80.

† " June 18, Leiceſter was retaken by the Rebels, upon articles that his Majeſty's ſouldiers " within ſhould march away, the officers with horſes and arms, and the common ſouldiers with- " out; which agreement was moſt perfidiouſly broken by the Rebels. The ſame 18th of June a " party from Newark, commanded by Captaine Wright, routed 200 of the rebels' horſe at " Ryby in Lincolnſhire, ſlew their commander in chief, Lieutenant Colonel Harrington, with " ſome others, and took 50 priſoners, with their horſes and armes." Mercurius Ruſticus.

‡ Mercurius Veridicus, June 21, 1645.

foot,

foot, and 4000 horſe; and a debate was in the Houſe upon giving them further orders touching their advance. It is reported, that noble Sir Thomas Fairfax, being deſirous to let no opportunity ſlip in following the victorious ſucceſſe God hath given him, hath already ſettled Leiceſter in a poſture of defence for the Parliament *, and is advancing thence to find out of the enemy †."

On the 18th of June, before the news of the ſurrender could have reached the Parliament, an order was made for a collection on the following day, "in all the "churches and chapels in the cities of London and Weſtminſter, lines of commu-"nication, and bills of mortality, for the uſe of the poor inhabitants of Leiceſter, "and for the relief of the ſoldiers that were priſoners, and had been taken there ‡."

"Two of Derby troops of horſe are come to Leiceſter, for the better ſecurity of that town, and to keep the enemy from robbing near unto it. They marched to Aſhby de la Zouch, and took horſe ſufficient to make up another troop from Haſtings out of the meadows. We hope Sir John Gell's and other horſe, which were once in a body, will be ready and fitted for action when the Scots army leave thoſe parts §."

July 28, an Ordinance was brought in, for granting a public benevolence for relief of Leiceſter, by the voluntary contributions of the well-affected; 500 muſquets and furniture were furniſhed them from the public ſtores; and £.1500 granted them out of the eſtates of delinquents, for providing horſes, ſaddles, and piſtols ‖.

In Auguſt, 1645, "Captain Allen, with 95 dragoons from Burleigh-houſe, fell upon 200 of the Newarke and Belvoir horſe, commanded by Sir Robert Daliſon; routed them, killed 5, took ſeveral officers, and 50 priſoners, 80 horſe, and reſcued the countrymen and plunder which they had taken **."

Auguſt 25, "From Newarke the King marched into Lincolnſhire, where his army committed many outrages; and the next day he lay at Belvoir Caſtle, and the next day at Sramford, which was very ſudden. As they paſſed along, ſome forces from Burleigh and Leiceſter fell upon their rear, took 80 horſe, four colours, divers arms, and about 20 priſoners, of the Lord St. Paul's regiment ††."

Auguſt 30, the Committee at Leiceſter was authorized "to compound with ſuch gentlemen of the county as had aſſiſted or countenanced the King or his party; the money to be employed for the ſervice and maintenance of the garriſon and forces in the town ‡‡."

"We will trouble you in diſcourſing but of one more of the King's garriſons at this time, which is Aſhby de la Zouch, which is cloſely beſieged; the town is much viſited with the ſickneſſe; and in the garriſon or fort are ſaid to be not above 60 men §§."

* June 20, Sir Thomas Fairfax's army, notwithſtanding their hard ſervice, marched from Leiceſter, and ſate before Aſhby de la Zouch. On the 24th, Sir Thomas Fairfax proſecuted the King's forces towards Hereford; and left Colonel Needham Governor of Leiceſter. Whitlock, p. 147.

† Mercurius Veridicus, June 21, 1645. ‡ Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. IV. p. 176.

§ Mercurius Veridicus, July 5.

‖ Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. IV. p. 220. See the Ordinance at large in p. 1368.

** Whitlock, p. 160. †† Ibid. p. 153.

‡‡ Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. IV. p. 25. §§ Mercurius Veridicus, Sept. 27.

October 28, 1645. The following Ordinance, which had been brought into Parliament July 28, was finally agreed to by the Lords and Commons:

"Whereas it is very well known what miſeries befell the inhabitants of the Town and County of Leiceſter, when the King's army took Leiceſter, by plundering the ſaid inhabitants, not only of their wares in their ſhops, but alſo all their houſhold goods, and their apparel from their backs, both of men, women, and children, not ſparing in that kind infants in their cradles; and by violent courſes and tortures compelled them to diſcover whatſoever they had concealed or hid; and after all that impriſoned their perſons, and thereupon forced them to borrow money to purchaſe their enlargement, to the undoing of the tradeſmen, who are indebted for a great part of their wares, which the enemy took away; and alſo to the ruin of many of the country, and thoſe the beſt affected to the Parliament, that brought their goods into the town for protection: Be it therefore ordained, and it is hereby ordained by the Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, and by the authority of the ſame, That a general collection be made, in and throughout the City of London, and Lines of Communication, and all other Cities, Towns, Liberties, and Privileged Places, within the Counties of Middleſex, Kent, Suſſex, Surrey, Hertford, Eſſex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and County and City of Norwich, Bedford, Cambridge, and the Iſle of Ely, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Stafford, Leiceſter, Warwick, and the County and City of Coventry, Northampton, Buckingham, Rutland, for and towards the relief of ſuch inhabitants of the ſaid Town and County of Leiceſter, who are well-affected to the proceedings of Parliament, and ruined by the Enemies taking of the ſaid Town. And for the more ſpeedy and better effecting of this Ordinance, the ſaid Lords and Commons do hereby command, That the ſame be forthwith put in print and publiſhed, and diſperſed into every pariſh, town, hamlet, and place, within the aforeſaid counties, as well within liberties as without: And that the Parſons, Vicars, and Curates, of the ſaid pariſhes, towns, hamlets, and places reſpectively, are hereby required to read this Ordinance in their ſeveral churches and chappels upon the next Lord's-day after the ſame ſhall be delivered unto them, when the congregations are aſſembled together, both in the forenoon and afternoon; and to exhort the people to a free and liberal contribution to this ſo neceſſary and charitable a work: And the Miniſter and Churchwardens of every ſuch pariſh, hamlet, town, and place, and where no Miniſter and Churchwardens is or are, then two of the moſt ſufficient men of eſtates of ſuch pariſh, town, hamlet, or place, are hereby authorized, after the reading of this Ordinance as aforeſaid, to go with all convenient ſpeed from houſe to houſe, to every of the inhabitants of the ſaid pariſhes, towns, hamlets, and places reſpectively, and to collect and gather the free and charitable benevolences of the inhabitants thereof, that ſhall be willing to contribute to this ſo pious and charitable a work; and that every ſuch Miniſter, Churchwardens, and other perſons, ſhall cauſe to be written in a ſchedule the ſeveral ſum or ſums of money ſo given, and the pariſh and place where the ſame is ſo given: And that the ſaid ſeveral Miniſters, Churchwardens, and other perſons, ſhall ſubſcribe the ſaid ſchedule with their hands; and that they ſhall, within twenty days next after every ſuch collection reſpectively, bring or ſend the ſaid ſchedule, with the money ſo collected or gathered, and the copy of this Ordinance that ſhall be ſent unto them, unto the Mayor or chief Magiſtrate of the chief City or Town that is in the Parliament's power, within any of the ſaid reſpective counties, who are hereby authorized and required to receive the ſame accordingly, and, within twenty days after their reſpective receipt thereof, to ſend the ſame unto William Hobſon, Thomas Eyres, William Kendal, and Thomas Churchman, Gentlemen and Citizens of London, at the Chequer Chamber in Guildhall, London, and there deliver the ſaid ſchedule, copy, and money, unto them the ſaid William Hobſon, Thomas Eyres, William Kendal, and Thomas Churchman, who are hereby appointed and authorized Treaſurers for that purpoſe, and to receive the ſame, and to defray the neceſſary charges of ſending up the ſaid monies: And laſtly, it is hereby Ordained, That the Committee of Leiceſter, or any ſeven of them (except ſuch of them as ſhall expect benefit by this benevolence) ſhall, by virtue of this Ordinance, have power to take the accompts of the

ſaid

ſaid Treaſurers, and ſhall alſo give them reaſonable allowances for their charges; and what monies ſhall be collected or gathered upon this Ordinance, ſhall be divided and paid by the ſaid Treaſurers, or any two of them, to and amongſt the aforeſaid perſons, according to the ſaid computation of their ſeveral loſſes proportionably; and the certificate of them the ſaid Committee, or any ſeven of them, what every perſon or perſons' part or parts cometh unto, according to the ſaid computation, together with ſuch perſon or perſons acquittance for the receipt of his or their part or parts of the ſaid collection, ſhall be a ſufficient diſcharge to the ſaid Treaſurers. Provided always, and it is hereby declared, That this Ordinance ſhall continue for the ſpace of twelve months, and no longer *."

"Major General Poyntz received a letter from Sir John Gell, to certifie him that there came to Aſhby de la Zouch about 5 or 600 of the King's forces, which made them Oct. 25, all day and night in readineſſe; ſome got out of Newarke the 25th at night; Colonell Manwaring ſent two troopes after them. The Aſſociation may do well to haſten more foot to keep them cloſer. Prince Rupert yeſterday ſent a letter and trumpeter to deſire a paſſe to Worceſter; but Col. Roſſiter deſired to be pardoned till he had ſent unto the Houſe of Parliament; and accordingly he hath ſent, deſiring to know the pleaſure of the Houſe; for the Prince and the reſt of the Gentlemen are very deſirous to go beyond ſeas, and will engage themſelves upon their honours never to take up armes againe in this warre. Col. Roſſiter hath the two Princes' letters, and Col. Willis's letter (which do teſtify ſo many); therefore you may be confident thereof. We have a brave army of horſe at our rendezvous: on Monday we had with us on our ſide twenty-two colours. Haſte cauſeth me to be ſo abrupt. There are two gentlemen more, viz. Lieutenant-colonel Oſtruen and Sir William Valentine, waited for an anſwer of the letters from the Princes. The Lord Bellaſſis is governour of Newarke now, and one Terrell of Warton. Col. Gen. Poyntz continues ſtill at Southwell; and Welbeck-houſe will be delivered if we well fight Wingfield-manor.

Melton Mowbray, Wedneſday night, Oct. 29, 1645 †."

Jan. 1, 1645-6. "A party of the King's from Aſhby took the miniſter of Morley and of other towns, and carried them away priſoners; but Sir John Gell reſcued them, ſlew them, and took others of the enemy priſoners ‡."

Jan. 19. "Colonel Haſtings, with the Aſhby horſe, ſurprized a convoy of the Parliament's, going to Belvoir with a mortar-piece and granadoes §."

Feb. 4. "News came of the ſurrender of Belvoir Caſtle; and Sir Gervaſe Lucas, the governor, left there one piece of ordnance, ſtore of arms and proviſions ‖."

Feb. 7. "A party of about eighty horſe and forty dragoons were ſent from Leiceſter, under Mr. Meers, to Aſhby; who marched with ſuch ſpeed and privacy, that they came to Aſhby about eleven o'clock that night undiſcovered, ſurprized the centinels, fell-in at the turnpike, broke the chain, and entered the town. They took a hundred horſe, rich prize and pillage, plundered the town, reſcued divers countrymen priſoners there, and returned to Leiceſter without oppoſition **."

* Huſbands, Orders, &c. p. 449. † City Scout, Nov. 4. ‡ Whitlock, p. 192.
§ Ib. p. 192. ‖ Ib. p. 194. ** Whitlock, p. 197.

Feb. 10. Colonel John Nedham, who had been placed as Governor of Leiceſter in June by General Fairfax, was appointed in form to that office by both Houſes of Parliament; and Owen Cambridge to be his Major *.

" There hath beene much talke this weeke of the reducing of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. Thus much we can now aſſure you for certain, that conditions have been offered for the ſurrender thereof to the Leiceſter forces; which conditions or articles of ſurrender were this day brought up, and preſented to the Parliament, to be approved or diſapproved of by them †."

" When the King was given up by the Scots, he ſlept at Leiceſter, Feb. 12, 1646-7, the night before he arrived at Holmby-houſe §."

Feb. 28. Articles of agreement were entered into, between Colonel General Haſtings and Colonel Nedham, concerning " the rendition and ſlighting of Aſhby-" de-la-Zouch ‖."

March 1, 1646-7. Leiceſter was ordered to be diſgarriſoned, and the works to be ſlighted; and this order was confirmed by both Houſes July 19, 1647 **.

Sept. 25, 1648. The Leiceſterſhire forces, under Col. Hacker and Col. White, were ordered £.3000 out of the eſtates of delinquents; and had directions to march from Pontefract to aſſiſt in the buſineſs of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland ††.

Oct. 2, 1648, A Petition of divers Gentlemen of the county of Leiceſter, was preſented to the Houſe of Commons, " in the name of the well-affected Miniſtry, " Gentry, and other inhabitants of the ſaid county; taking notice of ſome decla-" rations of the Kirk of Scotland, and of this kingdom, and of the Votes for no " further Addreſſes." And, being called in, received this anſwer from the Speaker: " The Houſe has commanded me to acquaint you, that they have read your Pe-" tition; that they are engaged in a treaty with the King; and do aſſure you, that " in that Treaty they will provide and take care for the preſervation and ſecurity " of the Religion, Laws, and Liberties, of the Kingdom; and for the ſecurity and " maintenance of all thoſe that have adhered unto them ‡‡."

The three following curious articles, which, in point of time, ſhould all have been inſerted earlier, are copied from Huſbands's firſt Collection of Remonſtrances, &c.

1. The King's Letter ſent with the Commiſſion of Array to Leiceſterſhire.

CHARLES R.

Right truſty and right well-beloved Couſins, and right truſty and well-beloved, Wee greet you well: Whereas it hath beene declared by the Votes of both Houſes of Parliament, the fifteenth of March laſt, that the kingdome hath of late, and ſtill is, in ſo evident and imminent danger, both from enemies abroad, and a Popiſh diſcontented party at home, that there is an urgent and inevitable

* Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. IV. p. 434.

† City's Weekly Poſt, Feb. 24, 1645-6.—" Articles for the ſurrender of Aſhby de la Zouch were ſent up to the Parliament, and a debate upon them, whether the eſtates of the Earl of Huntingdon, Col. Haſtings, and Col. Perkins, ſhould be diſcharged of ſequeſtration; which the Houſe did agree unto." Whitlock, p. 200. § Throſby, from Simmonds. ‖ Ibid.

** Journals, vol. V. pp. 102, 250. †† Ibid. vol. VI. p. 32. ‡‡ Ibid. p. 41.

inevitable neceſſity of putting our ſubjects into a poſture of defence, for the ſafeguard both of our Perſon and People: and that ſithence divers inhabitants of divers Counties have addreſſed their petitions to that purpoſe; and whereas a ſmall number of both Houſes (after it had beene rejected by the Lords in a full Houſe, and without our Royall aſſent, or the opinion of the Judges concerning the legality hereof) have attempted, by way of Ordinance, to put in execution the power of the Militia of the kingdome, and to diſpoſſeſſe many of our ancient Nobility of the command and truſt repoſed in them by Us; and have nominated divers others, who have no intereſt in, nor live neere to ſome of the Counties to which they are nominated for the Lieutenancy, whom by they cannot be properly ſerviceable to the Counties wherewith they are intruſted, nor Our People receive that content and ſecurity which we deſire they ſhould: to ſubmit to the execution of which power by the way of ordinance, without it were reduced into a law by Act of Parliament, eſtabliſhed by Our Royall aſſent, were to introduce and expoſe our ſubjects to a meere arbitrary government; which by God's grace Wee ſhall never permit. We therefore conſidering, that by the laws of the realm it belongeth ſolely to Us to order and govern the Militia of the kingdome, have thereupon, by Our Proclamation of the 27th of May laſt, prohibited all manner of perſons whatſoever, upon their allegiance, to muſter, levy, or ſummon, upon any warrant, order, or ordinance, from one or both Houſes of Parliament, whereunto We have not or ſhall not give Our expreſſe conſent, any of the trained bands, or other officers, without expreſſe warrant under Our hands, or warrant from Our ſheriff of the county, grounded upon a particular writ to that purpoſe under Our great ſeal. And conſidering, that in antient time the Militia of the kingdome was ever diſpoſed of by Commiſſions of Array, and that by a particular ſtatute upon record in the Tower, made in the fifth yeere of Henry the Fourth, by full conſent of the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and Commons, and at their ſuit, and by the advice and opinion of the Judges then had, ſuch commiſſions were mitigated in reſpect of ſome clauſes perilous to the Commiſſioners, and approved of for the time to come: And that by the ſubſequent records it appeareth, that all Our Royall Predeceſſours have continually exerciſed that power by ſuch commiſſions, till of late time they have been diſcontinued by the grants of particular Commiſſions of Lieutenancy; little differing in ſubſtance from the ſaid Commiſſions of Array, againſt which it ſeems the Houſes have taken ſome exception. And though wee are no way ſatisfied of the illegality of them, Our Councell being never heard in the defence thereof, yet, being willing to avoid all exceptions at preſent, We have thought fit to refer it to that ancient legall way of diſpoſing the power of the Militia by ſuch Commiſſions of Array, for defence of Us, Our Kingdom, and Our Country: authorizing you, or any three or more of you, to array and train Our people, and to apportion and aſſeſſe ſuch perſons as have eſtates, and are not able to beare armes, to find armes for other men, in a reaſonable and moderate proportion; and to conduct them ſo arraid, as well to the coaſts as other places, for the oppoſition and deſtruction of Our enemies in caſe of danger, as to your diſcretions, or any three or more of you, ſhall ſeem meet; whereof you Henry Earle of Huntington, and, in your abſence, William Earle of Devon, or Henry Haſtings, Eſquire, to be one: And being both confident in a great meaſure of the loyall affections of Our people, and very tender to bring any unneceſſary burthen or charge on them, by augmenting the number of the trained bands; We do for the preſent only require that you forthwith cauſe to be muſtered and trained all the ancient trained bands and freehold bands of the County, carefully ſeeing, that they be ſupplyed with able and ſufficient perſons, and compleatly armed; unleſſe you find that there be juſt cauſe, and that it ſhall be with the good-liking of the inhabitants, for their owne better ſecurity, to make any encreaſe of their numbers; and over ſuch bands to appoint and fit ſuch colonels, captaines, and officers, as you ſhall think moſt fit for the diſcharge of that ſervice, being ſuch perſons as have conſiderable intereſt in the County, and not ſtrangers. And in caſe of any oppoſition, you are to raiſe the power of the County to ſuppreſſe it, and to commit all ſuch perſons as ſhall be found rebellious herein into the cuſtody of Our

ſaeſt;

fheriff; whofe care and aſſiſtance Wee eſpecially require; and that he ſhall, from time to time, iſſue forth ſuch warrants for the aſſembling of Our people, at ſuch times and places as by you ſhall be agreed on, according to the truſt repoſed in him by Our ſaid Commiſſion. And Wee have authorized you our Commiſſioners, or any three of you, after ſuch array made, from time to time, to train and take muſters of Our ſaid bands; and to provide beacons, and other neceſſaries, for the better exerciſing of Our people, and diſcovery of ſudden invaſions and commotions: Of all which your proceedings herein, Wee expect a ſpeedy and plenary accompt, according to the truſt repoſed in you, and authority given you by Our Commiſſion on that behalf. Given at our Court at York, the 12th day of June, in the 18th yeere of our Reigne, 1642."

2. The Original Commiſſion of Array ſent into Leiceſterſhire.

"Carolus, Dei gratia, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defenſor, &c. Chariſſimis conſanguineis noſtris Hen. Com. Huntington, & Willielmo Com. Deven. necnon dilectis & fidelibus noſtris Hen. Haſtings, Armigero, filio dicti Com. Huntington, Hen. Berkley, Georgio Villers, Thomæ Burton, Barronett. Hen. Skipwith, Joanni Skeſſington, & Richardo Halford, Militibus & Baronettis, Wolſtan. Dixey, Richardo Roberts, Joann. Bale, Thomæ Hartop, Eraſmo de la Fountain, & Will'mo Jones, Militibus, Hen. Haſtings de Humberſtone, Georgio Aſhby & Joanni Pate, Armigeris, ac Vic. noſtro Com. noſtr. Leiceſtr. pro tempore exiſtente, ſalutem. Sciatis quod nos malitiæ inimicorum noſtrorum ſi regnum noſtrum Angliæ invadere preſumpſerint (quod abſit) gratia nobis favente divina reſiſtere, ac pro ſalvatione & defenſione noſtri ac regni prædicti & legiorum noſtrorum ejuſdem diſponere & ordinare volentes, ut tenemur, aſſignavimus vos, vel aliquos tres vel plures veſt. ad arraiand. & triand. om. & ſingulos homines ad arma ac homines armatos & ſagittarios in Com. præd. commorantes, infra libertates & extra, ad armari faciend. omnes illos qui de corpore ſunt potentes & habiles ad armand. qui de ſuo proprio habent unde ſeipſos armare poſſunt, viz. quilibet eorum juxta ſtatum & facultates ſuas, et ad aſſidend. & apportionand. juxta adviſamentum & diſcretiones veſtras, aut aliquorum trium vel plurium veſtrum; ac etiam ad diſtringend. omnes illos qui in terris & bonis ſunt potentes, & pro debilitate corporum ad laborand. impotentes, ad inveniend. juxta quantitatem terrarum & bonorum ſuorum, & prout rationabiliter portare poterunt (ſalvo ſtatu ſuo) armatur. hominibus ad arma & hominibus armatis ac arcus & ſagittas, ita quod illi qui moraburntur ſeu morari poterunt ad domum ſuam propriam in patria ſua ſuper defenſione ejuſdem regni contra inimicos noſtros, ſi periculum eveniat, non capiant vadia nec expenſas pro mora ſua apud domos ſuas prædict. Et ad dictos homines ad arma ac homines armatos & ſagittarios ſic arraiatos & munitos continue in arraiatione ut in millenis, centenis, & vicenis, & alias prout conveniens fuerit & neceſſe teneri & poni faciend. aſſignavimus autem vos, aut aliquos tres vel plures veſtrum, quorum te præfatum Hen. Comitem. Huntington, & in abſentia tua te præfat. Willielmum Com. Devon. vel te præfat. Hen. Haſtings filium prædicti Comitis Huntington unum eſſe volumus, ad dictos homines ad arma ac homines armatos & ſagittarios ſic araiat. & munit. tam ad coſteram maris quam alia loca ubi ac quoties neceſſe fuerit, ad dictos inimicos noſtros expellend. debelland. deſtruend. de tempore in tempus cum aliquod periculum immineat mandand. & injungend. Aſſignavimus etiam vos, aut aliquos tres vel plures veſtrum, ad monſtrum ſive monſtrationem eorundem hominum ad arma ac hominum armatorum & ſagittariorum de tempore in tempus quoties indiguerit diligenter faciendum & ſupervidendum. Ac etiam ad proclamand. ordinand. & diligenter examinand. quod omnes & ſinguli hujuſmodi homines ad arma ac homines armati & ſagittarii in monſtris hujuſmodi armatur. ſuis propris & non alienis arment. ſub pœna amiſſionis eorundem, exceptis duntaxat illis qui ad expenſ. aliorum armari debent ut prædict. eſt, & ad omnes & ſingulos quos in hac parte invenieritis contrarios ſeu rebelles areſtand. & capiend. & eos in priſonis noſtris committend. in eiſdem moraturis quouſque ſecundum legem inde deliberati fuerint; & ideo vobis diſtrictius quo poſſumus ſuper fide & ligeantia quibus nobis tenemini injungemus & mandamus quod ſtatim, viſis præſentibus, vos ipſos melius & ſecurius quo poteritis arraiari & parari & coram vobis ad certos dies & loca quos videritis magis competentes & expedientes, & pro populo noſtro minus

minus damnosos omnes homines in patria commorantes per quos arraitio & munitio melius fieri & compleri poterunt venire & vocari fac. & eos arrainari, armari, & munire, & eos sic arraiatos & munitos in arraiatione hujusmodi teneri faciatis; & insuper signa vocat. Beekins pori [illegible] in locis consuetis, per quæ gentes patriæ de adventu inimicorum nostrorum poterunt congeri temporibus præmunitis; et eosdem homines sic arraiatos & munitos cum periculum imminuerit in defensionem regni ac patriæ prædict. de tempore in tempus [illegible] ad Coventry Maris quam alia loca vobis magis necesse fuerit duci faciatis, vel aliqui ires aut plures vestrum, [illegible] te præfat. Hen. Com. Huntington, & in absentia tua te præfat. Willum. Com. Devon. vel te præfat. Hen. Hastings filium præd. Com. Huntington unum esse volumus, duci faciant ut prædictum est; ita quod pro defectu defensionis, arraiationis, sive ductionis dictorum hominum, vel per negligentiam vestram, damna patriæ prædict. per inimicos nostros modo non evenit ullo modo pro posse vestro. Damus autem universis & singulis Comitibus, Baronibus, Militibus, Majoribus, Ballivis, Constabularis, Ministris, & aliis fidelibus & ligeis nostris Com. præd. (tam infra libertates quam extra) tenore præsentium, firmiter in mandatis, quod vobis & cuilibet vestrum in omnibus & singulis præmissis faciend. & explend. intendentes sint, consulantes, & auxiliantes. Et ulterius. Vic. quod ad certos dies & loca quos ad hoc vos vel aliqui tres vel plures vestrum ut præmittitur ordinaverint venire faciatis coram vobis vel hujusmodi tribus vel plur. vestrum (ut prædictum est) omnes illos in Com. præd. per quos arraiatio, assessio & ordinatio melius potent fieri & compleri, & illos quos pro rebellione sua capi & arrestari contigerit in prisona nostra custod. sicut præmittur est. In cujus rei testimonium has præsentes literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso, undecimo die Junii, anno regni nostri decimo octavo. Per ipsum Regem. WILLIS."

3. His Majesty's Speech at Leicester, to the Gentlemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of that County, July 20, 1642.

"Gentlemen, Since I have found my presence so very acceptable amongst my good subjects in these Northern parts, and that the errors and mistakes amongst them have wholly proceeded from mis-information, and are removed with more satisfaction and ease to them than they were received; I hold it a piece of my duty to take the utmost pains I can, fully to inform and undeceive my people; and rather to prevent crimes than to punish them. In this errand I am come to you, amongst whom there hath not been the least misunderstanding, to shew you, that I doe not suspect any malice in the place or in the people, though persons of as ill dispositions have been busie in it, and amongst you, as in any County in England, and such who have taken as great pains to do mischief and to bring confusion, as good men should for peace and happiness: though 'tis as true, that very many worthier persons amongst you have appeared of contrary affections, which I shall always acknowledge. I am come to you in a time too when nothing could invite me to such a journey, but my affection to and good esteeme of you; having sent such propositions for peace and accommodation to my two Houses of Parliament, that I hope to have no other use of your affections but in your prayers, being sure they will submit to them with alacrity, if the unexcusable enemies to the peace of the kingdome be not strong enough to prevaile: and then you will finde yourselves to much concerned (for I have required nothing that with more justice can be denied me (if it be duly weighed) than my Crowne or my life may be taken from me) that I shall not need to ask your assistance. I know you will bring horse men, money, and hearts worthy such a cause. Your Religion, your Liberties, your Laws (which I will defend with my life, I meane the good knowne Lawes of the Land, not Orders or Votes without my consent, which, till within these twelve moneths, was never heard of from the first foundation of this kingdom) will be the quarrell: And in such a cause, the taking away [illegible] ships, armes, and money from me, shall not dishearten me: The concurrence [illegible] the rest of my people, with God's blessing, will supply and recover all."

Feb. 22, 1648-9, "The humble Repreſentation of the Committee, Gentry, Miniſtry, "and other well-affected Perſons, in the County of Leiceſter, in reference to the "Agreement of the People tendered to the Kingdom as touching Religion *," was preſented to his Excellency Thomas Lord Fairfax, and the General Council of Officers of the Army; ſhewing,

"That the many great and glorious bleſſings, which the Lord of Hoſts hath be ſtowed upon "this ſhattered and almoſt ruinated nation, by the remarkable valour and fidelity of your Excel- "lency, and the Army under your command, aſcending from one high degree of ſervice to "another, with many clear evidences of your loyalty to the nation; together with the candour "of your Excellency and Councell of Warre, as it were, inviting all perſons, in your draught of "the agreement of the people, to give in their apprehenſions and reaſons of approving or diſ- "ſenting from any thing contained therein; and knowing that it is in the nature of the very "beſt of men to be ſubject to frailty and errour (which we ought ſeriouſly to bewaile in ourſelves "and others), ſometimes by miſtaken zeale carryed beyond its proper limits. and often, by an "exorbitant charity, giving more latitude to tenderneſs and pitty, than can well ſtand with divine "truths; God in his wiſdome having ſet bounds to both, whoſe laws challenge in all things "exact obedience (eſpecially in ſo high a point as concerns the ſalvation of ſouls). Theſe conſi- "derations have moved us, humbly to preſent our thoughts to your Excellency's peruſal and "review, about ſome things of greateſt weight, as concerning the glory of God, the preſervation "of religion, and the peace and happineſs of the Reformed Churches. And we moſt humbly "deſire, that the things ſo propoſed by us, may be taken into your grave examination, without "prejudice againſt us, as if we were over-biaſſed by the example of others, or any ſiniſter ends "of our own †."

March 19, the Gentlemen of the county of Leiceſter again petitioned Parliament, and were anſwered thus:

"Gentlemen, you of the county of Leiceſter; The Houſe hath read your petition; "and I ſhall, as near as I can, declare their ſenſe. The Houſe doth take notice of "the modeſty and diſcretion of the petition, and the petitioners, in the way of deli- "vering it, and the expreſſions in it. The Houſe doth likewiſe take notice of "ſome things out of the petition: and that is, concerning your county; whoſe "readineſs to the ſervice of the publick the laſt ſummer, wherein you did great "and acceptable ſervice to the Commonwealth .....: And for theſe, and your "good affections always to the publick, the Houſe hath commanded me to return

* This refers to "A Petition from his Excellency Thomas Lord Fairfax, and the General "Councel of Officers of the Army, to the Honourable the Commons of England in Parliament "aſſembled, concerning the Draught of an Agreement of the People for a ſecure and preſent "Peace, by them framed and prepared; together with the ſaid Agreement, preſented Saturday, "Jan. 20, 1648-9;" in which, among other articles, it was propoſed, that the Nation ſhould have 400 Repreſentatives; of which the town of Leiceſter was to ſend one, and the other towns in that county five.—Both the petitions are preſerved in Sion College Library, vol. U. 4. 23.

† "This humble repreſentation was preſented to the Lord General his Excellency, upon Thurſday, Feb. 22, 1648-9, by divers Gentlemen of the Committee, and ſome Miniſters, in the name of many others well-affected of the county of Leiceſter; and was received with noble candour, His Excellency promiſing to take it into conſideration, to communicate it to his General Councel of Officers, and to endeavour the ſatisfaction of theſe and all other well-affected in the nation."

"you

" you hearty thanks: and I do, in their names, return you hearty thanks. For " the particulars in the petition, some of them are of great weight and conse- " quence; fit for you to present, and for them to take consideration of: some of " which, as taking off free quarters and others, are already in a way of settlement: " and the whole House is zealous to give you, and the whole kingdom, satisfaction " therein. For the rest of the particulars, they doubt not but you will leave it to " them, as the urgent and important affairs of the kingdom will admit, to take the " same into consideration; and doubt not but to do it so, as the kingdom may " receive satisfaction and safety *."

April 23, 1650. " The humble Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Cham- " berlains of the Borough of Leicester, Masters of the Hospital of *The Holy Tri-* " *nity*, in the Newark, near Leicester, was read. Ordered, That it be referred to " the Committee for removing obstructions in the sale of fee-farm rents, to consider " of this petition; and how it is fit the petitioners should be paid, and all others " of the like nature, whereby the sale of the fee-farm rents is hindered; and to " present an act to the House, for the one and the other, if they see cause, for the " better expediting the sale of the said fee-farm rents †."

In August 1650, Sir John Gell, who had been one of the prime champions for the Parliament, and was esteemed the principal chieftain among the Presbyterians, was tried at the bar of the High Court of Justice; and condemned to lose his estate, and suffer perpetual imprisonment ‡."

Nov. 24, 1651. Sir Thomas Cave, Junior, who had been appointed high sheriff by authority of Parliament, had liberty given him " to live at his father's house in Stanford, he executing the office of sheriff for the county of Leicester §."

June 9, 1657. An act for the settling and regulating of the hospital called *Wigston's Hospital*, in the borough of Leicester, and establishing thereof, received the Protector's assent. Richard Lee was then master; and William Simms, public lecturer of the borough of Leicester, confrater.—Major General Whalley, Colonel Henry Markham, Sir Christopher Pack, Henry Smyth, Esquire, Alexander Baker, Samuel Wanley, and Robert Hicklin, were added to the number of trustees ‖.

On the same day an act was passed " for enabling George Faunt, of *Foston*, in the " county of Leicester, Esq; to sell and convey part of his lands, for payment of " several debts and legacies charged upon his estate by Sir William Fawnt, Knight, " deceased; and for the raising of portions for his younger children, and making " his wife a jointure."

Sept. 9, 1659. The House being informed, that divers Ministers of the county of Leicester were at the door; they were called in; and being at the bar, Mr. Yaxley, after a short preamble, spake to this effect: " That the petitioners, all " Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Leicester, faithful servants to the Par- " liament, and embarked in the same bottom with yourselves; some of us marched

* Journals, vol. VI. p. 168. † Ibid. p. 402. ‡ Heath, p. 270.
§ Journals, vol. VII. p. 41. ‖ Ibid. pp. 487. 552.

" along with your forces, to ſuppreſs the late rebellion of Sir George Booth and " others: We, well knowing, how much it concerns us, with all the true Godly " of the land, to ſtrengthen your hands in the work of the Lord, are deſired by " many of our brethren, miniſters of the Goſpel in the county of Leiceſter, to " tender this their humble repreſentation; which, as well on their behalf, as on our " own, we do humbly preſent, in their and our own names, and deſire it may be com- " municated to the Houſe." Which (after the petitioners were withdrawn) was read; and was intituled, " The humble Repreſentation of divers well-affected Miniſters of " the Goſpel in the county of Leiceſter *, whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed."

The Petitioners were again called in; and Mr. Speaker gave them this anſwer: " Gentlemen, The Houſe have read your Petition; and, upon due conſideration " thereof, they find in it a Goſpel-ſpirit of meekneſs, ſincerity, and holineſs: And " they have alſo conſidered the ſeaſonableneſs of it, and that it expreſſeth not only " an outward letter, but an inward ſpirit: They likewiſe find your diſlike of the " late inſurrection; in ſuppreſſing which, ſome of you have adventured your per- " ſons to hazard; and we and you have cauſe to give the Lord the glory of this " deliverance of us and you. The Parliament, who have always owned and encou- " raged a Godly Miniſtry, have commanded me to let you know, That they accept " of this petition: and have alſo commanded me to give you the thanks of this " Houſe: And, in their names, I do give you hearty thanks †."

A letter of General George Monck, dated at *Leiceſter*, Jan. 23, 1659-60, and directed, " For the honoured Robert Rolles, Eſq; to be communicated to the Gen- " tlemen of Devonſhire who ſigned the late Letter to the Speaker of the Parlia- " ment of the Commonwealth of England," was read in Parliament, Jan. 26, and printed in a ſmall quarto pamphlet, 1660. It contains many ſenſible hints towards ſettling the diſtracted ſtate of the kingdom.

April 29, 1661, the Coronation of King Charles II. was celebrated with particular marks of loyalty and feſtivity at Melton Mowbray.

" The great expreſſions of this our little town, of its cordial rejoicing for the accompliſhing of this ever bleſſed day of his Majeſty's Coronation, take as follows, viz. The Lord Archbiſhop of Dublin ‡, the Lord Roos, Knight of our county, with many other perſons of quality, came hither laſt night (this being the day of his Majeſty's coronation), where was rendezvouſed the trained bands of this ſide of the county, by the ſpecial command of their noble Colonel Sir George Villiers, Baronet, and the reſt of the officers, &c. Next morning they marched in mili- tary poſture to the church, to hear divine ſervice: after which that truly noble and conſtantly loyal perſon, Sir Henry Hudſon §, Baronet, entertained at his own charge all the perſons of honour and quality aſſembled, keeping open houſe for the trained bands, and all the country round about which

* The ſubſtance of this repreſentation, and the names of the ſubſcribing miniſters, is preſerved above, p. 506, from Dugdale's " Short View of the Troubles," &c.

† Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. VII. p. 776.

‡ James Margetſon, D. D. of Peter Houſe, Cambridge, who had ſucceeded to the Archbiſhoprick at the latter end of the year 1660, after the ſee had been vacant, from the death of Archbiſhop Bulkeley, in September, 1650, more than 10 years. Dr. Margetſon was tranſlated in 1663 to Armagh, which he held till 1678.

§ Created a Baronet July 3, 1660. He was buried at Melton, Aug. 27, 1690, aged 81.

which came in, echoing forth their hearty acclamations of "God bleſs King Charles the Se-"cond," "Long live King Charles the Second!" And for perpetuating the memory of this happy day (the Coronation of his moſt Sacred Majeſty Charles the Second) he gave a fat ox, which was roaſted whole in the ſtreet before his own door; every one orderly ſharing it, and the other cheer provided for that day. The town and country at length grew to ſuch emulation of each other in the eternizing the memory of this joyful day, that after the ox was eaten, they accounted him happy that could but carry away either one of the ribs of the ox, or the leaſt ſhiver of the bones, to treaſure up reliques, &c. Ringing of bells, vollies of ſhot, bonfires, muſic, dancing, and all the uſual ways of expreſſing to great a joy, continued three days *."

P. 595. Mr. Blackburne ſhewed a drawing of this famous Roman pavement to the Society of Antiquaries in 1782, ſuppoſing it Hercules having caught the Endymion ſtag, and drawing the lion's ſkin over his head with one hand, while the other careſſes and tames the ſtag. Cupid may have been introduced into the floor of the General's pavilion, as an accompanyment of Love with Vulcan.

Mr. Bray, who gave a correct drawing of it by Carter, ſuppoſed it the floor of a bath, and the ſtory that of Diana and Actæon †.

P. 603. In the church-yard of *St. Nicholas* at Leiceſter are theſe inſcriptions:

"Here are depoſited the remains of Hamlett Clarke, one of the aldermen of this borough. He departed this life May 29, 1772, aged 58 years.

Elizabeth his wife, died Sept. 23, 1784, aged 70 years.

Elizabeth, their daughter, died April 10, 1782, aged 34.

Sarah (another daughter) died April 5, 1766, aged 16.

Elizabeth, Mary, and William, died infants."

Grace Hartſhorn (another of their daughters, and wife of William Hartſhorn) died March 27, 1773, aged 30.

Jane Baxter (another of their daughters, and wife of William Baxter) died June 5, 1785, aged 45.

Anne, wife of James Liquorice, of Elſinere, died July 15, 1725-6, aged 91.

Jane Hunt, daughter of John and Anne Hunt, died Sept. 4, 1737, aged 34.

Anne Hubbard, wife of John Hubbard, died May 4, 1735, aged 38.

{John Slater, died Feb. 17, 1734, aged 78.
{Elizabeth Slater, died March 7, 1744-5, aged 80.

Elizabeth, wife of John Slack, died Oct. 15, 1775, aged 73.

Alderman John Denſhire, died in 1725, aged 75.

Richard Marler, died Jan. 14, 1726, aged 50.

Edward Goodeſs, December 6, 1764, aged 59.

{Robert Langton, died July 27, 1770, aged 55.
{Elizabeth Langton, died Jan. 10, 1784, aged 73.

Elizabeth, ſecond wife of William Hartſhorn, and daughter of William and Anne Woodward, of Burton Overy, died April 4, 1789, aged 56.

Benjamin Hurſt, died Aug. 31, 1745, aged 48.

Hannah Hurſt, died May 20, 1737.

Mary Hurſt (his ſecond wife) died June 14, 1753, aged 55.

* Mercurius Publicus, May 9, 1661. † Minutes of the Society.

Robert

Robert Guy, ſenior, died Oct. 18, 1733, aged 54.
Alice Guy, died Jan. 28, 1764, aged 71.
Robert Guy, died April 22, 1782, aged 69.
William Guy, died Aug. 16, 1777, aged 57.
Mary Guy, died April 9, 1772, aged 44.
John Parſons, died March 10, 1777, aged 53.
Anne Burgeſs, died May 7, 1781, aged 66.

P. 721. If my ingenious friend Mr. Throſby had ſeen what is ſaid in this page on *Bow-bridge* by the late worthy and accurate Mr. Bickerſtaffe *, and Mr. Pridden's neat view of it in Plate XXX. p. 718, he might have ſaved himſelf the trouble of a criticiſm; which he has thrown out, however, with ſo much modeſty and candour, that it would be ungenerous not to incorporate it in theſe Collections. "In the "Hiſtory of Burbach," ſays Mr. Throſby, "Mr. Nichols has given an engraving "of Bow-bridge, with a military proceſſion of the burial of Richard the Third "over it to the *Grey Friers* (he ſays) adjoining. The Friars adjoining this Bridge "was the *Auguſtine*, or *Black Friars*. The Grey Friars was ſituated on the South "ſide of St. Martin's church, where Henry the Seventh erected a monument to "Richard's memory. It is known alſo that there was no pomp at his burial; his "body was brought into Leiceſter over a carrier's horſe, and there expoſed to the "deriſion of the inhabitants in the Corporation-hall, then at the end of Blue-Boar "Lane. After lying expoſed there for two or three days, it was buried without "ceremony † in the church of Grey Friers, near St. Martin's church."

The

* The Rev. William Bickerſtaffe, ſon of William and Anne Bickerſtaffe, born at Leiceſter, June 17, 1728, was appointed maſter of the Lower Free Grammar School in that town Jan. 30, 1749-50; ordained in December 1770; and from that period occaſionally a curate at moſt of the churches in Leiceſter, and alſo at Great Wigſton and Ayleſton, two villages at no great diſtance. On the morning of Feb. 26, 1789, after having retired to bed the preceding night as well in health as he had been for ſome time, he was found dead, appearing to have expired, as he had always wiſhed, without a ſtruggle or a groan. He was in the 61ſt year of his age; and had not long before repreſented his caſe to the Lord Chancellor, from whom he had hopes of ſome ſmall preferment. With much claſſical knowledge, he poſſeſſed a ſtrong vein of pleaſantry and ſatire. The duties of his function he diſcharged very aſſiduouſly; and, being poſſeſſed of much medical knowledge, employed it in comforting the afflicted, as he did the mall ſurplus of his little revenue in alleviating diſtreſs. To the improvement of theſe "Col-"lections" he was particularly attentive; and in the deſcription of various parts of Leiceſter, his communications will appear ſagacious and entertaining. To the Gentleman's Magazine he was alſo a conſiderable contributor; and in that Miſcellany, vol. LIX. p. 203, are ſome of his letters, which will give a better idea of his merit, than can be conveyed by the moſt laboured panegyrick.

† "The body of King Richard, being found among the ſlain, covered with wounds, duſt, and blood, after ſuffering many ſhameful indignities, was hung over a horſe, like a calf, behind a purſuivant at arms, named Blanch Sanglier, or White-boar, the name of his office, he wearing a ſilver-boar upon his coat, the cognizance of Richard, and was carried to Leiceſter in triumph that afternoon. The corpſe was perfectly naked, the feet hung on one ſide, the hands on the other, and the head, lately adorned with a crown, dangling like a thrum-mop. No King ever made

The plate here ſpoken of was originally engraved by Mr. Peck, to accompany an account of Richard's natural ſon*, in his "Deſiderata Curioſa," vol. VII. N° 8; and is only erroneous in miſ-ſtating the name of the friary, being in all other circumſtances ſtrictly conſonant to hiſtorical verity. And Mr. Throſby himſelf, in deſcribing the plate, overlooks the dead body of Richard III. acroſs the carrier's horſe, and miſtakes the armed party that guarded it for a grand funeral convoy or military proceſſion.

P. 129. 246. In Plate L. fig. 3. and 4. are copied from two letters paſted under the portrait of William Burton, Eſq. of *Lindley*, prefixed to his Deſcription of Leiceſterſhire, in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. Samuel Pegge, M. A. F. S. A.

In the *L.*

1. Gules, a ſaltire engrailed, between four mulletts Or, for *Herdwike*.
2. Azure, ſemée of cinquefoiles Or. *Rodvile*.
3. Or, four bendlets Azure. *Fundin*.
4. Ermine, on a bend ..... three cinquefoils. *Foucher*.
5. Or, fretty Sable, on each ſide a croſs croſslet Argent. *Champain*.
6. Or, a lion rampant double tailed Gules. *Gawey*.
7. Argent, a maunch Sable. *Haſtings*.
8. Argent, a feſs Gules, and three mullets in chief Sable. *Flaunders*.
9. Gules, three eagles diſplayed Or. *Limeſey*.
10. Vairy Argent and Sable, a chevron Gules. *Eſſebridge*.
11. .... a feſs between three croſs croſslets. *Hurleman*.
12. Gules, on a bend Or, three chaplets Vert. *Stevens*.

made ſo degraded a ſpectacle; humanity and decency ought not to have ſuffered it. Carte ſays, they tied a rope about his neck, which is very probable; and perhaps about his feet, or he could not well have been faſtened to the horſe. This was meant as a diſgrace for Richard; but it reflected more upon Henry, or his followers; for to inſult weakneſs is highly blameable, but more to inſult the dead. The corpſe was expoſed two days to public view in the Town-hall; this was Henry's policy to prevent a future impoſtor, and his pride to ſhew himſelf a conqueror, and then interred, without ceremony, in the Gray-friers' church. Here Richard reſted about fifty years, with a ſcrubby alabaſter monument erected over him by Henry. At the deſtruction of religious houſes, his remains were turned out of their little tenement by the town's people, and loſt; and his coffin of ſtone was converted into a watering-trough, at the White-horſe, in Gallow-tree-gate. Thus all the grandeur for which Richard exerted uncommon talents ended in a ſtyle below a beggar. I took a journey to Leiceſter in 1758, to ſee a trough which had been the repoſitory of one of the moſt ſingular bodies that ever exiſted; but found it had not withſtood the ravages of Time. The beſt intelligence that I could obtain was, that it was deſtroyed about the latter end of the reign of George the Firſt, and ſome of the pieces placed as ſteps in a cellar at the ſame inn where it had ſerved as a trough." HUTTON.

* The whole account of this natural ſon has ſince been ſuppoſed to have been an impoſture on the credulity of Mr. Peck, which it is to be wiſhed ſome intelligent reader would illuſtrate. See Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. p. 568.

In

In the *D.*

1. Azure, femée of Eſtoiles, a Creſcent Argent. *Burton* antient.
2. Barry of ſix Or and Azure, femée of fleurs de lis counter changed. *Curzon* ancient.
3. Vairy Or and Gules, a bordure Sable, charged with eight poppinjays Argent. *Curzen.*
4. Gules, three legs in armour conjoined at the tops of the thighs proper, within a border engrailed Argent.
5. Azure, ſix martlets Or. *Appleby.*
6. Or, three mullets Gules. *Curteis.*
7. . . . . a dolphin naiant embowed.
8. Azure, on a chevron Argent, three Catherine-wheels Gules. *Cotton.*
9. Azure, an eagle diſplayed Argent. *Ridware.*
10. . . . . three ſwords ereſt.
11. Girony of eight.
12. Argent, three falcons Gules. *Falconer.*

Over all, on an eſcutcheon on pretence, Azure, a feſs between three talbots heads eraſed Or, for *Burton* of Lindley.

P. 483. 556. 666. 870. The manor of *Anſley* in Warwickſhire was ſold 5 Henry VIII. by Robert and Edmund Wyethe of *Loughborough,* to John Rampton of Atherſton, yeoman; from whom it was purchaſed, 1 Eliz. by George Wightman of *Ebaeſthorpe,* gentleman, who paſſed it, 34 Eliz. to William Glover, citizen and dyer, of London, by a mortgage confirmed 43 Eliz. by his ſon and heir George Wightman of *Burbach* *, gentleman. In 10 James I. it was purchaſed by George Ludford, of Anſley, gent. and is now (1790) the property of John Ludford, Eſq.†

Having had an opportunity, April 2, 1790, of examining the fragments of monumental braſs that ſtill remain at *Loughborough,* I am enabled to ſupply ſome deficiencies in the former pages, and to furniſh in Plate LXIX. by the aſſiſtance of Mr. Schnebbelie, ſome accurate ſpecimens of the writing of the fifteenth and ſixteenth centuries.

Fig. 1. The braſs which appears to be the oldeſt is that of Giles Jordan, 1415, (ſee p. 880.) His effigies and that of his wife remain; as does the inſcription, in 3 lines, but very much worn. It appears, however, that Margaret, his wife, was the daughter of a fiſhmonger of London; who was a "fundour," but of what is not now legible. The arms, quarterly, Argent, 3 mullets Gules, and, Sable, a chevron, Or, between 3 garbs, Argent, are quite gone.

Fig. 2. Round the ledge of a flat-ſtone in the chancel is the following fragment of an inſcription on an old rector of Loughborough:

* See above, p. 120. † See Dugdale's Warwickſhire, ed. Thomas, vol. II. p. 1037.

✠ hic Jacet Rector ecclesie Qui o[bi]it [A]nno gracie Mcccc [quarto] die [mense] Marcii [cuius] [anime] [propicietur] deus Amen

[Thi]s [tombe] [made] for Thomas [Ma]rchall marchand & [Ma]rget his wif[e] [late] [wife] of Londi[n] [found]our [of]

Hic iacent Thomas marchall marchand & Joghiborght Agnes eius quondam uxor Thomas obiit xxi die mensis [Marcii] anno domini M°CCCC° lxxx° quorum animabus propicietur deus. Amen

Nomine sepe dictus iuxtus iacet ecce Robertus
Sulueet contractus quondam dictus nimie certus
Nunah iuxtus subcultos rumpe flagellis
Tughtburgi Rectoq paradisum det deus illis

Fig 4 p 1381

Fig 5 p 1381

Herelieth William Goodwine Who Deceased the xviij Daye of Maye Anno 1592 of the age of lxxx and od yeares Whole soule resteth wth god.

Fig 6 p 1381

" ✠ Hic jacet . . . . . rector * istius Ecclesie. Qui o . . . . . ellionem gloriose Virginis Marie . . . . . pietet Deus Amen."

Fig. 3. In a croft ale facing the South there remain the figures of a man, his wife, and twelve children, and this inscription, imperfectly given in p. 697:

" Hic jacent Thomas Marchall, marchand de Loghb. roght. & Agnes ux' ejus; qui quid. Thomas obut XIIJ die mēs' Julii anno Dñi M°CCCC LXXX. quor' aiab's p'piet' De'. Amen."

There is now no trace of the monument of *Gilbert Mering* †, a gentleman of Nottinghamshire, who with his two servants (Oliver Farnworth and John Lilly) were slain here in 1481; nor of the warrior who fell on the side of Henry VII. in Bosworth field, 1485.

Fig. 4. The brass inscription in memory of Robert Fry, another rector, and subcustos privati sigilli, is well preserved; but the date of his death does not appear. He probably succeeded John Fyther, about the year 1520. The inscription in p. 881 is correct; except that in line 2. should be read conferticus.

The monument with a canopy, mentioned p. 667, is the same with that of *Robert Lemington*, merchant of the Staple, who died in 1512. A part only of the canopy now remains, with a single shield of arms, Fig. 5, Barry, nebulée of six, Ar. and Az. on a chief Gules, a lion passant guardant Or, *The Merchant, of the Staple*. In Burton's time there was another shield ‡.

Fig. 6. The jingling inscription on William Goodwin (p. 491.) runs thus:

Here lieth William Goodwine, who
deceasede the xviii daye of Maye, an°
1592, of the age of LXXX and od
yeares, whose soule resteth w^th God.

* Though it will not be very easy to ascertain the exact date of this inscription, nor even of the rector to whose memory it was placed, there will be no great harm in hazarding a conjecture.

John Southam, LL. B. who exchanged this rectory in 1470, appears to have been a monopolizer of church preferment. He had successively four different prebends in the church of Lincoln; Asgarby 1398; Dunham 1392; North Kelsey 1408, and Welton-Beckall 1416; and held the rectory of Cumber in Lincolnshire. At Lichfield he had the prebend of Ulverton in 1405; at York that of Abdlarpe in 1409; and at Salisbury that of Grantham Australis in 1416. He was collated to the archdeaconry of Berks Oct. 13, 1395; which he exchanged, Jan. 30, 1403, for that of Oxford, then part of the diocese of Lincoln; in which cathedral his death is thus recorded on a brass plate under the image of St. Christopher:

Hic jacet Johannes Southam Inceptor Juris Canonicus ac Residentiarius istius Ecclesie Archidiaconus Dion Canonicusque Ebor ac Sarum & Rector Ecclesie de Coniobg qui obiit 2° die mensis Augusti, Anno Domini 1442, cujus anime propitietur Deus. Amen

Miserere mei Deus, secundum magnam misericordiam tuam.

At his feet, Ecce necio Speculum! speculare frequenter & ora;
Mors venit, sed quando fatet, fortum venit hora.

His successors at Loughborough were, 1. Thomas Eukeston; 2. Thomas Louthburgh, who died in 1420, and was buried at Lincoln (see p. 383.); 3. Henry Grene, who died rector in 1472; 4. John Fyther. To one of these the brass may well be ascribed; and most probably, from the age, belonged to Henry Grene.

† Arms. Argent, on a chevron Sable 3 fleurs-de-lis Or.

‡ Viz. Argent, on a chevron engrailed, Azure, a chevronell Or, between 3 cranes Gules.

Epitaphs in the church-yard at *Loughborough*.

On an upright ſtone, near the North-weſt corner of the church:

"Here lie in the ſame grave the bodies of Thomas Bombroſſe, aged 46; William Peck, aged 20; William Smith, aged 18; all of this pariſh; who were unfortunately drowned together, in the river Soare, on the 9th day of July, 1767.

"It is preſumed that Bombroſſe loſt his life by endeavouring to ſave his two companions, for he only was found with his cloaths.

"Some of the principal inhabitants of this pariſh, tenderly concerned for the ſudden fate of theſe their Fellow Chriſtians, and for a perpetual warning to all others, cauſed this ſtone to be erected by voluntary ſubſcription.

"Reader, be thou conſtantly prepared for death; to which thou art expoſed every hour, by accident, by careleſſneſs, by humanity."

Edward Crumpton, died Nov. 11, 1719, aged 76.
Elizabeth Crumpton, died Dec. 11, 1693, aged 46.

Edward Crumpton, Apothecary, died Feb. 12, 1732, aged 31.

Mary Crumpton, relict of the firſt, and mother of the laſt, died July 17, 1746, aged 79.

Daniel Turner, died Jan. 13, 1734, aged 80.

Zach. Peck, died July 31, 1787.
Anne Peck, died June 22, 1774, aged 57.

James Mitchel, died Jan. 2, 1788, aged 27.

Samuel Simpſon, died 10, 1788, aged 49.

Thomas Knight, died May 19, 1710, aged 80.

George Hutchinſon, died Nov. 14, 1696, aged 31.
Anne Hutchinſon, his wife, daughter of Thomas Knight, died April 6, 1780, aged 88.

William Hawley, died May 3, 1691, aged 64.
Catharine Hawley, died Dec. 10, 1688, aged 54.

Mary, late wife of Jonathan Howard, died in 1764, aged 63.
Sarah, his ſecond wife, died Oct. 28, 1788.

Richard Young, died Feb. 19, 1782, aged 71.
Mary Young, died Aug. 9, 1788, aged 77.

John Throne, died May 13, 1735, aged 46.
Elizabeth, his relict (afterwards wife of Newton Weſt) died June 4, 1772, aged 89.

James Capp, died Oct. 4, 1712, aged 64.
Ellenor Capp, April 16, 1717, aged 78.

James Capp, died April 25, 1786, aged 74.

George Morriſon, died June 28, 1721, aged 70.
Mary Morriſon, died Aug. 23, 1728, aged 76.

George Morriſon, died April 5, 1750, aged 70.
Mary Morriſon, died Dec. 21, 1736, aged 57.

Iſaac Novelty, died Nov. 19, 1783, aged 70.

"Here lies the body of John Craddock, Esq. late of Richmond, in the county of York, brother to William Craddock, Attorney at Law, of this parish, who departed this life Feb. 1, 1777, aged 53."

"Benjamin Sutton, died March 8, 1723, aged 87.
Mary Sutton, died March 30, 1721, aged 78.
They both lived together in a marriage state 53 years and 9 months, wanting 9 days."

Robert Sutton, died April 17, 1746, aged 73.
Elizabeth Sutton, died Oct. 7, 1748, aged 72.

Benjamin Gutteridge, died Oct. 10, 1782, aged 86.

Anne Gutteridge, his sister, died Nov. 25, 1741, aged 50.

Christopher Cook, Maltster, died Dec. 29, 1767, aged 79.
Elizabeth Cook, died Jan. 8, 1770, aged 79.

Edward Watts, died Nov. 9, 1771, aged 72.
Catharine Watts, died Oct. 22, 1772, aged 72.

Henry Bois, of Woodthorp, died Oct. 23, 1729, aged 75.
Grace Bois, died June 1, 1771, aged 85.

Thomas Heam, of Woodthorp, died Jan. 9, 1767, aged 80.
Anne Heam, died Nov. 24, 1754, aged 57.

In the spring of the year 1790 six persons have been buried here, whose ages amount to 495, viz. 1 of 77, 1 of 80, 3 of 83, and 1 of 89.

Loughborough has twice given the title of baron to the family of Hastings: the first to Edward, third son of George the first Earl of Huntingdon of that name, to whom the manor and title were given by Queen Mary, in reward for his powerful and timely assistance to her against his neighbour the Duke of Suffolk, father of the Lady Jane Grey. She conferred the Garter and several high posts upon him; and such was his attachment to her, that on her death he retired from the world to an hospital which he had built at Stoke Pogeis, in Bucks, where he died without legitimate issue *. Charles I. gave the title to Henry Hastings, second son to Henry the fifth Earl of Huntingdon, for an equally faithful, though less successful, adherence to him; he also died without issue †.

In 1781 the title was given to Alexander Wedderburn, Esq. on his being made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; a gentleman whose abilities at the bar and in the senate are well known.—On the left of Loughborough is a neat white house of Mr. Tate, on the rising ground towards the forest ‡.

P. 500. *Markfield*, a small village, with a spire church, is in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, and was the antient inheritance of the Earls of Leicester, and afterwards of Winchester, in the same manner as Groby; from whom by marriage it came to Alexander Comin, Earl of Bucquan §.

P. 503. 559. 884. 1159. *Mountsorel* is a long, ill-paved town; as far as the Cross is in the parish of Temple Rotheley, other part is in Barrow, and the further end is in Quardon. It stands at the foot of a remarkable hill, or rather rock; the

* Collins's Peerage, vol. III. 1352.
† See above, p. 1350.
‡ Bray's Tour, pp. 96. 98.
§ Topographer, vol. II. p. 86.

ſtone in many places ſtands out bare, and is of ſuch hardneſs as to reſiſt all tools after it has been expoſed to the air. Such pieces as can be got from under-ground are broken with a ſledge, and uſed in buildings in the ſhape in which they are broken *.

Here was formerly a caſtle, concerning which the following agreement was made in 1151 †:

"This is the agreement betweene Earle Ranulf of Cheſter and Robert Earle of Leceſter, and the finall peace and concord that was agreed uppon and deviſed of them, before the ſecond Robert ‡ biſhopp of Lincolne and their men. On the Earle of Cheſter's ſide were Ric' of Louetat, William Fitznigill, and Ranulf the ſheriff. On the Earle of Leceſter's part, were Ernald de Boy.. Geffrey the Abbot, and Reginald of Bardney. To wit, that Earle Ranulf hath given and granted to Robert Earle of Leceſter the caſtell of *Mountforell*, to him and his heirs, to be holden of him and his heirs enheritably, and according as the charter of the ſaid Earl Ranulf doth teſtifie; and in ſuch ſort that the Earl of Leceſter is bound to receive the ſaid Earle Ranulf and his family in the borough and ballwike of Mountforrell to warre whenſoever he liſteth, as of his owne fee; and in ſuch ſort that the Earl of Leiceſter ſhall not be able therefore to forfait to Earle Ranulf for any; and if it be needful for Earle Ranulf, his body ſhall be received into the demeaſne caſtle of Mountforrel; and that in ſuch ſort, that the Earle of Leceſter ſhall bear unto him fayth (always the faith due to his leidge lord reſerved); and if it be behoeffull that the Earle of Leceſter go againſt the Earl of Cheſter with his leige lord, he may not cary with him above 20 knights. And if the Earl of Leceſter, or thoſe 20 knights, ſhall take any of the Earl of Cheſter's goods, it ſhall be all reſtored again: nether may the Earle of Leceſter's leidge lorde, nor any other, forfeit to the Earle of Cheſter, nor unto any of his, none of the ſaid Earle of Leceſter's caſtells nor lands; and in ſuch ſort, that the Earle of Leceſter may not, for ayny caſe, ympeach or hinder the body of the Earle of Cheſter, except he hath defyed him 15 dayes before; and the Earle of Leceſter is bound to ayde the Earle of Cheſter againſt all men, except the ſayde Earle of Leceſter's leige lord and Earle Symon. Earle Symon he may ayde in this manner: that if ſo be Earle Ranulf ſhall forfeit to Earl of Leceſter, then, in that caſe, he may ayde him; and if Earle Symon ſhall forfeit to the Earle of Cheſter, and will not reform himſelf to the Earle of Leiceſter, then ſhall not the Earle of Leceſter ayde him. And the Earle of Leceſter is bound to keep ſuch lands and goods of the Earle of Cheſter's as are in the power of the ſayde Earle of Leceſter's, without fraud. And the Earle of Leceſter hath compounded with Earle Ranulfe, that the caſtell of Raueneſton ſhall fall, unleſs it remayne with the allowans of Earle Ranulfe, and in ſuch ſort, that if ayny woulde houlde that caſtell againſt the Earle of Leceſter, Earle Ranulfe ſhall helpe to deſtroy that caſtell without fraud; and if

* Bray's Tour, p. 91.

† Harl. MS. 5805, p 399. ex manuſcripto Rob. Gloveri Somerſeti Heraldi.

‡ Robert de Querceto, or de Katineto, was conſecrated in Sept. 1146, and died 1166 or 1167.

Earle

Earle Ranulfe doe make clame of William of Alnetto, the Earle of Leceſter in his court ſhall doe him right ſo long as the ſayde William ſhall remayne the Earle of Leceſter's man, and ſhall houlde his land of him; and as ſuch forte, that if William, or ayny of his, depart from the fidelity of the Earle of Leceſter for the reſinge of the caſtell, or becauſe he will not anſwere to right in the Earle of Leceſter's court, they ſhall not be received into the Earle of Cheſter's protection, nether William nor his, to do any harm to the Earl of Leceſter.

"In this agreement, there remayneth to the Earle of Leceſter the caſtell of Wirewyke, ſtrengthened with his other caſtells; and on the contrary part, Earle Ranulf ſhall owe fidelity to the Earle of Leceſter, reſerving the faith due to his leige lord; and if it ſhall be behoofull for the Earl of Cheſter to goe agaynſt the Earle of Leceſter with his leige lord, he may not cary with him above twenty knights: if the Earle of Cheſter, or theſe twenty knights, ſhall take any of the Earle of Leceſter's good, it ſhall be wholy reſtored; nether may the Earle of Cheſter's leige lord, nor ayny other, forfeit to the Earle of Leceſter, or any of his, any of the Earle of Cheſter's caſtells, nor ayny of his lande; and in ſuch forte, that the Earle of Cheſter cannot, for ayny cauſe, nor in ayny wife, impeach or hinder the Earle of Leceſter's body, unleſs he have defyed him 15 dayes before: and the Earle of Cheſter is bound to help the Earle of Leceſter agaynſt all men, excepting the Earle of Leceſter's leige Lord and Earle, Robert of Ferrars: Earle Robert he may ayde in this manner; if the Earle of Leceſter ſhall forfeit to the Earle Ferrers, and he the ſayde Earle of Leceſter will not reforme the forfeit for the leagle of Cheſter, then may the Earle of Cheſter help him; and if Earle Robert of Ferrars ſhall forfeit to the Earle of Leceſter, the Earle of Cheſter ſhall not ayde him; and the Earle of Cheſter ſhall keep the lands and goods of the Earle of Lyceſter's which are in the power of the ſaid Earle of Cheſter, without any fraud. And the Earle of Cheſter hath compounded with the Earle of Leceſter, that if ayny would keep the caſtell of Rauenſton agaynſt the Earle of Leiceſter, Earle Ranulf ſhall, without fraud, help to deſtroy the ſame caſtell; nether may the Earle of Cheſter, nor yet the Earle of Leiceſter, fortifie ayny new caſtell betweene Hinckley and Coventry, nor betweene Hinckley and Hardreſhell, nether between Coventry and Dunnington, nether between Dunnington and Leiceſter, nor yet at Gatham, nether at Thewelderton, nether ayny neerer, nether between Cheveldon and Belvoir, nether between Belvoir and Hocham, nether between Hocham and Rockingham, nether ayny neerer, except it be done with the conſent of either parties; and if any in the aforeſaid places, or within the aforeſaid bounds, ſhall fortifie any caſtell, either ſhall be ayding unto the other, without fraud, ownteil the ſayde caſtell be deſtroyed. And uppon this agreement each doth pledge his Chriſtianity, in ſuch ſort, that if ayny ſhould ſtart from this accorde, and would not reforme himſelf within 15 dayes after, then the Biſhopp of Lincolne and the Biſhopp of Cheſter ſhall doe juſtice uppon him, as upon one that hath falſified his faith. And the Biſhop of Lincolne and the Biſhop of Cheiter ſhall delver pledges, both of them two, which they have receaved for the houlding of theſe agreements; that is to ſay, unto him that ſhall keepe and houlde theſe former agreements."

Some

Some very ſmall fragments of the foundation are to be ſeen on a round part of the hill called Caſtle-hill. "It is well worth while," Mr. Bray ſays, "to walk over this hill, inſtead of riding through the town. The rich meadows below, through which runs the Soar, and the riſing ground on the further ſide of it, with the towns of Sileby, Barrow, &c. form a fine view*. The meadows are very flat; and, after heavy rains, the river ſpreads to a great width. At ſuch times this hill is ſaid to bear a reſemblance to Gibraltar. In the ſtreet is an ancient croſs, almoſt hid by a paltry building, incloſing the pedeſtal and part of the ſhaft, which is long and ſlender, of eight ſides, fluted, and in the flutes are carved ſome heads, quatrefoils, and other ornaments. It is raiſed on three ſteps, and at each corner of the pedeſtal is a rude figure with wings †. It is ſaid there is an intention of taking it down. There is a ſmall chapel belonging to this town ‡.

The North-ſide of Rodely church-yard ſeems appropriated to the inhabitants of that part of Mountſorrel which is within their diſtrict.

Two traders tokens of this town, Plate L. fig. 13, 14. are noticed in p. 1159; to which may now be added, fig. 16, "Joſeph Lovett, of Mountſorl, his halfpenny, "1667;" and in the ſame plate, fig. 17, is another additional token, viz. "Tho-"mas Heyricke, of Harboro, his halfpenny, 1666."

P. 505. 529. 672. 886. 1159. 1. Quieta clamatio prioris et conventus de *Stodle*, de arreragiis xx ſolidorum annui redditus apud *Muſton*, in com' Leiceſtr', a Domino Radulpho de Charnels debitis, qui redditus longe antea ad augmentationem cujuſdam hoſpitalis apud Stodle datus erat a Cantelupis, Nov. 19, 1270, 55 Hen. III§.

Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus hoc ſcriptum viſuris vel audituris, frater Ada, prior de Stodle, et ejuſdem loci conventus, ſalutem in Domino ſempiternam. Noverit univerſitas veſtra, nos relaxaſſe et quietum clamaſſe Domino Radulpho de Charnel de Muſton, et hæredibus ſuis, totum jus et clameum quod habuimus, vel habere potuimus, in decem et octo libris, de quibus ipſum inquietavimus coram Domino Gilberto de Preſton, et Domino Waltero de Helyan, et Domino Johanne de Noketon, juſticiariis Domini Regis itinerantibus apud Leyceſtriam, in craſtino octavis Sancti Martini anno incarnationis Domini noſtri Jeſu Chriſti milleſimo ducenteſimo ſeptuageſemo, pro undecem libris de quibus prædictus Dominus Radulphus nobis ſolvit centum ſolidos præ manibus, et ſex libras nobis tenetur ſolvere in feſto vel infra octavas Sancti Johannis proxime futuri, de arreragiis viginti ſolidorum annui redditus in quibus nobis tenebatur. Et nos tenemur acquietare et defendere dictum Radulphum de Charnel et hæredes ſuos de omni dampno et jactura verſus Georgium de Can-

talupa

* On the 2d of April, 1790, Mr. Schnebbelie, Mr. Throſby, and myſelf, availed ourſelves of this hint; and were highly gratified. The towns of Quarndon and Loughborough are alſo in view, with thoſe of Syſton, Collington, Rodeley, Thurmaſton, Wanlip, &c.

† A view of this croſs had been engraved in our Plate LV. p. 1024, before we ſaw Mr. Carter's Plate of it in the Tour now before us; which includes the ground-plan, and an enlarged repreſentation of two of the carved heads. A ſtill different view of it is alſo given by Mr. Throſby.

‡ See p. 884.

§ From Peck's MS. ex ipſa originali carta pergamen. apud Belvoir, 9 Sept. 1732.

talupa advocatum noſtrum, ſi contigerit ipſum calumpniari vel vexari de redditu viginti ſolidorum annuatim nobis (ſolvendo) de dono anteceſſorum ſuorum ad augmentationem et ſuſtentationem ejuſdem hoſpitalis quod apud Stodle conſtruxerunt. Et ſi ipſum verſus Georgium de Cantelupa acquietare et defendere non poterimus, tunc liceat dictum Radulphum et hæredes ſuos* dictum redditum retinere; quippe ipſum vel hæredes ſuos verſus Georgium debite liberavimus. Et ad hujus rei teſtimonium et ſecuritatem ſigillum noſtrum una cum ſigillo capituli noſtri appoſuimus. His teſtibus, Galfredo tum abbate de Cloxton in com' Leiceſtriæ, Domino Waltero de Colville, Domino Rogero fratre ejus, Domino Willelmo Hamelyn, Domino Radulpho Bozun, Johanne Conſtabulario Belveri et aliis.

(Deſunt ſigilla.)

2. Quiet[a] clamatio prioris et conventus de xx ſolidis annui redditus apud Muſton, in com' Leiceſt'. Johanni de Nottingham ibidem concella. Jun..... 12, Ric. II. †

Pateat univerſis per præſentes nos Johannem, priorem de Stodely, et ejuſdem loci conventum, conceſſiſſe, remiſiſſe, confirmaſſe, relaxaſſe, et omnino de nobis et ſucceſſoribus noſtris quietum clamaſſe, Johanni de Nottingham, hæredibus et aſſignatis ſuis, totum jus et clameum quod nos habemus, vel habere poterimus, in xx s. annui redditus, pro quibus diſtringere debemus, in manerio de Muſton juxta Borleſtord, et omnibus aliis terris, &c. quondam Johannis Charnels, in comitatu Leiceſtrenſi, ut plenius patet per ſcriptum ejuſdem Johannis inde nobis factum. Ita vero quod nec nos prædicti prior et conventus, nec ſucceſſores noſtri, aliquod jus vel clameum in prædictis viginti ſolidis annui redditus de cetero exigere vel vendicare poterimus, ſed omnino famus excluſi per præſentes. In cujus rei teſtimonium, ſigillum noſtrum commune præſentibus eſt appenſum. Datum die Veneris proxima ante feſtum nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiſtæ, anno regni Regis Richardi Secundi poſt Conqueſtum duodecimo. *(Subſequitur ſigilli Icon.)*

P. 505. 673. At the Eaſt end of the South aile of *Naiſton* church, on a large altar-tomb, is a ſingular portrait, tricked in alabaſter, of a very old man, with a long pickrd beard; his hair cut ſhort, falling over his forehead. He is in a faſhed doubler, faced with ermine; and at the left hand corner is a ſhield of arms, two ravens. By the inſcription, which is in 7 ſtanzas of doggrel rhyme, we learn that Thomas Corbet, who lived to be 94, was Serjeant of the Pantry to King Henry VIII. King Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth; that he was the eldeſt officer in the court, and had ſeen four coronations; that he had 19 children in 18 years by his firſt wife, and another brood by a ſecond marriage; and that he died, much lamented both by rich and poor, Aug. 23, 1586.

On flat ſtones near the above:

Henry Corbet, of Barton, Gent. died March 24, 1697.
Thomas Corbet, of Barton, Gent. died Jan. 28, 1700.
Joſeph Corbet, of Barton, Gent. died Feb. 14, 1710.
Sylveſter Corbet, of Barton, died in 1781, aged 64.

* Sic, pro "dicto Radulpho et hæredibus ſuis."

† Ex ipſa originali carta pergamenea apud Belveir, 9 Sept. 1732.

On

On flat ſtones in the chancel:

" Here lyeth the body of Edward Wilſon, rector of Nailſton. He died May the 4th, 1729, aged 74 years."

" Here lieth interred the body of the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Holwell, rector of Branſton by Belvoir, and curate of this pariſh 27 years, who died the 20th day of July, 1785, in the 54th year of his age."

There are three other ſtones with inſcriptions not now legible.

In the body of the church.

Thomas Tylecot, died March 13, 1720, aged 72.
Frances Tylecot, died Nov. 3, 1728, aged 75.
Thomas Tylecot, died Jan. 21, 1740, aged 54.
Elizabeth Tylecot, died March 21, 1772, aged 74.
John Tylecote, died Aug. 24, 1755, aged 25.
Ann Tylecote, died May 31, 1760, aged 77.
Thomas Tylecote, died April 29, 1772, aged 52.
Richard Stain, ſon of Richard and Jane his wife, daughter of Henry Corbet, died Dec. 14, 1718.
Alice, the wife of Richard Stain, of Barton, died May 7, 1769, aged 32.

On a low gallery at the Weſt end:

" Fitted up by R. Bentley, 1782, for the uſe of ſingers only."

P. 505. 673. 886. 1163. A South view of *Narborough* church is given in Plate LXV. fig. 7.

On flat ſtones in the chancel:

1. " Heare lyeth the body of John Stafford, Eſq. and Elianer his wife, daughter of William Noel, of Kerby, Eſq. who departed December 13, 1691, aged 88."

2. " Here lyeth interred the body of John Elſmere, phyſician; his firſt wife was Barbary, daughter to Ailmer Folier, of Blakely Hill, in Worceſterſhire, Eſq; by whom he had Ardin Elſmere. His ſecond wife was Catharine, daughter to John Stafford, of Huntcote, Eſq; by whom he had one daughter. He departed this life Sept. 25th, 1699, in the 63d year of his age."

3. " Here lyeth the body of Katherine, the wife of John Elſmere, M. D. who departed this life the 4th of April, 1726, aged 82 years."

4. " Here lyeth interred the body of Thomas Metcalf, the ſon of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Metcalf, Rector of Narborough. He departed this life the 11th day of March, 1757, aged 13 years."

On other ſtones in the chancel:

Thomas Alcock, Gent. died 30th May, 1757, aged 60.
Grace Alcock, died 2d October, 1761, aged 62.
Daniel Allcock, died 12th Dec. 1777, aged 45.
Mary Young, of Enderby, died Sept. 12, 1762, aged 27.
William Young, Gent. of Lubeſthorpe, died 13 Dec. 1781, aged 56.
Ann Hunt Huntcote, died Oct. 11, 1778, aged 78.
Thomas Hunt, died Nov. 4, 1764, aged 70.

The

The whole length of the middle aile in the church 18 yards; and the chancel 14 yards; the cross aile 16 yards.

Inscriptions in the church-yard *.

Elizabeth Green, died April 11, 1776, aged 35.
Sarah Dowell, died 21 May, 1778, aged 31.
Elizabeth Wheewhall, died March 31, 1745, aged 38.
Hannah Smith, 12 August, 1227, aged 25.
Abraham Bolton, died April 30, 1787, aged 80.
Mary Liggins, died 23 Jan. 1779, aged 72.
John Liggins, died 4th of July, 1770, aged 61.
James Hutchin, died May 16, 1777, aged 25.
Thomas Mortimer, died the 4th of July, 1769, aged 69.
Martha Mortimer, died June 25, 1785, aged 23.
Edward Mortimer, died March 25, 1758, aged 62.
Susannah his wife, died the 5th of August, 1774, aged 72.
Thomas Iliffe, died the 23d of October, 1728, aged 55.
Mary his wife, died the 16th of Jan. 1762, aged 73.
James Mortimer, died 8th May, 1767, aged 23.
Thomas Mortimer, died 4th of March, 1769, aged 39.
John Mortimer, died 10th April, 1773, aged 33.
Sarah his wife, died 7th June, 1772, aged 35.
Edward Tims, died 18th Jan. 1754, aged 81.
John Moore, died May 22d, 1738, aged 62.
Ruth his wife, died 21st of Dec. 1751, aged 77.
John Dickins, died Feb. 5, 1776, aged 53.
Ann his wife, died June 2 , 1780, aged 65.
John Knight, died Oct. 18, 1768, aged 26.

The meeting-house in this town is neat, but not large; and was built about the year 1770, on the site of the older one.

1. Carta fundationis † prioratus de *Ofwlaw?* per Robertum Grimbold.

Notum sit omnibus S. matris Ecclesiæ filiabus, clericis & laicis, tam futuris quam præsentibus, quod ego Robertus Grimbold, in nomine S. Trinitatis, pro salute

* Mr. Bass, the late sexton of Nottingham, found under an application to the garden belonging to the parsonage-house, and which has been used as the church-yard, some coffins of those times, not buried, which he supposed to be of stone slabs in the form of coffins. And also lately, by digging a cellar at the parsonage-house, which is about 150 yards from the church, was found a coffin about 10 inches in length, which, Mr. Bass, the present sexton, says, is to be found in the church-yard. A number of human bones, &c. have been found in digging about the premises.

† Dugdale's Monasticon; or the Monasticon Anglicanum. Vol. I. London, 1655.

3 I

ancillæ

uxoris meæ, patris mei & matris meæ, uxoris meæ, & filiorum atque parentum omnium, lo & concedo, & præsentis cartæ meæ testimonio confirmo, in puram & perpetuam elemosinam, ad honorem Domini nostri Jesu Christi, & Sanctæ Mariæ, & Sancti Andreæ apostoli, & omnium sanctorum, ecclesiam de Ofolvestone, & ipsam virgatam terræ mecum retentam, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, in campis, in viis, in aquis, in pratis, in pascuis, & in omnibus rebus & libertatibus prædictæ ecclesiæ & villæ adjacentibus, & secundum ordinem Haemanensis ecclesiæ viventibus, ad sustentationem suam, liberam & quietam ab omni servicio & redditu & exactione seculari. Ego verò & hæredes mei prædictam elemosinam meam, scilicet, villam & ecclesiam de Ofolvestone, versus omnes homines ab omni exactione warantizabimus & adquietabimus. Nequis autem hæredum meorum prædictis canonicis, super donatione mea prædicta & libertatibus karitativè concessis, perturbationem aliquam sive molestiam injustè posit ingerere, eam sigilli mei impressione & fidelium virorum testimonio roborare curavi. His testibus, Simone comite, Hugone, & Willielmo Grimbold, fratribus meis; Radulfo filio Winmundi, Simone camerario, Willielmo Burdet, Simone filio Petri, Ricardo de Oxenden, Fulcone de Lisurs, Roberto filio Hugonis, Willielmo de Baketone, & multis aliis.

In dorso ejusdem Cartæ,

Carta Roberti Grimbald, advocati nostri, de fundatione nostrâ optima & pura.

2. Carta Roberti Episcopi Lincoln', donationes Roberti Grimbald confirmans*.

Universis Sanctæ matris Ecclesiæ filiis ad quos præsens Charta pervenerit. R. Dei gratia Lincolniensis Episcopus salutem in Domino. Ad communem omnium volumus pervenire notitiam, nos interventu bonorum virorum, concessisse Domino R. Grimbaud & ecclesiæ de Ofolvelton, canonicisque ibidem secundùm regulam Sancti Augustini Deo servientibus, quod sint liberi, quieti, & absoluti in perpetuum sine alicujus reclamatione, à synodalibus & ab omni episcopali consuetudine, excepto denario Beati Petri, sicut venerabilis vir R. Grimbaud petiit à nobis & impetravit. Confirmamus etiam authoritate episcopali domui de Ofolvelton & fratribus ejusdem loci canonicam vitam professis, & successoribus eorum regulariter victuris, ipsam ecclesiam de Ofolvelton, cum omnibus pertinentiis, & cum capellis de Mardfeud & de Nybothle ecclesiam de Wyma cum capella; ecclesiam de Tikencote; ecclesiam de Erdeburch; ecclesiam de Kinges-Norton; ecclesiam de Slaufton, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis; & quod nulli de ecclesiis vel pensionibus ecclesiarum liceat perturbationem, vexationem, vel molestiam, dictis fratribus inferre; quod si quis paginam nostram infringere vel nostræ dispensationi resistere voluerit, maledictionem Dei & Beatæ Mariæ, & omnium Sanctorum, se noverit incursurum. Ut autem illud apud posteros perpetuum robur obtineat, præsens scriptum sigilli fecimus attestatione roborari. His testibus, Magistro Radulfo de Richep, Ricardo & Rogero capellanis, Willielmo de Bruch, Alexandro de Luc. . . . & aliis.

* Dugdale's Monasticon; ex vet. Rotulo in Bibl. Hattoniana.

3. Alia Carta ejuſdem Epiſcopi *.

R. Dei gratia Lincolnienſis epiſcopus, univerſis Sanctæ Dei Eccleſiæ filiis ſalutem. Sicut, fratres dilectiſſimi, mater noſtra eccleſia, quæ vitis abundans in latis ſponſo ſuo filios parturire non deſinet, donec eidem conjungenda cum populo electitionis in die retributionis occurrat; ita ex injuncto nobis incumbit officio, omnium ſanctæ religionis ad honorem Dei fovendo, promovendo fructuoſa, populo nobis commiſſo curam paternæ dilectionis impendere. Itaque frater dilectus & filius noſter Odoni abbati Otolveſton, & fratribus ſuis canonicam vitam profeſſis, & ſucceſſoribus eorum regulariter victuris, in perpetuum autoritate epiſcopali confirmamus, & præſentis cartulæ teſtimonio communimus ipſam eccleſiam Sancti Andreæ de Otolveſton, cum terris & pratis & decimis & omnibus aliis pertinentiis ſuis; necnon & ipſam villam Otolveſton totam, in planis & in ſilvis & in aquis, & in omnibus libertatibus ſuis. Eccleſiam quoque de Nordwillam, cum terris & pratis & decimis, & omnibus aliis pertinentiis ſuis; & octo virgatas terræ in Chaſſintona ex dono Walteri Cheurechort & conceſſu Roberti Grimbaldi, cum pratis & ſilvis, liberè & quietè. Has igitur terras & omnes alias poſſeſſiones, quæ in noſtra dioceſi continentur, ad præfatam eccleſiam pertinentes, ſub Dei & Domini noſtri Jeſu Chriſti & noſtra protectione ſuſcipimus; epiſcopali autoritate præcipientes, ut quæcunque bona præſenti canonici in præfentiarum juſte poſſident, vel in futurum adipiſci poterint, rata & inconcuſſa permaneant. Valete.

4. Carta Matildis filiæ (& hæredis) Pagani de Hoſton, uxoris Roberti Grimbald de Eccleſia de Norwime, &c. †

Omnibus Sanctæ matris Eccleſiæ filiis, tam futuris quàm præſentibus, Matilda filia Pagani de Hoſtun ſalutem. Notum ſit vobis omnibus me conceſſiſſe, & hâc meâ Cartâ confirmâſſe Deo & Eccleſiæ Sanctæ Andreæ apoſtoli de Otolveſton, & canonicis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute animæ meæ & anteceſſorum meorum & hæredum meorum; ſcilicet eccleſiam de Norwime, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, & tres bovatas terræ in Hoslande; ſcilicet, in Duntun, & in Bikir, cum ſeliois quas pater meus Paganus habuit & tenuit. Quare volo, &c. His teſtibus. Willielmo de Grendun præſbitero, Philippo de Dive, Mauricio Anſelli, Helia de Cuglanberg, Edwardo de Wisme, Galfrido Clerico, Willielmo de Mentemor, Rogero filio Hiliæ, & multis aliis.

5. Carta Roberti Grimbaldi de Eccleſia de Nordwismâ ‡.

R. Grimbaldus, &c. falutem. Sciatis me dediſſe & conceſſiſſe, & præſenti Carta confirmâſſe, Deo & Eccleſiæ Sanctæ Andreæ de Otolveſton, & canonicis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, eccleſiam de Nordwisma, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, in puram & liberam & perpetuam elemoſinam, pro ſalute animæ meæ & antecessorum meorum, & hæredum meorum omnium antecessorum & successorum. His teſtibus, &c.

* Dugdale's Monaſticon; ex autographo penes Hearnium. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid.

6. Carta Ernaldi de Boſco de eadem Eccleſia.

Ernaldus de Boſco, &c. ſalutem. Notum ſit vobis omnibus me dediſſe, & hac preſenti carta mea confirmaſſe, Deo & Eccleſiæ Sanctæ Andreæ de Oſolveſton, & canonicis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, petitione & aſſenſu Emmæ uxoris meæ, medietatem eccleſiæ de [illegible], quæ ad jus meum pertinet, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, in puram & liberam & perpetuam elemoſinam, pro ſalute animæ meæ & uxoris meæ, & haredum & omnium anteceſſorum meorum. Hiis teſtibus, &c.

7. Carta Roberti Grimbald de quibuſdam terris & ſalinis in Duninton *.

Robertus Grimbald, omnibus ſanctæ Dei eccleſiæ fidelibus, tam clericis quàm laicis, præſentibus quam futuris, ſalutem. Notum ſit vobis, me conceſſiſſe, & in perpetuam elemoſinam dediſſe, Deo & canonicis Oſolveſtuniæ, pro ſalute animæ meæ & uxoris, & pro animabus omnium parentum noſtrorum, terram illam in Duninttunia, quam Willielmus de Hoctune habuit & tenuit, & ſalinas, liberam & ab omni ſervitio quietam, ſicut præfatus Willielmus eandem terram & ſalinas unquam quietiùs & liberiùs tenuit. Hoc concedente Matilda uxore ejus. Hiis teſtibus, Willi. Grimbald, Hug. Grimbald, Radulfo filio Wim. Petro Med. Johanne capell. Rad. cam. Gerardo de Cnofintone †.

8. Carta Willielmi de Ros, Domini de Beauver, donationem Petri de Lincolnia militis de quibuſdam terris in Hungirtone & Thorpe confirmans ‡.

Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus ad quos præſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Willielmus de Ros, Dominus de Beauver, ſalutem in Domino ſempiternam. Noverit univerſitas veſtra, me pro ſalute animæ meæ, & Matildis uxoris meæ, & omnium anteceſſorum & ſucceſſorum meorum, conceſſiſſe, & hac præſenti cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, pro me & hæredibus meis, Deo & Eccleſiæ Sanctæ Andreæ apoſtoli de Oſolveſton, & canonicis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, in liberam, puram, & perpetuam elemoſinam, totas terras, tenementa, & redditus, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, ſine aliquo retenemento, quæ dicti canonici habent de feodo meo ex dono Petri de Lincolnia militis in Hungirtone & Thorpe juxta Barkeby. Habendum & tenendum dictis eccleſiæ canonicis, & eorum ſucceſſoribus, in liberam, puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, ſicut aliqua elemoſina puriùs, liberiùs & quietiùs viris religioſis dari vel concedi poterit. In cujus rei teſtimonium præſenti ſcripto ſigillum meum appoſui. Hiis teſtibus, Domino Rogero Brabazoun juſticiario domini regis, Domino Johanne de Bray, Domino Johanne de Diggeby, militibus; Magiſtro Nicholao de Ros, Roberto de Stokton, Johanne de Stokton in Erdburgho, Ricardo de Keythorp in Twiford, & aliis.

* Dugdale's Monaſticon; ex autogr. penès S. Roper, de hoſp. Linc', Arm'.

† See, in plate LXI. fig. 11. "Roberti Grimbaldi (quondam Regis Angliæ Henrici Secundi [illegible] juris [illegible]) ſigilli exemplar accuratum; Juſticiam per enſem diſtrictum, & Miſericordiam per galeæ deſtructo cuſpide repræſentans."

‡ Dugdale's Monaſticon; ex autogr. in officio armorum.

9. Relaxatio

9. Relaxatio manerii de Muston, Cft. 20, 9 Henrici VII. 1493.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum peruenerit, Henricus abbas monasterii S. Andreæ de *Oseneya* & eiusdem loci conuentus salutem. Sciant nos præfatos abbatem & conuentum remisisse, relaxasse, & omnino pro nobis & successoribus nostris imperpetuum remittere & relaxare Thomæ Eastwell armigero, & Willelmo Tyrrwhitt, [illegible] manerium, tenuras & tenementa, hereditamenta quæ de in manerio nostro de Muston, in com' Leyc', & in eadem villa tenuit [illegible] nuper, cum suis pertinentiis. In Muston prædicta; ita quod nec nos prædicti abbas & conventus, nec successores nostri, aliquid juris, tituli, [illegible], de & in prædicto manerio, terris, & tenementis, cum suis pertinentiis, [illegible] aliqua parcella eorundem, de cætero exigere, clamare, ac vendicare possimus [illegible]; sed ab omni actione, jure, titulo, [illegible], de & in prædicto manerio, terris, & tenementis, cum suis pertinentiis, [illegible] imperpetuum per præsentes. Et nos vero præfati abbas & conventus, & successores nostri prædicti, manerium, terras, & tenementa, cum suis pertinentiis, prædicto Thomæ & Willelmo contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus & imperpetuum defendemus, [illegible] quod si prædicti Thomas & Willelmus non solverint nec solvere [illegible] nobis & prædictis abbati & conventui, neque successoribus nostris, durante [illegible] Festum Natalis Domini proximè futurum post datum præsentium, quod tunc præsens scriptum nostrum sit vacuum & nullius valoris neque effectus. In cujus rei [illegible] præsenti scripto sigillum nostrum commune * apposuimus. Datum vicesimo die Octobris, anno regni Regis Henrici septimi nono.

P. 685. 1178. Carta Haveni de Albemeio & Gaufridi de Chaveni de Redon & de *Plungar* †.

Sciant tam præsentes quam futuri, quod ego Havenus de Albemeio & Gaufridus de Chaveni, fratres mei, concessimus pro salute [illegible] Mariæ de Bever, & monachis ibidem Deo [illegible], pro [illegible] animarum nostrarum & pro animabus antecessorum nostrorum, ecclesiam de *Plungar*, cum omnibus rebus ad eam pertinentibus, in perpetuam & liberam elemosinam. Hanc donationem fecimus nostræ [illegible] abbatiæ B. Mariæ ognibus, assumte conventu ejusdem loci. Et Willelmo de Albemeio, & filio ejus Willelmo, Johanne de Bohencine, Hugone dicto Mauger, Willelmo Pincerna, & nonnullis aliis testibus hujus rei ‡.

P. 555. 559. "Mr. Meynell's famous fine-hunt is at [illegible]. The hounds three are kept by subscription, but that gentleman pervades his servant to accommodate as

* From Peck's MSS. See an impression of the seal in Plate LXI. fig. 12.

† Sans date; ex ipsa originali carta pergamenea apud Belvoir, 1721. T. Peck.

‡ See the last mentioned deed, plate LXV. fig. 2.—" Note, Carta hæc [illegible] a [illegible] " non obstante) non est annexus, sed vix Carta. De Hugone Mauger, [illegible] " Carta Simonis de Reygate & confirmationis Willelmi de Albemeio de [illegible] " monachi de Belvero supra, & alia Carta. T. Peck."

many

[illegible] will hold with apartments, where they are furnished with dinners, and all provisions, as at any public place. Many of those who attend the hunt, and cannot get apartments in the house, or are strangers, come to the inns, and great numbers of hunters are also kept here. The company on a field day is very numerous, and they go out with as much ceremony as to court, each hair being always dressed *."

In the church of *Sheylon*, in Staffordshire, is a very handsome monument of azure-coloured stone, of a very fine grain, and well-polished, standing on a foundation of white ones; with pillars of white stone at the four corners neatly cut and polished; in memory of a gentleman, 25 years old, son of Richard and Mary Burgess, of Quarnden, who put an end to his own life at the Welch-Harp, in Upper Stonall, whither he came as a traveller in the stage-coach.

P. 821. "*Quenby Hall* is an old house, built in the reign of Elizabeth; but, what is very extraordinary, in an admirable situation, being on a very high eminence, finely wooded, that commands all the country: it was formerly the taste to place their seats in the lowest and most unpleasant situations of a whole estate. Mr. Ashby, when he came to the estate, found the house a mere shell, much out of repair, and the offices in ruin. He has in a few years brought the whole into complete order; fitted up all the rooms in a style of great propriety; his furniture rich, and some of it magnificent—and his collection of prints an excellent one. His library superbly filled with the best and most expensive books in several languages; the bindings remarkably elegant. Around the house is a new terrace, which commands a great variety of prospect; on one side very extensive, over a distant hilly country, and even to the mountains of the Peak. On the other side, a beautiful landscape of ranging hills, with scattered wood, shelving into a winding valley, so low, that you look down upon it in a very picturesque manner: the sides of the hills all cut into rich inclosures. Besides various offices, and a very complete kitchen-ground, this gentleman has also erected three new farm-houses, and a parsonage, in a neat and substantial manner, of brick and tile; and some cottages in the same manner; and placed them at the entrance of his village, in such a manner that they have a most agreeable effect. These works are very noble; they ornament a country, encourage industry, promote that useful circulation which should ever attend the residence of a man of fortune, and are sure to acquire that fame, which is due to so just a species of patriotism †."

By the attention of Mr. Ashby, in sending for a most intelligent grazier and farmer, one of his tenants, Mr. Young was enabled to give the following account of the husbandry of the neighbourhood.

"The principal part of the country is grazing farms, which rise from 100l. to 900l. a year; the open field arable farms, from 50l. to 80l. a year. The soil is all a strong rich clay; letting (inclosed) from 10s. to 30s. an acre; on an average

* Pen.'s Tour, p. 93.

† Young's Eastern Tour, vol. I. p. 80.

about

about 18s. The open fields to 10s. The courſe of crops in the open fields is, 1. Fallow—2. Barley or wheat—3. Beans. In the inclosures: 1. Turnips, drawn and fed on graſs.—2. Barley.—3. Wheat or oats. This is a wretched courſe. Sometimes, 1. Turnips—2. Barley—3. Clover two years.—4. Wheat.

"In the hiring and ſtocking of farms, they reckon 100l. neceſſary for a farm of 200l. a year; and in general that five rents will ſtock grazing farms. An open one, five rents. Land ſells at from 30 to 35 years purchaſe. Tythes are taken in kind, but grazing is tithe-free. Poor rates 1s. to 4s. in the pound; 20 years ago they were 3d. Fifteen years ago the rates of this pariſh were 9l. a year; now they are 140l. to 150l.; and this vaſt riſe they attribute much to the exceſs of tea-drinking; the loweſt of the poor drink it twice a day, while their children have not bread to eat. It is not owing to an increaſe of numbers, for they had as many poor 15 years ago as now, and their pay, which is now 10d. was then only 8d. The employment is ſpinning jerſeys for ſtockings. Few leaſes granted. The farmers carry their corn eight miles *."

P. *464. Benjamin Pyke occurs as miniſter in the regiſters of *Kimcote* in 1653.
Thomas Norton died miniſter there, March 9, 1658-9.
Humfrey Button was appointed by J. Pratt to be regiſter of Kimcote in 1653.
Humfrey Button, Gent. (the ſame probably) died there March 7, 1657-8.
Mary, the daughter of John Mawbey, baptized June 3, 1682.

P. 522. The manor of *Raunſton*, or *Ravenſton*, in the Hundred of Weſt Goſcote, is principally in the county of Derby, yet encompaſſed with Leiceſterſhire, as are many others thus encircled in various parts of the kingdom †."

The church is in *Derbyſhire*; but the two counties are ſo intermixed, that the inhabitants do not, in many caſes, know their diſtinct bounds.

The houſe in which Sir *Joſeph Mawbey* was born ſtood in both counties.

* The reader, who would ſee the more minute particulars of farming here, may conſult Mr. Young's Eaſtern Tour, vol. i. p. 81—92.

† "In order to throw a little light upon this difference, it may not be unprofitable to give an abſtract of what Button has here collected and remarked. In an old treatiſe of the antient laws of this land, called "The Mirrour of Juſtices," it appears that about the time of King Arthur, that renowned Britiſh King, this realm was divided into counties and ſhires; and the chief officers of them are there named "Cuſtodes five Praepoſiti Comitatus," afterwards called by the Saxons Shiremen and Shireeves. After the Heptarchy was extinct, and the Weſt Saxon Kings (having vanquiſhed all the reſt) had reſtored a monarchy, the valiant and learned King Alfred, who began his reign anno Domini 872, greatly reformed the firſt diviſion which was made of the ſhires. For, whereas many encroachments had been made, many bounds and meers obſcured and taken away, he rectified them again, making all exact, plain, and diſtinct partition of each, taking advantage of all natural rivers, hills, rocks, woods, and marſhes; and in many parts with artificial bounderies, which were almoſt perfected throughout the realm by an exact ſurvey. Yet, notwithſtanding ſuch regulations, ſome manors continued exempt, which, in the Saxons time, when ſhires themſelves were hereditary, bore offices, rates, and had juriſdiction over the counties, either by compoſition or grant, were made liberty or annexed to another ſhire's immunity; and ſo, by time, were incorporated to the body of the other county, though, in fact, they were no part thereof, but belonged to that county within whoſe bounds thoſe manors were ſituate: or they may be thus accounted as during the Saxon Heptarchy, when continual warfare, wraſtles and invaſions were made by thoſe fierce Kings upon their neighbours, that thoſe lands were wrongfully ſeized, yet, being once uſurped, they became the poſſeſſors, and incorporated them with the next county of theirs to which they were adjacent." Topographer, vol. II. p. 91.

The manor, with the advowſon of the church, was granted by King Edward III. in the tenth year of his reign *, to Henry Lord Beaumont, and came afterwards to the abbey of Garendon; and after the Diſſolution, it was granted by King Henry VIII. to *Thomas Manners* Earl of *Rutland*, who, in the 33d of that King's reign, aliened the manor to *Henry Digby*, of Tickencote, in Rutlandſhire, Gent. It afterwards belonged to the family of *Wilkins*, who roſe to riches and conſequence by coal mines. From the executors of Mr. Wilkins, the manor was purchaſed by *Roger Cave* †, Eſq; only ſon of Sir Roger Cave, of Stanford Hall, in Leiceſterſhire, Baronet, by Mary, daughter of Sir William Bromley, of Bagington. After the death of Mr. Cave in 1741, the manor was purchaſed by *Leonard Foſbrooke*, Eſq; of Shardlow, in Derbyſhire, father of *Leonard Foſbrooke*, Eſq.

Mr. *Wilkins* built a very large and magnificent ſeat near the hoſpital, in which Mr. Cave afterwards lived; but which Mr. Foſbrooke, ſoon after his purchaſe, pulled down, ſold the greater part of the materials, and built an handſome though much ſmaller ſeat in its ſtead. His ſon, after his marriage with a daughter of —— *Winſtanley*, Eſq; ſiſter of *Clement Winſtanley*, Eſq; of Braunſton, reſided during ſeveral years at this place; but on the death of his mother removed to Shardlow; ſince which it has been occupied by ſeveral tenants: the preſent is *Godolphin William Burſlem*, Eſq. Mr. *Burſlem* is concerned in the coal mines in and near *Cole-Orton*. The whole pariſh of *Ravenſton*, it is ſuppoſed, affords coals, though the quality may not be good.

A Mr. Creſwell has alſo conſiderable property in this pariſh, and has lately erected a good houſe by the road ſide.

There is near the church a good building for an hoſpital for 32 poor widows, of Raunſton, Cole-Orton, and Swannington. They are very amply provided for, and have a chapel and chaplain, for whom an houſe is provided in one wing of the building. The chapel occupies the other wing. The Rev. Mr. Thomas is the preſent chaplain. In the front are the founder's arms, and this inſcription:

" This Hoſpital was built by
John Wilkins ‡, Eſq.
And with his conſent very liberally
endowed by Rebecca his wife,
in memory of their only ſon
Francis Wollaſton Wilkins,
who died on the 5th day of February,
anno Domini 1711.
Soli Deo Gloria.

The two wings in the front of this
Hoſpital were erected by the ſavings
from the fund appropriated to its
ſupport, anno Domini 1784."

* In 4 Edward III. Lord Boteler of Wemm held lands here.

† See an epitaph on Catharine Cave, his widow, and on Francis their ſon, who died young, p. 489.

‡ John Wilkins, Eſq. repreſented the county of Leiceſter in the Parliaments, in Queen Anne's time, which began in 1702 and 1705.

On

On a ſmall braſs on a flat ſtone in the chancel of the church:

(Arms, a chevron with 3 mullets.)
" Samuel Harkſun, Maſter of Arts,
and Rector of Ravenſton, departed this life
the 20th day of February, an. 1616,
aged 76."

On a mural monument againſt the North wall of the chancel:

Arms: Or, a croſs Gules, fretty, Or, between four eagles diſplayed, Azure.

" Mr. JOHN MAWBEY, late of this pariſh,
died on the 4th September, 1754, in the 62d year of his age,
deſcended from an ancient and genteel family,
long ſettled in the counties of *Leiceſter* and *Northampton*,
into which latter they came from the county of *Norfolk*,
where formerly they were owners of large poſſeſſions.
The ſaid *John Mawbey*
married *Martha*, daughter of Mr. *Thomas Pratt*,
late of this pariſh; and by her, who died in 1737,
had the following ſons and daughters:

Francis Mawbey,	born	29 March, 1720,	died in Auguſt 1739.
Martha,		2 May, 1721,	buried on 2 July 1729.
John,		24 July, 1722;	died an infant.
John,		18 Aug. 1724,	now of Vauxhall, in the commiſſion of the peace for the co. of Surrey.
Anne,		29 Nov. 1725;	married to Mr. John Cooper, of Burbage in this county.
Mary,		1 Auguſt 1726;	married to Mr. William Alcock, of this pariſh.
Elizabeth,		. . . . .	died an infant.
Joſeph,		2 Dec. 1730,	of Kennington and Botleys, in the county of Surrey.

Their father, JOHN MAWBEY above-mentioned,
was the only ſon of Mr. *William Mawbey* of this pariſh,
who died in 1733, ſeventh ſon of *Eraſmus Mawbey* of
Shenton, in the county of *Leiceſter*, only ſon of *Richard Mawbey*,
of *South Kilworth*; whoſe elder brother *John*, by *Agnes*, daughter
of *William Chamberlayne*, Eſq; of *Leiceſter*, was father of
Eraſmus Mawbey of *Maulby*, who, in 1643, joining the regiment of
horſe commanded by Sir *Arthur Haſelrigg*, Bart. with many recruits,
raiſed at his own expence, was ſoon after killed at the battle of
Roundway-Down, near *The Devizes*, in *Wiltſhire*,
valiantly fighting for the Liberties of his Country.

His unfortunate death, his widow's second marriage, and the calamities brought on them by the Civil War, proved greatly prejudicial to the interest of the Family. *Sir* and *Richard Mawbey* were the eldest sons of *William Mawbey*; from whom the third son are descended the *Mawbeys* at this time of *South Kilworth*. The said *William*, with his brothers *Richard* and *Robert*, the last of whom was baptized at *South Kilworth* (as appears by the register of that parish) on 12 May, 1561, were the sons of *Richard Mawbey*, Esq; by *Margaret* his wife, of *South Kilworth* aforesaid, born at *Kettering*, in the county of *Northampton*; and descended of the ancient family of the *Mawbeys* or *Mautbeys* *, of the county of *Norfolk*.

Joseph Mawbey, Esq; of *Kennington* and *Botleys*, in the county of *Surrey*, Sheriff in 1757 for that County, and afterwards Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Southwark*, dedicated this monument, in 1764, to the memory of his parents and progenitors."

On upright ſtones in the church-yard:

1. "Martha, daughter of Mr. Thomas Pratt, and mother to Mr. John Mawbey, died in 1737, aged 48."
2. "John Mawbey died Sept. 4, 1754, aged 62."
3. "William Alcock died Sept. 3, 1764, aged 41."

Mr.

* The name of this family has been variouſly written, as *Mawtebey*, *Maultby*, *Mauteby*, *Mawbee*, *Mawtby*, and *Mawbey*. It is deſcended from a family who took their name from the village of *Mautby*, in the county of Norfolk, of which village they were early enfeoffed by the Crown. Simon de Mauteby had an intereſt therein in the 10th year of Richard I. when he was enant, and Lambert Fitz-otho petent, in a fine of 16 acres of land.

Simon de Mauteby was the father of Walter de Mauteby, and he of Robert de Mauteby, to whom the ſix ſons of Robert de Mauteby, his uncle, releaſed three carucates of land in Mautby. He was father of Sir Walter de Mauteby, who married Chriſtian de Baſſingham, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Piers de Baſſingham, ſub-collector and accomptant in the 15th of King John; who, it appears, had two other daughters, Margaret, married to Sir John de Flegg, and Alia, married to Sir Peter de Brampton; and amongſt theſe Salkirk manor, in Salle, was divided, as well as other the eſtates of the ſaid Sir Piers de Baſſingham.

This Sir Walter de Mautbey had a grant in 1248, 32 Henry III. of free-warren in Mautbey; and he occurs lord thereof in the 34th and 41ſt years of the reign of Henry III.

About the year 1248, Simon the prior of Norwich granted the manor of Weſt Becham in Norfolk, and all his lands there (except the advowſon of the church and glebe lands) to Sir Walter de Mautby and his heirs. Sir Walter was ſued in Henry the Third's time, for impoſing a new toll in Becham Fair. In 1269 (53 Henry III.) Sir Walter de Mauteby purchaſed Flegg Hall, in Winterton, of Sir William de Flegg; who alſo releaſed to him, in the 6th year of Edward I. all his right and title in Baſingham manor, Weſt Becham, and Matlaſk. Chriſtian his wife brought him Mauteby's manor in Burſton. It appears that William de Valentia, Earl of Pembroke, half-brother to King Henry III. held Matlaſk in capite of that King, with Saxthorp, in his 34th year, which were held of him by the ſaid Sir Walter de Mauteby, who married Chriſtian above-mentioned, daugater and coheir of Sir Piers de Baſſingham: by her he had,

Mr. *John Mawbey* was poſſeſſed of a ſmall eſtate in this parish, which, on his death, came to his eldeſt ſurviving ſon, *John Mawbey*, Eſq. On his removal to *Vauxhall*, in the county of *Surrey*, in 1752, where for many years he was an active juſtice of the peace, he left the eſtate to his brother in law, Mr. *William Aſhby*, deſcended from a family of that name, of *Silkſtone* in the county of *Northampton*; whoſe arms are, *Gules*, a feſs between 3 cocks heads, erased, *Argent*, barbed and crested, *Or*.—Creſt, on a wreath, a cock *Argent*, beaked, crested, and wattled, *Or*.—On Mr. *Aſhby's* death, in 1764, the eſtate came to, and is now the property of, his eldeſt ſon, the preſent *Joſeph Aſhby*, Eſq. of his Majeſty's Treaſury, who is in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of *Surrey*, and who married, on March 2, 1756, Miſs *Elizabeth-Anne Taylor*, ſiſter to *Richard Taylor*, Eſq; of *Cheshunt-Houſe*, in the county of *Middleſex*.—*John Mawbey*, Eſq; died without any ſurviving iſſue, on June 28, 1780, at *Fulham*, in the county of *Oxford*: his body was depoſited in Sir *Joſeph Mawbey's* vault, in the chancel of *Cheshunt* church, in the county of *Surrey*; at which time the remains of his daughter, *Maria Mawbey*, were placed therein, having removed from *Lambeth* church, at the particular deſire of his widow, *Anne Mawbey*, who enjoys his eſtates in *Oxfordſhire* and in *Surrey*.

Sir

Sir Walter de Mauteby, who married Petronilla ——; and by her was father of Sir Robert de Mauteby. In the 1st year of King Edward I. ſeveral meſſuages and lands in Stoke, and in Ellerby, in the county of Norfolk, were ſettled by the ſaid Sir Walter de Mauteby and Petronilla his wife.

He was ſucceeded by Sir Robert de Mauteby. In the 20th of Edward I. (anno 1292) the jury find, that neither the manor, nor any lands in Mauteby, were partable, but were to deſcend to Sir Robert de Mauteby, his eldeſt ſon of Sir Walter; and the ſaid Sir Robert occurs lord in 1302. In 1307 he preſented Thomas de Hykeringe to the rectory of Mauteby. In 1284 Sir Robert de Mauteby had a view of frank-pledge and aſſize of bread and beer in his manor of Weſt Becham.

Sir Robert de Mauteby, by Alice his firſt wife, had a daughter Petronilla, married to Roger de Kerdeſton, of the gift of the manor of Brome Hall in Norfolk, who was married to Roger, ſon of William de Brome: they ſettled in 1302, temp. Henry III. the manor and advowſon on themſelves for life, with remainder to Robert, their ſon. To this ſettlement Henry de Brome, the brother of Roger, was a party. By his ſecond wife, Sir Robert de Mauteby had a ſon and two daughters, Sir John de Mauteby, and a daughter, ſiſter, married to John Fitz-Simons, on whom he ſettled a moiety of the manor of Weſt Becham till he performed her. He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Sir John de Mauteby, who was lord of Mauteby, &c. in 1316, 10th of Edward II.: and alſo in 1330; and in 1336, in the 10th year of Edward III. as appears by a deed of that date; he preſented John de Everſholt to the church of Bolingham in 1320, of which he was lord in the 13th year of Edward II.

In 1316 from Fitz-Simons and Alice his wife (daughter of Sir Robert de Mauteby) recovered by Sir John de Mauteby, their brother, who was then lord, their right to a moiety of Weſt Becham manor.

The ſaid Sir John de Mauteby married Avelina de Gresnes, of Ipſwich, in the county of Norfolk, by whom he had Mauteby's manor in that town. The ſaid Avelina ſurvived, in the 9th year of Edward II. Avelina de Mautbey) was returned lady of the ſaid manor. He was, in the 10th year of Edward II. lord of Ingham, Weſt Becham, and Mauteby, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Sir *Joseph Mawbey*, Bart. is the only surviving son of Mr. *John Mawbey*: he quitted *Leicestershire* at a very early age, having been educated in *Surrey* by his uncle *Joseph Pratt*, Esq; of *Vauxhall*, with an intention of being admitted into the church: but that uncle, who was largely engaged in the malt-distillery, observing the declining state of health of another nephew, then his partner, prevailed upon him to relinquish [illegible] business; in consequence of which, he and his brother *John Mawbey*, Esq; for several years carried on the malt-distillery and vinegar business at *Vauxhall*, which he relinquished after he was chosen Knight of the Shire for *Surrey*. His uncle, at his death in 1754, left him considerable property; which was further increased on his marriage in 1760, with *Elizabeth*, only surviving daughter of his cousin, *Richard Pratt*, Esq; of Vauxhall aforesaid; who, on the death of her brother, *Joseph Pratt*, Esq; in 1766, then a *Fellow Commoner* of Trinity College, *Cambridge*, succeeded to all his estates.

In

Sir Robert de Mautbey, who in 1347 (20th Edward III.) was lord of Matlask, Mawtby, Basingham, &c. in which year he presented Thomas Feltenham to the rectory of Basingham; and John de Batisford to the rectory of Mautbey; and the said John de Batisford dying the same year, he again presented Edmund de Mawtby to the rectory of Mawtby. He married Alianora his wife; and they were both living in 1355, as appears by a fine in that year. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir John de Mauteby, who was lord of Mawtby, Basingham, West Becham, Matlask, Mawtby's manor in Sparham, Mawtby's manor in Winterton, lands in North Walsham, Worsted, Dilham, &c. held of the abbot of St. Bennet. He presented in 1369 Thomas de Bolours to Basingham church or rectory; and on his death, in 1397, Clement Hadham to the said church.

In 1397 he also presented John Tydesdall to the rectory of Mawtby.

Sir John de Mawtbey, his eldest son (who died in the life-time of his father) was a feoffee for the manors of Lanwades in Ulcston, Peek Hall in Titleshall in Norfolk, and sealed with a plain cross: and, in the year 1374, was buried before the altar of St. Mary's in the church of Freton St. Edmund in Suffolk, where he lived. He left an only daughter, Alianora de Mauteby, who was married to Sir William Calthorpe, son and heir of Oliver Calthorpe, who thereupon quartered the arms of Mawtby with his own. These arms have been variously borne by the family; sometimes Azure, a cross, Or; sometimes a cross Gules, fretty Or, between 4 eagles displayed, Azure. In Upwell church are the arms of Clipsby, impaling Calthorpe; where, amongst other quarterings, is, 6thly, Azure, a cross formy, Or, for Mawtby. By the said Alianora de Mawtby, Sir William Calthorpe had a son Sir William, father of another Sir William Calthorpe, from whom the present Earl of Egmont of the kingdom of Ireland is maternally descended.

Sir John de Mawteby, the father, made his last will and testament on October 27 and 29, 1403, to be buried in the church of St. Peter and St. Paul of Mauteby, in the chapel of St. Mary, by the body of Agnes his wife, under the same marble stone on the right hand; and appoints Robert de Martham, Geoffrey de Somerton, John de Gresham, &c. executors. He gives Robert his son and heir all his horses, cows, carts, corn, bees, wardrobe, ornaments of his chapel in Mauteby manor; to John, son of the said Robert, a piece of silver, late John Mauteby's his uncle; to Thomas his son, another piece, &c. This Sir John died on the 30th of October, 1403, and the will was proved on the 18th of December following.

Sir Robert de Mawtbey succeeded the said Sir John in all his estates, his elder brother John having left behind him one daughter, Elianora, married to Sir William Calthorpe as before mentioned.

In

In 1757 he served the office of Sheriff for the county of *Surrey*. At the general election in 1761, he was chosen one of the Representatives for the Borough of Southwark in the twelfth Parliament of Great Britain; and in March, 1768, was again elected member for the said Borough. At the general election in 1774, he was candidate to represent the County of Surrey in Parliament; but four other candidates having previously established their respective interests against him, he was defeated at that time. Sir *Francis Vincent's* death making a vacancy in June, 1775, he was again a candidate to represent that county in Parliament, and was chosen by a considerable majority: Sir *Francis Vincent*, son of the former member, and Mr. *Norton*, now Lord *Grantley*, being his opponents. In 1780 he was again elected Knight of the Shire for *Surrey*, with Admiral *Keppel*, the contest lying between the latter and the Hon. *Thomas Onslow*; and in 1784 was again elected for that county. He has for many years been one of the Chairmen of the Quarter Sessions for *Surrey*; and his life, as a Magistrate and Member of Parliament, has been active, disinterested, and independent. He was created a Baronet of *Great Britain*, by letters patent, on July 30, 1765.

Amidst

In 1407 the said Sir Robert de Mawteby presented John Begge to the rectory of Mawtby; and, in 1413, he enfeoffed Sir Miles Stapleton, Sir Simon Felbrigge, Sir William Argenton, &c. in the manors of Mawteby, Spatham, Ballingham, Beckam, Matlask, Britton, Kirk Hall in Salle, Flegg Hall in Winterton, Somerton, &c. 100*s.* in Caistre and Merkeshall, Freton manor in Suffolk, to fulfil his Will made the same year: by which he enjoins Elianora, his wife, to pay his debts, gives 20 marks *per annum* for two years to John his son for his maintenance; 5 marks to brother John Ocle, to serve for him and his children souls; 20 shillings *per annum* to Eleanor his daughter, a nun at Shouldham. 80*l.* to the marriage of Agnes his daughter; his wife, with the remaining profits, to keep Walter, Edward, Peter, and Thomas, his sons, out of age, and Agnes till married. All his manors, after his mother, and brothers, and sisters provided for, to be released to John his son, and his heirs entailed; and, if Agnes dies unmarried without her portion, that to go to the repair of the South ayle of Mawtby church.

Alianora, his widow, re-married Thomas Chambers, Esq; lord of Spatham in her right, in the year 1442, 20 Henry VI.

Of the sons, Walter and Edward died without issue; as did Peter Mautby, Esq; the fourth son, who was buried in Spatham church, agreeably to his will, which was dated Oct. 4, 1438.

Of Thomas de Mawteby, the fifth son (the ancestor of Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart.) more hereafter.

John de Mawteby, Esq. fifth son, succeeded his father, and married Margaret Berney, daughter of John Berney, Esq; of Reedham in the county of Norfolk, by whom he left an only daughter Margaret, heir to the great estate of the family, agreeable to the entail made thereof by her grandfather Sir Robert de Mawtby: she married John Paston, Esq; son and heir of Sir William Paston, the Judge, and was greatly distinguished for her conjugal affection, piety, and prudence, as may be proved by the Paston Letters, lately published by Sir John Fenn, in which she appears an exemplary pattern for wives and mothers. By the said John Paston, Esq; she was mother of Sir John Paston, Knt. and other children; from whom was descended, in a direct male line, Sir Robert Paston, Bart. created by King Charles II. Baron Paston and Viscount Yarmouth on August 19, 1673; and Earl of Yarmouth on July 30, 1679. The titles on the last family heiress extinct by the death of the last Earl in 1742; and many of the estates, formerly belonging to the Mawteys, were afterwards sold in Chancery to George Lord Anson, from whom they came to his nephew, the late George Adams, Esq; (who took the name of Anson) member of Parliament for the city of Lichfield, and are now in his family.

T

Amidſt the hurry of buſineſs and public life he has cultivated a love for ſtudy; and having, when a ſchoolboy, written many poetical pieces, he has ſince at intervals amuſed himſelf in the ſame way: he is ſaid for ſome years to have been a conſtant correſpondent to the different Magazines; in almoſt all of which are many of his poetical compoſitions, ſome with his name at length, but moſt commonly under humorous ſignatures. By his lady above-mentioned he has had nine children, of which number *Joſeph*, *Catherine*, *Mary*, and *Emily*, are now living.

The

The ſaid Margaret Mauteby, married as aforeſaid to John Paſton, Eſq; ſurvived her huſband; and by her will, dated Feb. 4, 1481, and proved Dec. 18, 1484, bequeaths,

"My body to be buried in the aile of the church of Mawtby, in which aile reſt the bodies of "diverſe of my ne anceſtors. I will that my executors parvey a ſtone of marble to be leyde aloft upon my "grave; and I will have four ſcotchyns ſet thereon, one at each corner thereof; the firſt Paſton and Mawteby; "the ſecond Mauteby and Berney of Redcham; the third Mauteby and the lord of Loveyn; the fourth "Mauteby and Sir Roger Beauchamp; and in the middle of the ſtone a ſcotchyn of arms alone, and under "the ſame 'God is my Truſt;' with a ſcripture written in the verges thereof,

"Here lyeth Margaret Paſton, late wife of John Paſton,
"Daughter and heyre of John Mauteby, Squyr."

"Item, I will that eche pore houſhold, late my tenants at Sparham, have 6s. Item, to the reparation of the "church at Redcham, wher I was born, I bequethe 5 marks, and a cheſible of ſilk, with an auble with my "arms thereupon. Item, to the dean and his brethren at the chapel a field 20s.; to Edmund Paſton, my "ſon, a ſtanding piece covered with an unicorn; to Katherine his wife, a purpylle gurdyll, harneſſed, with "ſilver and gylt; to Robert, ſon of the ſaid Edmund, all my ſwans marken with Daweney's mark, and with "the mark late Robert Cutler, clerk, and to heirs; to Anne, my daughter, wief of William Yelverton, myne "green hanging in the parlour of Mautcby; to William Paſton, my ſon, my ſtanding cuppe, chaſed, parcil gylte, "with a cover with my arms in the bottome, and a ſlate peece with a trayll upon the cover, 12 ſilver ſpoons, "2 ſilver ſalts; to John Paſton, my ſon, a gylte cuppe; and to Margery Paſton, wief of the ſaid John, and "Elizabeth his ſiſter, 100 marks; to Cuſtance, baſtard daughter of Sir John Paſton, when ſhe is 20 years of "age; to John Calle, ſon of Margery, my daughter, 20l. when ſhe cometh to age of 24; to Anne, my "daughter, 10l.; to Oſbern Berner, 10 marks. John Paſton, my ſon, Executor."

The ſaid Margaret Mauteby, married to John Paſton, Eſq; was buried in the South aile of Mawtby church. At the Eaſt end of the ſaid church againſt the South wall, lies a curious antique monument, a ſtone coffin, about a foot and an half deep, reſting on the pavement, and about 7 feet in length: on the lid of the cover (the whole being of grey marble) is the effigies of a Knight Templar, croſs-legged in armour, in full proportion, his ſword in a broad belt, hanging over his ſhoulder, in memory, as it is ſaid, for a knight of the family of De Mawtby, and living, as the ſtyle of the monument beſpeaks, about the year 1250. In the ſaid church was the guild of St. Peter, and the arms impaled of Mauteby and Loveyn; Mawteby and Clifton; Mauteby and Beauchamp; Mautby and Berney; alſo Mawtby and Marſhall. The South ayle, where many of the Mawtbys were buried, and which was rebuilt by Margaret, the heireſs of the family; and where ſhe was buried, is, ſays Blomefield, all in ruins.

In the hall-windows of Mawtby were formerly, amongſt others, the arms of Paſton and Mawtby; Mawtby and Berney; Mautby impaling Marſhall; Mawtby impaling Beauchamp; and Mawtby impaling Clifton.

Having done with this, the eldeſt branch of the family, we come to treat of Thomas de Mawtby, Eſq; fifth ſon of Sir Robert de Mawtby, and Elianora his wife, the immediate anceſtor of Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Bart.

He was of Sparham in the county of Norfolk, and was father of Walter de Mawtby, who, by Agnes Dawtree his wife, was father of Richard Mautbey, Eſq; who by Mary his wife, the daughter of —— Baker, Eſq, was father of Roger Mawtbey, Eſq; of Kettering, in the county of Northampton.

The regiſter of *Raunſton* parish has been much neglected, and does not contain all the births of this family. During the late time of the Rev. Mr *Pywell*, the former rector, it was usually in the custody of *Thomas Ball*, the clerk, who kept an alehouſe, and was torn wide in his profeſſion.

[Thos Thomas Ball, who died Jan. 22, 1736, in a good old age, was in his time a man of some celebrity. He had been 50 years clerk of Raunſton; and in accurate memory, strength and melody of voice, was excelled by few. He was an ingenious man, a good engraver of coat-armours, book-plates, gentility, and card-and-dial-maker; and to his 90th year did labour the best hedger, ditcher, and mower, in the parish. He might be said to die in his profeſſion; for he loſt his life by a cold which he caught in a grave made for one of his grand-daughters. In his 70th year he married a young woman of the parish for his third wife, by whom he had one child. He had 3 successors after by his 4th wife, who attended him to the grave with his old friends and neighbours.]

The following are extracts from the regiſter of Raunſton:

Ann Mouby, daughter of John and Martha Mouby, was baptized the 9th of January, 1724.
Martha, the daughter of John and Martha Mouby, was buried the 2d of July, 1729.
Joſeph, the ſon of John and Martha Mouby, was baptized the 9th of January, 1730-1.
William Mauby, was buried the 12th of December, 1733.
Martha Mauby, was buried the 20th of September, 1737.
John Mauby and Jane Shepherd were married the 24th of November, 1737.
Francis, ſon of John and Martha Mauby, was buried the 9th of Auguſt, 1739.
Jane Mauby, the wife of John Mauby, died the 17th of April, 1747.
John Mawby and Mary Darling were married December the 27th, 1751.
Mary, the wife of John Mawby, was buried the 26th of September, 1752.
Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary Mawby, was baptized the 26th of September, 1752, and buried the 26th of November, 1752.

The

Northampton. He married Mary Drayton, and by her was father of Richard Mautbey, Eſq; of the ſame place, who reſided at South Kilworth *, in Leiceſterſhire.

The ſaid Richard Mawtbey, Eſq. married the daughter of —— Spencer, Eſq; and by her had three ſons, William (of whom hereafter), Richard and Robert.

* Extracts from the Regiſter of South Kilworth, Leiceſterſhire.

Robertus Mawbie, baptizatus fuit Maii, A. D. 1561.
Elizabeth Mawbie, baptizata fuit 23 Aprilis, 1567.
Anna, filia Willi'mi Mawbie, bapt. 18 Sept. 1581.
Johannes, filius Willi'mi Mawbie, bapt. 12 Jun. 1583.
Willi'mus, filius Richardi Mawbie, bapt. 23 Mart. 1583.
Johannes, filius Richardi Mawbie, bapt. 29 Maii, 1586.
Richardus, filius Willi'mi Mawbie, bapt. . . . . 1588.
Elizabeth, filia Willi'mi Mawbie, bapt. 9 Feb. 1591.
Thomas, filius Willi'mi Mawbie, bapt. 22 Mart. 1594.
Richardus Mawbie, ſepult. 12 Sept. 1595.
Margareta Mawbie, ſepult. 3 Mart. 1597.
Willi'mus Mawbie duxit Agnetum Cuci hujus parochiæ, 30 Jun. 1580.
Robertus Mawbie uxorem duxit Miciam Coleman, alias Devet, 5 July, 1582.
Johannes Mawby, filius Willi'mi Mawby, bapt. 7 Sept. 1606.
Willi'mus Mawby, filius Willi'mi Mawby, bapt. 11 . . . . 1608.
Erasmus Mawby, filius Richardi Mawby, bapt. 7 Mart. 1616.

Elizabetha

The works carried on by Sir Joſeph Mawbey and his brother in the malt-diſtillery and vinegar making, were conſiderable enough to yield more than £.60,000. *per annum* to government in duties. After the former became a member of Parliament, his brother and clerks principally conducted the buſineſs.

Sir

Elifabetha Mawbye, filia Richardi Mawby, bapt. 8 Aug. 1619.
Margaret. Mawby, filia Richardi Mawby, bapt. 16 Apr. 1626.
William Mawbye, the ſon of Thomas. . . . . 1655.
Joanna Mawbye ſepulta fuit 15 Oct. 1604.
Richardus Mawby, ſepultus fuit 16 Mart. 1607.
Johannes Mawby, filius Willi'mi Mawby, ... 1607.
Gulielmus Mawby, ſepultus fuit 19 Mai, 1621.
Agneta Mawby, ſepulta fuit 4 Nov. 1624.
Georgius Mawby, duxit uxorem Dorotheam Mawby, 10 Nov. 1622.
Richardus Mawby, ſepultus fuit 9 Mart. 1662.
Elinor, wife of Thomas Mawby, buried 2 Jan. 1682.
Thomas Mawby, buried June 20, 1683.
William Mawby, buried June 25, 1688.
William Mawby, duxit uxorem Alice Rainer, 16th Jan. 1682-3.
William Mawby, the ſon of William and Alice, bapt. 19 May, 1684.
Thomas Mawbye, filius Gulielmi & Alicie, bapt. 22 Jan. 1685-6.
John Mawby, ſon of William and Alce, bapt. 22 Nov. 1687.
William Mawby and Elif. Ireſon, married 24 April, 1707.
William, ſon of William and Elif. Mawby, born Jan. 2, bapt. 20 Jan. 1707-8.
Hannah, daughter of William and Elif. Mawby, born Sept. 12, bapt. priv. Sept. 22, received Oct. 10, 1709.
Alice, daughter of William and Elif. Mawby, born Nov. 30, bapt. 3 Dec. 1711.
Robert, ſon of Thomas and Elif. Mawby, born and bapt. Oct. 12, received 1 Dec. 1712.
Jane and Mary, daughters of William and Elif. Mawby, born and bapt. 4 Dec. 1713.
Jane and Mary, daughters of William and Elif. Mawby, buried Dec. 7, 1713.
John, ſon of Thomas and Elif. Mawby, born Feb. 21, bapt. March 23, 1714.
John, ſon of William and Elif. Mawby, born July 11, bapt. 7 Aug. 1715.
——, daughter of Thomas and Eliz. Mawby, bapt. Aug. 2, 1717.
Edward, ſon of William and Elif. Mawby, born Dec. 23, bapt. Jan. 1, 1718.
Eliſabeth, daughter of William and Elif. Mawby, bapt. Sept. 6, 1722.
William, ſon of William and Martha Mawby, bapt. Dec. 4, 1732.
Alice, daughter of William and Martha Mawby, bapt. April 19, 1734.
Martha, daughter of William and Martha Mawby, bapt. July 20, 1735.
Thomas *, ſon of William and Martha Mawby, bapt. Jan. 7, 1736.
Eliſabeth, daughter of William and Martha Mawby, bapt. 10 Nov. 1738.
Eliſabeth, daughter of William and Martha Morby, bapt. Dec. 3, 1739.
Mary, daughter of William and Martha Morby, bapt. Oct. 2, 1741.
Ann, daughter of William and Martha Mawbey, bapt. May 15, 1744.
Anna, daughter of William and Martha Mawbey, bapt. Sept. 30, 1745.
John, ſon of William and Martha Mawbey, bapt. March 18, 1746.
John †, ſon of William Mawby, jun. and Martha his wife, bapt. 19 Sept. 1748.
Sarah and Jane, daughters of William Mawby, jun. and Martha his wife, bapt. May 20, 1749.
William Smith and Alice Mawbey married by banns Sept. 26, 1736.
Edward, ſon of William Mawby, ſen. and Eliſabeth his wife, buried Oct. 25, 1737.
Eliſabeth, daughter of William and Martha Mawby, buried Dec. 28, 1738.
John, ſon of William and Martha Mawby, buried March 21, 1746.
John Mawby, ſen. buried Nov. 5, 1749.
Sarah, daughter of William Mawby, jun. buried Dec. 4, 1749.
Jane, daughter of William Mawbey, jun. buried Dec. 9, 1749.
Eliſabeth, wife of William Mawby, ſen. buried June 12, 1751.
William Mawby, jun. buried June 13, 1762.

All the births, marriages, and burials, of the family of Mawbey, as above written, are faithfully extracted from the regiſter of the pariſh of South Kilworth, in the county of Leiceſter, and dioceſe of Lincoln, by me,

JAMES ANCELL, Miniſter, 12 Feb. 1763.

* Now of Vauxhall, in the county of Surrey. He is married, but has no child.

† Now a Captain in the Eaſt India Company's troops at Bengal, whither he was ſent, in 1770, through the intereſt of Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Bart.

Richard

Sir *Joseph* lived in habits of great perſonal intercourſe and friendſhip with the Right Honourable *Arthur Onſlow*, Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, from the time of his ſerving the office of Sheriff of *Surrey*, till the latter's death in 1768; and he was the inſtrument, under Providence, of ſaving the life of Mr. Onſlow. The malt-diſtillery had been under prohibition from the year 1757 to 1760, on account of the high price of corn: in the latter year application was made to Parliament to permit the diſtilling on again under high duties; and this began an enquiry in the Houſe of Commons reſpecting that trade; during which Sir Joſeph was examined as a witneſs before a Committee of the whole Houſe. The Speaker had retired to his own chamber; but left word with a friend to inform him when his countryman, as he called Sir Joſeph, was to be examined. On his being called to the bar, the Speaker quitted his chamber, and came into the gallery of the Houſe; immediately

Richard Mawbey, the ſecond ſon, married Joanna Bird, and by her had two ſons, William (father of John and William), and John, and one daughter Dorothy.

Robert Mawbey, or Mawbee, third ſon (who was baptized at South Kilworth, in the county of Leiceſter, as appears by the regiſter of that parish, May 12, 1561), married July 5, 1582, Annis Coleman; and by her had one ſon, George, married Nov. 10, 1622, to his couſin Dorothy above-mentioned.

William, the eldeſt ſon of Richard Mawbey, Eſq; by Margaret his wife, married at South Kilworth, January 30, 1580, Agnes Carey, of that parish, by whom he had three ſons and two daughters, viz. Anna, John, Richard, Elizabeth, and Thomas. Their father was buried at South Kilworth May 19, 1621.

Joan Mawbey, the eldeſt ſon (baptized at South Kilworth on Jan. 10, 1583) married Agnes, daughter of William Chamberlayne, Eſq; of Leiceſter, and by her had two ſons; Roger, who died unmarried, and was buried at Leiceſter; and Eraſmus.

The Eraſmus Mawbey, or Mawbey, Eſq; apprehending the civil and religious liberties of this country to be in danger, from the arbitrary conduct of King Charles the Firſt and his miniſters, took a zealous and active part on the ſide of the Parliament; for whoſe ſervice, having, in 1642, raiſed a conſiderable number of recruits in his neighbourhood at his own expence, he conducted them to his countryman, Sir Arthur Hazlerigge, Bart. with whom he was preſent as a volunteer at the battle fought ſoon after at Roundway Down, near the Devizes, in Wiltſhire; where, having diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery, he was unfortunately ſlain, together with many other of his friends, in Sir Arthur's regiment, which had rendered itſelf famous for its valour, but which, in this battle, ſuffered very conſiderably.

By Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Burton, gent. of Hinckley, in the county of Leiceſter, he had ſeveral children, none of whom lived to be married. Their father's untimely death, his widow's ſecond marriage, and the calamities brought on them by the civil war, proved extremely prejudicial to the intereſts of the family.

Thomas, the third ſon of William Mawbey, by Agnes Carey his wife, was baptized at South Kilworth, March 22, 1594, and married Eleanor Cartwright, and by her was father of William Mawbey, born in 1655: from whom the Mawbeys, ſtill living at South Kilworth, are deſcended.

Richard, the ſecond ſon of William Mawbey, by Agnes Carey his wife, born in 1588, married Elizabeth, daughter of —— Shackburgh, Eſq. of Naſeby, in the county of Northampton, and by her had one ſon Eraſmus, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret, the firſt of whom died unmarried, and the laſt without leaving iſſue.

immediately after which, one of the turrets of the Houſe of Commons was blown by the violence of the wind, and fell through the cieling into the very part of the room

Eraſmus Mawbey was baptized at South Kilworth, March 7, 1616; and, in 1694, was buried at Shenton*, in the county of Leiceſter. By his firſt wife Mary, daughter of Robert and Mary Wright,

* Extracts from the regiſter of Shenton:

Robert Maube, the ſon of Eraſmus Maubey and Mary his wife, was baptized September 1, 1643.
Richard Mauby, the ſon of Eraſmus Maube and Mary his wife, was baptized May 18, 1645.
Joſeph, the ſon of Eraſmus Maube and Mary his wife, was bapt. 2d October 7, 1647.
Thomas, the ſon of Eraſmus Mauby and Mary his wife, was baptized September 18, 1651.
John Mawby, the ſon of Eraſmus Mawby and Mary his wife, was baptized October 5, 1654.
Francis, the ſon of Eraſmus Mauby and Mary his wife, was baptized February 1, 1657.
Mary Mawby, the wife of Eraſmus Mawby, was brought to bed of a boy this Tueſday morning, the laſt day of January, 1659, and was baptized William † the 1ſt day of February, 1659.
Mary Maſters, wife of Eraſmus Mawbee, and daughter of —— Wright and Mary his wife, was buried January 3, 1666.
John Maube, ſon of Eraſmus Maube and Eleanor his wife, was baptized February 18, 1669.
Margaret Maube was married February 11, 1670.
Joſeph Maube, ſon of Eraſmus Maube and Eleanor his wife, was baptized December 27, 1680.
Eraſmus Mauby and Mary Fox were married by banns April 11, 1681.
Sarah Mawby, daughter of Eraſmus Mawby, and Mary his wife, was baptized February 12, 1681.
Katharine Maube, the wife of Richard Mawby, was buried May 29, 1692.
Richard Mauby, the ſon of Richard Mauby and Mary his wife, was born June 4, and was bapt. June 11, 1693.
Abraham and Iſaac, the ſons of Iſaac Mawby and Elizabeth his wife, were baptized February 3, 1694.
Abraham and Iſaac, the ſons of Iſaac Mawby and Elizabeth his wife, were buried February 18, 1694.
Eraſmus ‡ Mawby was buried February 20, 1694.
Eraſmus, the ſon of Richard Mawby and Mary his wife, has born March 22, 1695, and was baptized April 14, 1695.
Thomas Brown and Eleanor Mawby, of this parish, were married October 19, 1696.
Mary, the daughter of Iſaac Mawby and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized January 14, 1696.
Mary, the daughter of Richard Mawby and Mary his wife, was baptized December 27, 1698.
Mary, the wife of Eraſmus Mawby, was buried February 24, 1699.
Eraſmus Mawby and Sarah Parſons were married October 3, 1702.
John, the ſon of Richard Mawby and Mary his wife, was baptized December 28, 1702.
Eraſmus Mawby was buried February 13, 1713.
Richard, the ſon of Richard Mawby, was buried May 9, 1717.
Richard, the ſon of Eraſmus Mawby and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized January 22, 1719.
Elizabeth, daughter of Eraſmus Mawby and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized November 5, 1722.
Eraſmus Mauby and Frances Cooper were married April 7, 1724.
William, the ſon of Eraſmus Mawby and Frances his wife, was baptized January 30, 1726.
William Mauby, ſon of Eraſmus Mauby, was buried April 15, 1729.
Eraſmus, the ſon of Eraſmus and Frances Mauby, was baptized December 27, 1731.
Sarah Mauby, widow, was buried April 30, 1737.
Thomas Meſſenger and Elizabeth Mauby were married February 26, 1744.
Mary Mauby was buried April 20, 1748.
Elizabeth, the daughter of Eraſmus and Mary Mawby, was baptized June 25, 1752.
Eraſmus §, the ſon of Eraſmus and Mary Mawby, was baptized May 7, 1754.
Frances Mauby was buried May 21, 1754.
Eraſmus Mawby and Sarah Boulton were married Auguſt 20, 1755.

ROBERT COULTON, Curate of Market Boſworth ‖.

† Grandfather to Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Bart. He was buried at Raunſton December 12, 1733.

‡ Eraſmus Mawby, buried as above, was baptized at South Kilworth on March 7, 1616, to which the family came from Kettering in Northamptonſhire; before that from Mautby, a village in Eaſt Flegg Hundred in Norfolk.

§ This Eraſmus Mawbey, after having been educated at Leiceſter Grammar-ſchool, at the expence of Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Bart. took to a ſeafaring life, and became a midſhipman on board the Courageux of 74 guns, commanded by Conſtantine Lord Mulgrave, in which ſhip he was killed by a cannon-ball, in the fight between Admiral Keppel, and Count D'Orvilliers commander of the Breſt ſquadron, on the 27th of July, 1778, after behaving with great gallantry, and while he was in the laſt ſpark. From his temper, activity, and general good character, it is believed he would have riſen high in the profeſſion, if he had lived. Sir Joſeph Mawbey, at conſiderable expence, placed this Eraſmus Mawbey's father (baptized as above, on Dec. 27, 1731), in a farm at Bogworth, where he died in 1769.

‖ Shenton is a chapelry dependent on Market Boſworth.

room where Mr. *Onflow* a minute before had been fitting. An efcape fo providential had its due weight on Mr. *Onflow*'s mind; and he always afterwards attributed his efcape to his curiofity in wifhing to hear Mr *Jofeph*'s examination.

A family of the name of *Pratt* have lived many years in Raunfton, though they originally came from *Bofton*, and other parts of *Lincolnfhire*. One of their anceftors, *John Pratt*, Efq; was colonel in the army of the Parliament during the civil wars of Charles the Firft's time; and afterwards, during the Ufurpation, repreſented the county of *Leicefter* in the Parliament which met in 1654: fince that time one of the family has ufually been called *Colonel*. Mr. *Thomas Pratt* is now the elder branch of this family; and his father, whofe name was alſo *Thomas*, was coufin german to Sir *Jofeph Jekyll*. Mr. *Pratt* is owner of ſeveral houſes and ſome land at *Raunfton*; but having purchaſed an eſtate at the *Berrylills*, in the adjoining

Wright, he had ſeven ſons, Robert, Richard, Eraſmus, Thomas, John, Francis, and William: by his ſecond wife, Eleanor Sley, of Tickenhall, in the county of Derby, he had five ſons and two daughters, viz. John, James, Mary, Iſaac, Elizabeth, Joſeph, and Stephen.

Several of the above children of Eraſmus Mawbey, married, and left deſcendants; of whom it is not neceſſary to treat *. William, the ſeventh ſon of Eraſmus Mawbey, by Mary Wright his firſt wife, was born Jan. 31, 1659, at Stanton. He ſettled at Raunſton, and was buried there, December 12, 1733. By his wife Anne, daughter of Mr. John Walker, of Swannington, in the county of Leiceſter, he had an only ſon, John.

Mr. John Mawbey, or Manby, born at Raunſton aforeſaid, had two wives; 1. Martha Pratt, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Thomas Pratt, of Raunſton, deſcended from John Pratt, Eſq; colonel in the army raiſed by the Parliament againſt King Charles the Firſt, and in 1653 one of the repreſentatives for the county of Leiceſter; and by her he had four ſons and four daughters, Francis, Martha, John, another John, Anne, Mary, Elizabeth, and Joſeph. Their mother dying, he married to his ſecond wife, Mrs. Jane Shepherd, of Raunſton, widow, by whom he had no iſſue.

Of the children, Francis, Martha, the firſt John, and Elizabeth, died under age and unmarried. John Mawbey, Eſq; the eldeſt ſurviving ſon, married two wives: Mary, daughter of Mr. Jonathan

* Extracts from the Regiſter of Carlton Curlieu.

THIS is to certify, that this is a true copy taken from the regiſter of Carlton, in the county of Leiceſter, 1767, by me, J. LEDBROOKE, Curate.

Mary, the daughter of Stephen Manby, was baptized December 7, 1718.
Mary, daughter of Stephen Manby and Ann his wife, was buried December, 1732.
Ann, Mr by, the wife of Stephen Manby, was buried March the 30th, 1741.
Eliſabeth Manby, the daughter of Stephen Manby, was buried December 27, 1741.
Elizabeth Manby was buried Auguſt 1, 1756.
Stephen Manby was buried Jan. 5, 1765.

A true copy, taken from the Regiſter of Sutton Cheyney, in the county of Leiceſter, March 19, 1767.
Joſeph, the ſon of Eraſmus Manby and Mary his wife, was baptized Nov. 2, 1718.
Francis, the ſon of Eraſmus Manby and Mary his wife, was baptized Auguſt 18, 1719.
William, the ſon of Eraſmus Manby and Mary his wife, was baptized December 21, 1721.
Mary, the daughter of Eraſmus Manby and Mary his wife, was baptized February 18, 1724.

J. LEDBROOKE, Curate.

† Thomas Manby was admitted at Leiceſter Grammar-ſchool, at the expence of [illegible] Manby, Eſq. [illegible] and was appointed a writer to the Honourable Eaſt India ſhip, he died of the ſea, on board his ſhip in the Eaſt Indies, on January 1, [illegible] 9.

joining parish or chapelry of *Snibston*, he has built himself a small, but pleasant residence there, to which he removed about fixteen years ago. He is married, but has no iſſue. One of his nearest relations is Mr. *John Pratt*, of *Wellsborough*, in the county of *Leicester*.

There was a long reſiding at *Raunſton* a family of the name of *Salusbury*, moſt certainly a younger branch of the family of that name of *Llewenny*, in the county of *Denbigh**. They removed afterwards to *Snibston*, where lives the elder branch of that family, *Mr. John Salusbury*, an opulent yeoman, who is poſſeſſed of conſiderable eſtates in different parts of Leiceſterſhire, and has iſſue.

P. 522. 685. 1170. Carta Willielmi de Albeni tertii, de donatione Eccleſiæ de *Redmild* † (*ſans date*).

Univerſis S. Matris Eccleſiæ filiis tam futuris quam præſentibus Willielmus de Albeni ‡ ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me dediſſe & conceſſiſſe, & hac præſenti carta confirmaſſe, Deo & eccleſiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Belver, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, intuitu caritatis, & pro anima patris mei & Margaretæ ſponſæ meæ, & omnium anteceſſorum meorum, eccleſiam de Redmilda, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, habendum & tenendum libere & quiete, nichil mihi vel hæredibus meis reſervatum, præter eorum orationes. Et ut hæc conceſſio firma ſit & ſtabilis perſeveret, ſigilli mei appoſitione eam corroboravi. His teſtibus, Symeone Decano de Stapleford; Willielmo, Hugone, David, capel-

Darling, of Raunſton, and by her (who died in child-bed) he had a daughter, Elizabeth, who died in two months: by his ſecond wife Anne, his couſin-german, daughter of Mr. William Fleming, by Anne his wife, daughter of Mr. Thomas Pratt, he had a daughter Maria, born at Vauxhall, in the county of Surrey, on September 28, 1736, who died of the ſmall-pox, on December 12, 1752.

Anne, the eldeſt ſurviving daughter of John Mawbey, by Martha Pratt, married Mr. William Cooper, of Burbach, in the county of Leiceſter; and by him (who died in 1766) had ſeveral children, of whom three daughters are now living; the eldeſt, Martha, is married to the Rev. William Cooper, of Burbach aforeſaid, vicar of Chertſey, in the county of Surrey, a benefice given him by Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Bart.

Mary, the youngeſt daughter, married Mr. William Alcock, of Raunſton, by whom ſhe had ſix children, five of whom are now living, viz. Joſeph Alcock, Eſq; of his Majeſty's Treaſury; William; John, of the Temple, London; Thomas, an officer in the Eaſt India Company's troops at Bengal in the Eaſt Indies; and Maria.

Joſeph, the youngeſt of the children of Mr. John Mawbey, by Martha Pratt, his firſt wife, is now a Baronet, and is ſeated at Botleys, in the pariſh of Chertſey and county of Surrey, of whom we have before treated.

The foregoing account of the family of *Mawthey*, or *Mawbey*, is derived from various accounts in poſſeſſion of the family; Blomefield's Norfolk; Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer; Pariſh Regiſters; Engliſh Baronetage, &c. &c.

* See the Viſitation of *Leiceſterſhire*, in the Heralds Office, London.

† Ex autographo, carta originali pergamenica, penes nobiliſſ. Ducem de Rutland, Sept. 18, 1731. F. P.

‡ Obiit W. de A. tertius, 6 Maii, 1236. F. P.

lanis;

lanis; Thoma de Hotot, Roberto de Stanſtona, Johanne de Crevil, Petro filio Malgeri, Radulfo filio Symonis, Roberto de Stanlvath, Ricardo filio Petri, Roberto de Hunteſtona, Johanne de Hale, Roberto Luvet, Henrico Mareſcallo.
(*Deeds Aylſtone.*)

Epitaphs in the church-yard at *Radcley*:

Thomas Preſton, clerk, died April 12, 1740, aged 79.
Iſaac Preſton, his ſon, late clerk of this parish, died Dec. 3, 1777, aged 87.

Though far advanced in years I was, God gave me ſtrength and ſight
To do my duty to the end; in which I took delight.

[Thomas Preſton (his ſon) is the preſent clerk, April 3, 1790.]

"On an altar tomb: Elizabeth Hall, departed this life March 9, 1786, aged 58."
"Catharine Cort, daughter of Mr. James Cort, of Great Bowden, and wife of William Hunt, of Rothley Houſe, died Feb. 1781, aged 58 years.
Stephen Hunt, died June 11, 1736, aged 53."
John Oldershaw, died April 17, 1736, aged 53.
Elizabeth Oldershaw, died 1767, aged 69.
Elizabeth Oldershaw, died Nov. 8, 1743, aged 15.
Mary Burnaby, died Jan. 28, 1741, aged 84.
James Hudſon, died Sept. 7, 1786, aged 63.
Anne Hudſon, died July 20, 1778, aged 46.
John Pagett, died Nov. 7, 1732, aged 56.
Barbara Pagett, his wife, died March 16, 1716, aged 40.
Joſeph Pagett, died April 25, 1782, aged 67.
Elizabeth Sewell, died Sept. 1, 1757, aged 82.
George Sewell, died Oct. 4, 1769, aged 69.
Martha Sewell, died Jan. 30, 1783, aged 82.
Thomas Hewes, died Dec. 31, 1783, aged 57.
Richard Abbot, died May 20, 1783, aged 65.
Daniel Preſton, died Oct. 7, 1757, aged 51.
Anne Preſton, died Jan. 20, 1777, aged 77.
Matthew Smith, died July 1, 1787, aged 64.
Joſhua Timpſon, died Feb. 28, 1786, aged 65.
Matthias Preſton, died Dec. 27, 1735, aged 67.
Elizabeth Preſton, died Aug. 11, 1765, aged 66.
Thomas Preſton, died April 4, 1752, aged 45.
Thomas Preſton, died Nov. 19, 1745, aged 12.
Sarah Preſton, died March 13, 1783, aged 75.
Mereton Paul, died Dec. 31, 1752, aged 17.
William Bloud, died Feb. 4, 1706, aged 84.
Elizabeth Burrows, died Nov. 12, 1764, aged 65.
William Page, died Jan. 10, 1739, aged 23.
Ellin, wife of Thomas Cheetham, died June 18, 1747, aged 50.

Thomas

Thomas Gardam, died Oct. 20, 1781, aged 49.
Hannah Gardam, died Nov. 6, 1786, aged 53.
William Gardam, their ſon, died Sept. 1st, 1786, aged 33.
Thomas Sibſon, died Feb. 22, 1736, aged 60.
Elizabeth Sibſon, died April 17, 1760, aged 88.
Richard Fowks, died Sept. 13, 1712, aged 56.
Richard Fowks, died March 12, 1774, aged 49.
Richard Fowks, died Jan. 12, 1776, aged 80.
Matthew Parker, died Oct. 28, 1762, aged 72.
Anne Parker, died March 14, 1763, aged 70.
Martha Walker, died April 5, 1770, aged 49.
Joſeph Webſter, died Sept. 11, 1764, aged 62.

On the North ſide, which is appropriated to *Mountſorel*.

Sarah, relict of John Nun, buried July 14, 1785, aged 57.
Walter Barrs, Gent. of Mountſorel, died Oct. 28, 1752, aged 70.
Walter Barrs, of Mountſorel, died July 10, 1779, aged 49.
Elizabeth Wheatley, died June 18, 1773, aged 72.
William Buck, died Sept. 22, 1782, aged 46.
John Biddle, died Feb. 2, 1782, aged 59.
William Biddle, died May 2, 1784, aged 46.
Hugh Phipps, died June 12, 1781, aged 63.

In the chapel at *Rotheley Temple* is a ſmall monumental ſtone:

"In memory of Mrs. Mary Cardale,
widow of the late Mr. Joſeph Cardale,
Vicar of Hinckley, who departed this life
Oct. 14, 1778, aged 86."

And 2 or 3 memorials for infants of the *Babington* family.

"Some of the lands of *Rothley* are extraparochial. Mr. Babington has the great "tithes, and is entitled to a ſum of money from every one making a purchaſe of "lands within certain towns in what is called his Soke *."

In the hall-houſe are ſeveral curious portraits, ſome old helmets, a remarkable conſtable's ſtaff; and in one of the windows the different intermarriages of the family are beautifully recorded on good old ſtained glaſs.

P. 557. 651. Thomas Davenport, of *Earl Shilton*, mercer, gave to the rector of Kirkby Malory and the church-wardens of Earl Shilton £.50. in truſt, to purchaſe land, the produce to be given on St. Thomas's-day to the poor of Earl Shilton.

Add, in the church-yard, "James Middleton, died Nov. 22, 1785, aged 63."

P. 550. 1117. It would be injuſtice to the memory of a good and great man, if theſe Collections did not record (which we ſhall do in the words of Mr. Staveley)

&c.

* Bray's Tour, p. 89, 90.

that

that "Sir Robert Shirley *, late of *Stanton Harold*, in the county of Leicester, Baronet, devested, pulled down an old ruinous church at Stanton Harold, and in place thereof, at his own charges, built a new one †, compleat for the workmanship; plentiful and honourable for the furniture, ornaments, and endowment; but most admirable for the time wherein the same was undertaken and finished; it being then when the roofs of our cathedrals were generally pulled down, and the foundation of all other churches undermined: the time and manner of which work is set forth by an inscription ‡ over the entrance thus:

"In the Year 1653,
When all things went through out the Nation
were either demolished or profaned,
Sir Robert Shirley, Baronet, founded this Church;
Whose singular praise it is,
To have done the best things in the worst times,
And hoped them in the most calamitous."

"*The Righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance.*"

"By which beneficence the devout founder, both heir and ancestor of hereditary devotion and loyalty, hath not only built a church, but, in his example and memory, hath left a Sermon to be preached there, to all posterity, of piety towards God, and charity towards man; whilst himself is gone, we doubt not, to take his place in the Church Triumphant above."

The following epitaphs were copied in this church, April 3, 1790.

On a white tablet on the North side of the chancel:

"Heic juxta situs est
Robertus Shirley, Baronettus,
(Henrici F. Georgii N.)
Hujus Templi fundator.
Uxorem duxit Cathernam
filiam Humfredi Okeover de Okeover,
in agro Staffford. armigeri;
E quâ filios suscepit
Seymorum, Sewallum in cunis defunctum,
ac Robertum;
Filias Catherinam, Dorotheam.
Ob firmam erga Regem fidelitatem
in Arce Londinensi incarceratus obiit
xxvii° Nov. a° ab Incarn. Dñi
mdclvi;
a° ætatis ....."

* For his loyalty to King Charles I. this excellent Baronet was imprisoned by Cromwell in the Tower, where he died, not without suspicion of poison. His son Robert was created Baron Ferrars, Jan. 28, 1677-8; and Earl Ferrers, Viscount Tamworth, Sept. 3, 1711.

† We are enabled to give the reader some idea of this edifice from Mr. Timothy's beautiful view of the Park, &c., whence the church is copied in our Plate LXI. fig. 13. p. 1145.

‡ It is on a tablet of white marble, over which remain (1790) the family arms carved in wood, and on each side a large figure of an angel. N.

On

On a tablet on the South ſide;

" Hoc juxta ſitum eſt
Seymour Shirley, Baronettus,
(Roberti F. Henrici N.)
Uxorem duxit Dianam
Prænob. Thom. Allesbury
ac Elginiæ Comitis filiam;
è quâ ſuſcepit Robertum poſthumum,
in omnis defunctum.
Diem obiit xx° Julii,
a° Salutis humanæ 1667, anno ætatis ...."

Under the above tablet is a ſplendid monument, with a ſtatue in the dreſs of the times, a large wig, flowing cravat, &c. and this inſcription:

" This monument is erected to the memory of
The Right Honourable Robert Shirley Lord Tamworth;
who died of the ſmall-pox, on the 5th of July, anno Domini 1714,
in the 22d year of his age; and was interred in the vault underneath this church.
He was eldeſt ſon to the Hon. Robert Shirley and Anne his wife,
who was daughter and heireſs of Sir Humfry Ferrers,
of Tamworth Caſtle, in the county of Warwick;
and he was grandſon and heir apparent
to the Right Honourable Shirley Earl Ferrers.

Here peaceful lies beneath this marble tomb,
Virtue and Youth cut off in early bloom,
Perſons who to accompliſh'd worth aſpire
Experience aſk, and length of days require;
But Merit here at once with life was given;
One quick'ning breath inſpir'd them both from Heaven.
Profuſely Virtues from a fountain flow'd,
But Life alone was ſparingly beſtow'd,
The promis'd fruit to blow too ſoon began,
Bloom'd in the boy, ſcarce ripen'd in the man.
Yet, when th' Almighty doom'd his early death,
Without repining he reſign'd his breath.
In him Religion with ſweet temper join'd
Prudence of thought with fortitude of mind.
In duty ſtrict, juſt to the rites of blood,
In friendſhip firm, to all benignly good.
Such rules from what examples could he trace,
Whoſe life for imitation wanted ſpace?
Virtues innate informing models need;
But patterns leave for ages that ſucceed."

On an altar tomb in the church-yard, behind the Eaſt end of the church:

" Here lieth the body of the Right Hon. Lady Catherine Shirley,
Third daughter of Robert Earl Ferrers
by Elizabeth his firſt wife;

who died on the 21ſt of Sept. 1736,
aged 56.
She was a perſon of many amiable qualities,
which made her much lamented by all who knew her.
In compliance with her own requeſt, ſhe was buried in this church-yard."

Over the outer door of the family vault, "Mors mihi lucrum."

P. 534. 699. 1193. On a pillar in the middle aile of the church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, in the city of London, over againſt the pulpit, is a very fair table, full of rich coats of arms, with theſe inſcriptions:

"1. Frances Beaumont, 2d daughter, married to Sir Woolſton Dyxy, of the county of Leiceſter, Knight.

2. Farnham Beaumont, 2d ſonne, married Luce Dawes, of Dawſon, in the county of Leiceſter.

3. Sir Henry Beaumont, Knight, eldeſt ſonne, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Turpin, of Knaptoft, in the county of Leiceſter, Knight.

4. Thomas Beaumont, 3d ſonne, lives unmarried.

5. Anne Beaumont, 3d daughter, married to Sir John Dillon, of Northamptonſhire.

6. Jane Beaumont, 6th daughter, married to William Temple, of London, merchant.

7. Elinor Beaumont, 4th daughter, lives unmarried.

8. Elizabeth Beaumont, eldeſt daughter, married to Sir John Aſhbornham, of Aſhbornham, in Suſſex, Knight.

9. Iſabel Beaumont, 5th daughter, married to Hugh Snaſell, of the county of Yorke.

10. Mary Beaumont, 7th daughter, married to Richard Paramoure, Eſquire.

In memory of the religious and vertuous lady, Katharine Beaumont, late widow of Sir Thomas Beaumont, of *Stoughton*, in the county of Leiceſter, Knight, daughter and ſole heire of Thomas Farnham, of Stoughton aforeſaid, Eſquire, who deceaſed on Aſcenſion-day, anno 1621, leaving iſſue, then alive, as above written, three ſonnes and ſeven daughters.

This table was ſet up out of the love and true affection of Elizabeth Lady Aſhbornham, widdow, her eldeſt daughter, anno 1622.

And Mary, one of the daughters of the aforeſaid Lady Aſhbornham, was likewiſe buried in this church, November 25, 1619."

On a tomb in the chancel:

"She died a virgin, on Whitſunday, an. Dom. 1622, about 18 years of age; and having at her death a ſpiritual combat with Satan about her ſalvation, wherein ſhe prevailing moſt chearfully, departed from earth to heaven, to be married to Chriſt Jeſus, the Lord of both."

Stoughton-Grange, formerly one of the ſeats of the Beaumonts, belongs now to Mr. Keck, probably from deſcent through females from the old lineal Barones.

P. 559. 700. 794. 1194. The following letter is connected with *Sutton-Cheynell.*

"To David Wells, of Burbach, Esq. F. S. A.

"Dear Sir, *March* 31, 1790.

"By the united ingenuity of our good friends Mr. Robinson and Mr. Pridden, I have obtained, what you and I have long been wishing for, a plan of the memorable spot where Richard's career of empire was concluded with loss of life.

"With much pleasure do I reflect on the excursion which gave birth to this enquiry. The variety of adventures experienced in the course of a single day recurs in full force to recollection. The transitions of weather, from the calmness of the morning at our leaving Hinckley, to the excessive violence of the thunder-storm in Sutton Field; the comfort we experienced, whilst the storm raged terribly around, in the shelter afforded by *Bickley's* deserted cottage *; the hospitable roof of the benevolent farmer at Shenton; the unexpected magnificence of his truly noble mansion †; the splendour of a state-room adorned with intermarriages recorded by ornamental blazonry, though now used only as a granary; the keen appetites we carried to our dinner (from the late hour I should rather say supper) at the comfortable inn at Market Bosworth; and the accidents which our good friend Robinson so narrowly escaped from the impetuosity of his "high-mettled steed;" the long, but not unpleasant, walk which closed the tranquil evening (an evening which was marked in the metropolis by terror and confusion ‡); are all as fresh in memory as an event of yesterday.

* It was during the inevitable confinement under this cottage, marked B in the annexed plan, that we were amused and edified by your conversation with Mr. Robinson on the wonderful subject of electricity. It was here also that our friends took a considerable part of the observations which have furnished the map; and here the writer of this letter amused himself by penning the hasty Sonnet which you was so partial as to commend, though it had no other merit than the locality of situation, as you will readily confess on seeing it in print:

"Sutton, thy friendly cottage let me hail,
Whilst, shelter'd from the tempest's furious yell,
We calmly view the memorable Vale
Where England's bold Usurper bravely fell.

Still strongly mark'd th' enfanguin'd Plain appears,
Where clos'd, fierce Richard, thy untimely fate;
And Stoke's proud fane its lofty spire uprears,
Where Henry first assum'd the Kingly State.

Thy cemeteries, Dadlington, declare
The dreadful carnage of th' embattled train;
And Ambiem's leafy groves will ever bear
The sombre vestige of the Heroes slain.
Oh, may henceforth domestic tumults cease,
And England's sons enjoy perpetual peace!"

† See a view of it in Plate LIX. fig. 3. p. 1166.

‡ The Opera-house in the Haymarket was consumed that evening by fire.

"It

PLAN of the BATTLE of BOSWORTH, and of the Neighbourhood. June 17 1789.

References to the above Plan

A a Small morass or bog near which it is said the King's Horse was mired there is a Small Oak and several Shrubs growing upon it the rest of the ground about it is tolerably dry

B a Cottage late Bickley's now Morrises uninhabited

C Hewitts Cottage uninhabited.

"It was at the precise season, let me observe, when the blossom of the hawthorn, assuming its deepest vermeil mixture, was on the point of expanding into bud; when the red and the white rose full-blown (apt emblems of the scenery we contemplated) were lovingly entwined in beauteous embrace; and the flaunting woodbine, threading forth its luxurious stem, began to exhibit delicious fragrance. To an astonished traveller, who had long been "pent in populous city," the very hedges were a garden; the meadows and richly-cultivated fields a paradise. Could a more exquisite point of time have been selected? I see at this moment the waving corn through which we walked to Sutton church, so neatly delineated in Mr. Priaden's landscape *; the mantling ivy on the mouldering gateway of the hall-house †, once the residence of the respectable family of *Ludlows*; the curious devices, particularly the well-adapted roses, embossed on the walls of the building now hastening to sad decay; and the pleasing monument of Sir William's benevolence in the charitable foundation established by him in the village.

"Our expedition began early in the morning on Wednesday, June 17, 1789. Determining to make it a day of philosophical and antiquarian research, our first stage from Hinckley was only a single mile along the Derby-road; where the gravel-pit, so productive of curious fossils, arrested our attention, and well deserved it. On these wonderful productions I shall not here enlarge; as your cabinet and Mr. Robinson's have already furnished the publick with a beautiful and valuable share in the History of Hinckley ‡; and, by the kindness of my Reverend and excellent friends Mr. Crabbe and Mr. Mounsey, I am favoured with a scientific analysis § of a still larger collection, discovered principally in an opposite angle of the county.

"The celebrated *spreading elm*, in the lane leading from the gravel-pit to Barwell, which preserved the life of Captain Shenton during the civil wars in a manner somewhat similar to the Royal Oak of his Sovereign, I shall also barely mention, as Mr. Robinson has already given both a drawing and a particular description of it ‖.

"Two miles further we reached Stapleton, where Richard encamped the night before his fatal battle; a village now remarkable for little more than its plain unornamented church **; and at the fourth mile on the turnpike-road an easy turn conveyed us to Sutton-Cheynell, where we were to enter on the business of tracing out, from actual observation, in conjunction with our accurate companions, the precise situation of the two armies, both before and at the time of their engagement; a task that was the less difficult, as both Mr. Robinson and Mr. Hutton had already taken much laudable pains to investigate this curious desideratum in English history.

* See Plate LV. p. 1024. † See Plate LIX. fig. 2. p. 1166. ‡ See Plate VII. p. 61.
§ See the Natural History of the Vale of Belvoir, p. 1256. ‖ Plate XV. p. 442.
** See pp. 700. 794. 1194; and a view of it, by Mr. Robinson, in Plate LXVII. fig. 3. p. 1213.

"Our horſes, you well remember, were left at Sutton; concluding that on foot we ſhould be better able to explore

"—— each lane, and every alley green,
"Dingle, or bushy dell of the wild wood,
"And every bushy bourn from ſide to ſide."

"Our guide was Mr. Robinſon; who, on the preciſe anniverſary of the 300th year from the day on which the battle was fought, had traverſed the ground; and has given his opinion in ſo conciſe a way, that I cannot do better than tranſcribe his words:

"The *Ambien* is ſuppoſed to be the place of the engagement; but there "are many opinions of the poſition of the line of battle; which the following, I "think, will ſufficiently determine. Richmond is ſaid to have taken a particular "poſition for ſecuring his right wing, &c.; and by ſo doing, it is agreed, he had the "ſun on his back, and full in the face of his enemies; and the battle is recorded "to have been fought on the 22d of Auguſt, 1485, at two o'clock in the afternoon. "If, therefore, we draw a meridian on the ſpot, and another line to the weſtward "of the ſame, making an angle of 30°, and then interſect the ſame at right angles, "we have the poſition of the line of battle as drawn in my map. The king's "army, conſiſting of 16,000, would make an extenſive line; and that of Richmond "being hardly one third of the number, it would be neceſſary to ſecure his wings "in the beſt manner poſſible; therefore, it is ſaid, he ſecured the right wing with "a moraſs, and probably the left with the brook at Shenton, in which poſition he "would have Dadlington brook in his rear."

"The ſcenery is alſo thus deſcribed by Mr. Hutton:

"Boſworth Field, everlaſtingly famous, derives its hiſtorical name from Boſworth, a market-town on the Weſtern borders of Leiceſterſhire, one mile diſtant. Its real name is Redmoor Plain, from the colour of the ſoil; as the meadows on the Weſt are called White-moors for the ſame reaſon. It belongs to Sutton-Cheynell, an adjacent village on the Eaſt. It is rather of an oval form, about two miles long, and one broad, and is nearly in a line between Boſworth and Atherſtone. The ſuperficial contents may be 1300 acres, incloſed in a ring-fence. Part is waſte land, part in graſs, and part in tillage. The whole field is uneven. The South end, where Henry approached, is three miles from Boſworth, now a wood of four or five hundred acres, and is bounded by the above rivulet. About thirty yards above the wood is a ſpring called at this day King Richard's Well. A ſmall diſcharge of water flows from the well, directly down the hill, through the wood, into the rivulet; but having no channel cut for its paſſage, it penetrates through the ſoil, and forms that moraſs which Henry is ſaid to have left on his right. Richard left his tents ſtanding, and commanded the troops to rendezvous in Sutton-field, about the midway to Amyon-hill. Here he drew up in order of battle; his right extended towards the North end of the field, where he made his oration, from which the place acquired, and ſtill bears, the name of *Dicken's-nook*.

"*Amyon-hill* is nearly in the centre of the field, and is by much the higheſt ground; the ſummit is two or three hundred yards beyond the well. The hill has a ſteep deſcent on every ſide, but is ſteepeſt towards the North, or the Boſworth ſide; and terminates with a rill, a bog, and a flat, called Amyon-leys. The field extends a mile farther towards Boſworth, but that part was not the ſcene of action. Not one human being reſides upon this deſolate field, or near it; as if that place was ſtudiouſly avoided which had been the ſcene of blood. The remains of two wretched mud-

mud-walled tenements are upon the very places once covered by the troops, Henry and another; but the fun-hes are fled, and the buildings in ruin. To have a clear view of this battle, it will be neceſſary to expunge from our idea the preſent appearance of the country, and view it as in 1485. For this purpoſe, we muſt conſider all the adjacent landſhips unincloſed; and the whole ſcene as an open country. We are told by ſome authors that the two armies approached Bolworth Field with deſign, "to a place meet for two to engage;" but they forgot what moſt places were meet. Thoſe where Richard and Stanley were encamped, were better. Their march to the field were not impeded. The ground over which Richard's broken forces retreated to Crown-hill, now full of fences, was then wholly without. Richmond's approach to the field was through an open country, but is now an incloſed lane ſix miles long. Bolworth Field, which was one piece of uncultivated land, without hedge or timber, is now to altered with both, that nothing remains of its former appearance but the ſhape of the ground. Henry's camp runs in a ſtraight line, about 300 yards from the brook he had croſſed, towards Anſon-hill, ſometimes within the wood, and ſometimes on the White-moors, according to the zig-zag of the fence; which proves, that neither the wood nor the hedge were then in being. The hedge now divides the manors of Sutton and Shenton; but if hedges did not then divide the manors, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe they did not divide the interior parts. Stoke was the firſt landſhip incloſed, in about 1584; Shenton in 1636; and Sutton is yet open. At the death of the King, oppoſition ceaſed, part of his troops remained in the field, the reſt fled different ways, but chiefly towards Stoke, leaving Sutton-Cheynell, and Dicken's-nook, near a mile on the left, and were purſued with ſlaughter by the victors. This is corroborated by the human bones and war-like implements often found, particularly in about 1585, when the lordſhip of Stoke was incloſed; and by the pits or hollows with which their route to Crown-hill is marked: for though tradition can aſſign no reaſon for the hollows, I judge they were the graves of thoſe who fell, and were promiſcuouſly tumbled in by heaps, which would ſink into hollows as the bodies decayed."

"Aſſiſted by theſe ingenious ideas, we again and again compared the local ſituation; and have every reaſon to believe that the plan now given is tolerably exact; and to that I may venture to refer, as the cleareſt account of the ſpot that has ever yet been given.

"With the repetition of hiſtorical facts, I ſhall not at preſent tire you*; if you are inclined to conſult the Chronicles of the times, you may find them amply detailed in Holinſhed, vol. II. p. 753; in Speed, p. 947—952; in the various

* I had fondly hoped to have gratified a worthy friend by this recital of a day's adventure, in which he bore a conſiderable part; but "what," ſays Dr. Johnſon, "are the hopes of man!" I am "diſappointed by the Stroke of Death." So lately as the day on which the letter bears date he ſaw it in MS. and was delighted with the idea of its being ſpeedily to appear in print. Whilſt the preſent ſheet is actually paſſing through the preſs, I learn, with inexpreſſible concern, that he died, of a putrid fever, on Saturday May 1, 1790. "His ſtudies had been various, "and his acquaintance with books was great." In the months of March laſt he had attained the honour of his election, by being enrolled a Member of the Society of Antiquaries of London; and given early proofs that he would have been a credit to that reſpectable body, by a curious paper, "on ſtrong Seats in Churches," which found a ſtation into the "Vetuſta Monumenta," and by an "Eſſay on Round Lotts," which will moſt probably appear in ſome future volume of the Archæologia. To the "Gentleman's Magazine," from April 1784, till his death, he was an able and a conſtant contributor: and the preſent "Collections" owe much to his ingenious obſervations. A view of his houſe at Burbach may be ſeen in p. 201: and my more particular obligations are expreſſed in an introductory epiſtle to the "Hiſtory of Aſton Flamville, &c."

particular

particular Biographers of Richard the Third and Henry the Seventh; or in any of the more general Historians *.

"A brass thumb ring, found on the spot † where the battle was fought, is engraved in Plate IV. p. 72; and the handle of a remarkable cross-bow in Plate VIII. p. 332. In Plate LXX. here annexed, is delineated a gold ring, found in the same field, on which is enameled a white boar ‡, and the motto S: FRANCHE; which fell into the hands of the late Dr. Charles Mason, of Trinity College, and after his death was bought by Dr. Lort for the Duke of Devonshire.

"I remain, my dear Sir, yours faithfully,

J. NICHOLS."

* "Richard was the only English Monarch since the Conquest who fell in battle, and the second who fought in his crown; an indication of courage, because, from such a distinguishing mark, the person of majesty is readily singled out for destruction. Henry the Fifth appeared in his at Agincourt, which was the means of saving his life, by sustaining a stroke with a battle-axe, which cleft it. But Richard's falling off, in his last fiery struggle, was taken up by a private soldier, who contrived to secret it in a bush in the field, perhaps with a view to secure it for himself. But being discovered, it was delivered to Sir Reginald Bray: hence arises the device of a crown in a hawthorn-bush at each end of Henry's tomb in Westminster Abbey. When the pursuit was over, Bray delivered the battered crown to Lord Stanley, who placed it on Henry's head, hailed him King, and, as usual, sung Te-Deum, and taught the soldiers to huzza the rural monarch with "Long live King Henry." This was performed upon a hill near Stoke, from thence called Crown-hill, forty-three acres. At the inclosure of the manor, this hill was divided into four parts, three of which bear the names of the Upper, Middle, and Lower Crown-hill, and the fourth Hollow-meadow, from the soldiers hollooing when Henry was crowned. Tradition tells us, they raised their voices to the highest pitch, to inform their companions in Bosworth-field, in full view of each other across the valley, that the pursuit was over, and the victory compleat." HUTTON.

† "This battle, destructive to many, furnished the country people with domestic utensils. A blacksmith assured me he had found a sword blade, which he used for a drill-bow. An old woman converted part of another into a hanging-spit for roast-meat, so that it continued its ancient practice of wounding flesh. Between King Richard's well and the summit of Ambiem-hill, is a bed of sand, perhaps an acre, the only one in the whole neighbourhood; a gentleman told me he saw dug out of this bed, a sword and a candlestick, a yard beneath the surface, both perfect. The sword, no doubt, was a genuine antique; but the candlestick was probably the relick of a thief, who had stolen sand in the night. An antiquary of my acquaintance, travelling over these solitary regions, bought a sword of a peasant for sixpence, found in opening a gravel-pit near Stoke, in high preservation; but as it carried no ancient marks, its authenticity was doubtful. I therefore applied to every sword-maker in Birmingham, who all agreed it was of German construction; and, by comparing it with others of various periods, left no reason to doubt its being the spoils of Bosworth-field, and had been drawn by an officer of horse. The ignorance of the seller, and the miserable price it sold for, prove there was no deceit in the bargain; they also prove the great value of money, and the small value set by the natives upon a leading curiosity, which, if made public, would readily have brought five guineas." HUTTON.

‡ "During the sovereignty of Richard, the White-boar was a common sign; but at his death, the landlords took down their White-boars; and where any one omitted it, the fickle multitude pulled it down for him; and to this day, we often behold the sign of the Black-boar, and the Blue-boar, but never the White. Tradition tells us, the inn where Richard slept at Leicester, was the White-boar, in honour of the Sovereign; but the proprietor, like others, was obliged to change it for the blue." HUTTON.—See a view of it, Plate XLV. p. 927.

P. 539. 1128. William Scampton occurs vicar of *Sylton*, about 1594; and was afterwards rector of Stony Stanton.

Hugh Roberts was vicar in 1595*.

John Abney, who died vicar in 1744, aged 53, has a flat monumental ſtone in the chancel.

P. 542. 702. At *Tilton*, Mr. Ayre, a conſiderable grazier, ſupplied Mr. Young with ſome particulars of the huſbandry in that neighbourhood, where farms riſe from 40l. to 500l. a year: but the whole country on a medium not more than 100l. a year. The ſoil is various, chiefly rich clay; ſome red loams and loamy gravels. The incloſures let at 14s. an acre, old ones at 16s. The huſbandry of the open fields (of which there are but few) is much the ſame as that already deſcribed at Quenby Hall †. When they break up paſture-land, it is in the paring and burning way, which coſts about 24s. an acre; they ſow turnips on it, of which they get great crops; and then oats and barley, all which are exceedingly good. The application of their graſs is principally to grazing; their cloſes riſe from 30 to 60 acres. They turn the ſtock in, in April or May; and ſeldom change it to any other. The only breed of cattle approved here is the long-horned, which they find from long experience will fat better, are hardier, and more profitable: the difference in the hide alone of a long or ſhort-horned beaſt, is 15s. and in winter they can keep 40 of the former to 30 of the latter. The average quantity of milk given by their cows, 3 gallons a day; but there are few dairies. The total product 5l. a head: the winter-food hay alone. Their ſwine fat on an average to 16 ſcore. The flocks of ſheep are various; ſome perſons have above 1000. The average fleece 8lb. Mr. Ayre, as well as his father and grandfather, all very attentive graziers, have ever obſerved, that the rot of ſheep has been owing to land uſually wet from ſprings or otherwiſe. In the ſtocking of farms, they reckon that 1000l. is neceſſary to hire a farm of 300l. a year; but in dear times it will take 1200l. ‡ The price of labour has riſen within 20 years a third, and poor rates doubled:

* Mr. Throſby has communicated the following curious article reſpecting the vicarage-houſe: "Memorandum, that Friday the 4th of April, 1595, William Scampton, then parſon of Stony Stanton, once vicar of Sylton, and Hugh Roberts, who next ſucceeded the ſaid Scampton in the ſaid vicarage; in conſideration that the vicarage-houſe was in ruin and decay, the above-named Scampton and Roberts, for the avoiding of trouble and law, was contented to compromise the ſtrife, and the determining thereof, to the vicar of Barkby, Goodman Packard, and Goodman North, who arbitrated that Scampton ſhould give unto the incumbent, Roberts, 20s. and the hovel, and the pales about the garden, and the gates to be converted to his own uſe, as he thought beſt; to which arbitrament, forſomuch as both had bound themſelves to the ſtrike that ſhould be made by the ſaid arbitrators, they condeſcended and agreed."

† See p. 1394.

‡ "I ſhall here obſerve upon the Leiceſterſhire grazing in general, that the graſſes are their rich paſtures that might be, on various accounts. Firſt, from the nature of watering they lay; which is the high ridge and furrow way; the latter are generally wade grounds, moſtly drained, which is not very commonly done. Mr. Ayre, however, is very attentive to this part of huſbandry, has he drains well, and eſpecially ſome boggy pieces, which uſed to be of little value, but are now quite reclaimed, and more uſeful in a dry ſeaſon than any of his lands. Secondly, the manner-

dozen: they are 1s. in the pound in villages; up to 4s. or 5s. in ſtocking towns; as they are at Melton and Hinckley.—All the poor drink tea.

From Tilton the country continues in general a rich grazing one to Leiceſter, and alſo from thence to Loughborough; lets on an average at 16s. an acre.

able and hills that occupy a very great proportion of the ſurface. Thirdly, the ſuffering weeds to grow in ſuch abundance, thiſtles, nettles, &c. Mr. Ayre, in theſe particulars alſo, is much more attentive than common among them; and has found from experience, that cutting the thiſtle into the ground, with what is called a ſpud, effectually kills them, as appears very clearly in ſeveral of his fields. Theſe circumſtances lower the value of grazing lands much: if all waſte ſpots, and all the growth of ſuch rubbiſh, could be ſeen together in one part of each field, I ſhould apprehend, the farmers would be frightened at the idea of paying rent for ſuch crops. But there is another circumſtance of much importance, and which operates ſtrongly throughout all this country. It is the want of ſome arable land to each farm, and of knowing what to do with it if they had it. The landlords in general will not allow an inch to be ploughed; but ſuch a reſtriction is abſurd, and works againſt their own profit as well as the tenants. We have found, that theſe graziers are all forced to ſell their beaſts at Michaelmas, the cheapeſt time of the year, whether they are fat or not, for want of winter keeping: and are forced to buy turnips for their ſheep near an hundred miles off. They buy-in their cattle in February and March, and are obliged to fodder them at a great expence with hay till the graſs is ready. Theſe circumſtances ſpeak for themſelves too ſtrongly for the caſe to be doubted of a moment. They certainly ought to be allowed to plough a ſmall proportion of their farms. "But then, ſay the landlords, begins our danger—we ſhall have our graſs converted to arable, and the heart ploughed out—whereas they cannot damage graſs." There can be no object in letting a farm but permanent profit: this is their motive for keeping all in graſs; but the tenants would undoubtedly give more rent, were they allowed to plough a part, than ever they would for all in graſs. Reſpecting the huſbandry into which they threw the land, I entirely agree with the landlords, that the eſtate would ſuffer if they were left to themſelves. They would ſoon ſee crops of turnips on clay, which is actually the caſe about Quenby; but there cannot be more pernicious management. As arable fields in this country ſhould be abſolutely more ſubſervient to the grazing buſineſs—I ſhould adviſe the landlords to allow of no more land being broken-up than was neceſſary to turn that to the moſt profit; which would be of courſe in the raiſing winter food for their cattle; but as the culture of turnips is quite unadviſable on this ſoil, the tenants muſt be confined to cabbages. The want of winter-food is ſo great here, that I am fully of opinion they would cultivate this plant were they allowed. However, if they refuſed it, they ſhould by all means be left in their preſent ſituation—or rather with as great a riſe of rent as any would give for leave to plough for turnips or straw alone. For ſuch blind obſtinacy cannot be too ſeverely puniſhed. The general prejudice againſt breaking up rich graſs-land, is the ſeeing ſo often the arable land ſo gained kept in tillage till it is quite out of heart, and then perhaps laid down again, as it is called, with clover and rye-graſs: the conſequence of which is a crop of trumpery of all ſorts. Tenants ought never to be allowed to break up graſs, but under minute reſtrictions: the propriety of the meaſure is then undoubtable in numerous inſtances. In the method I have juſt ſtated, the new leys would maintain more and larger ſtock than the old graſs: the ſweet and fattening nature of the white clover is well known in this country; there is no grazier here that would not truſt to it for fattening a beaſt ſooner than an old ley. For the richneſs of this ſoil brings it forward in ſuch a luxuriance of growth, that it yields a noble bite for the largeſt of cattle. Upon the whole, I cannot but recommend to the landlords of this country to allow their tenants of graſs farms the liberty of ploughing a ſmall proportion of their paſtures for the purpoſe of raiſing a ſupply of winter-food for their ſtock: the profit of their buſineſs will thereby be much greater; and the tillage under proper management will be the means of bringing the whole country into a much higher grazing one to what it is at preſent, not only in utility, but alſo beauty." Notes from Tour.

P. 543. 554. 1196. Behind Bardon hills, in a ſequeſtered and romantic ſpot, Robert Blanchmaines, Earl of Leiceſter in the time of Henry II. founded a ſmall priory, called *Ulvescroft*, or *Ulfakeſcroft* *, of which ſee a North-eaſt view in Plate LXII. p. 1196. and a South-eaſt view in Plate LXV. p. 1255.

In Plate LXI. fig. 11. p. 1184. is a ſpecimen of old paving-tiles from this religious houſe.

P. 544. In the chancel of the church of *Wanlip*, on a flat ſtone, are two remarkably beautiful braſſes, with this inſcription †:

"Here lyes Thomas Walſſh Enyght, Lorde of Anlep, and Dame Kat'ine "his wife, which in her tyme made the Kirk of Anlep, and halud the "Kirkyerd firſt, in wirchip of God, and of oure Lady, and Seynt "Nicholas, that God have yer ſoules and mercy. Anno Dñi mill'mo "CCC nonageſimo tertio."

In a South window of the chancel, Burton deſcribes a picture, now gone, of "a "Knight, armed, kneeling, on whoſe ſurcoat, Gules, 2 bars gemewes, a bend Argent; "over againſt whom kneeleth his Lady, on whoſe under-garment is the ſame arms; "under whom is written,

"Orate pro anima Thomæ Welſh militis, qui hoc Templum fieri fecit "MCCCLXXXXIII. & pro anima Katherinæ uxoris ejus."

Other monuments mentioned by Burton are,

1. Thomas Welſh (grandſon of the above-mentioned Thomas) who died 1493.

2. Hugh Erdeſwicke, ſon of Hugh Erdeſwicke, of Standon, co. Stafford, 1510.

3. Mary, daughter of Henry Vernon, Knight, wife of Edward Aſton, 1525.

Near the pulpit is a white ſtone, with the following remains of an inſcription:

. . . . . uror ejus, que obiit ii° die mens' . . . . . .
. . . . . April. anno Dñi MCCCC XLJ. quor' . . . . . .

Some faint traces of a figure in armour are ſtill left; at his feet is a lion couchant: the figure of the woman is entirely obliterated. The letters, as well as the lines of the figure, are filled with pitch.

* "Ulleſcroft Heremitarum, patronus Comes Winton; ibi ſolent manere tres fratres ſacerdotes." (Rot. 5 Hen. III.)

† The inſcription is very imperfectly given by Burton, p. 299; and not correctly by Stawell, who reads the name *Wallis*, in his "Hiſtory of Churches," p. 138.

On a mural tablet of black marble, in the chancel:

" Adſis, Viator:
Quid eris, memento.
Quod tu es, olim fui,
Archdalus Palmer, armiger,
Gulielmi Palmer Londinenſis filius,
Patronymicus Eboracenſis,
E minore ſtirpe tranſmigrante
ad Marſton, in agro Staffordienſe,
Hujuſque Comitatûs bis Vicecomes.
Qui filios binos filiaſque quaternas
Spe vitæ æternæ præmiſit;
Natos quinque nataſque duas ſuperſtites
in mortali umbrâ reliquit:
Quemque dileĉtiſſima marita Martha
Thomæ Smith, Londini, armigeri, nata,
Fide reſtorationis beatæ repoſuit,
Seque juxta peramantiſſimum
Recondi juſſit.
Obiit pater .... die Auguſti 1673,
ætatis ſuæ 64.
Quod eſt, eris,
Abi, Lector.
Perpende; præſto ſis.
Feſtina."

On a neat mural tablet of white marble:

" Hic juxta ſitum eſt corpus Gulielmi Palmer, arm.
Ex Elizabetha, filia Gulielmi Danvers, gen. de Swithland,
in comitatu Leiceſtriæ, quatuor filios, Archdale, Thomam, Gulielmum, & Henricum;
& de Martha filia Thomæ Hunt de Boreaſton in comitatu Salopienſi,
filios duo Joannem & Samuelem, & Martham filiam unicam, reliquit ſuperſtites.
Obiit decimo octavo die Aprilis, anno poſt Chriſti natum 1692, æt. 56.
Vir bonus, juſtus, ac pius."

On a flat ſtone:

" Hic jacet corpus Mariæ uxoris Thomæ Palmer,
filiæ Bartholomæi .....; obiit 7° Maii, 1676, æt. 27."

On a monument of white marble on the South ſide of the chancel:

" Near this place lie the remains of Archdale Palmer, Eſq. one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the borough of Leiceſter in the year 1696; who, by Mary daughter of Joſeph Dawſon, citizen of London, had 10 ſons and one daughter; of which William and Elizabeth only ſurvived him.

Mary their mother died [June 12], 1695, and was buried near this place.

By Anne daughter of Nicholas Charlton, citizen of London, he had 9 ſons and 6 daughters; of which Henry, Thomas, Archdale, Charlton, Anne, Catharine, Mary, Barbara, and Betty, ſurvived him. He died Sept. 15, 1732, in the 71ſt year of his age.

Anne, his ſecond wife, at whoſe deſire this monument was erected, died July 6, 1764, in the 92d year of her age, and lies interred near him."

Under the rails of the altar:

" Here lies the body of John Palmer, late of Great Chelſea, in the county of Middleſex, Eſq. eldeſt ſon of Archdale Palmer, of Wanlip, Eſq. by Mrs. Mary Dawſon his firſt wife.

He

He was . . . . . man; sincere in his religion; of an affable and pleasant conversation. His death was greatly lamented by all that knew him.

He married Anne, one of the daughters of Samuel Danvers, of Swithland, in this county, Esq. by Mrs. Elizabeth Mereward, his only wife, and relict.

He had issue one son, named Archdale; and one daughter, named Anne.

His faithful widow did not long survive him. She died Oct. 25, 1727, aged 42."

Under the rails of the altar:

"Here lies the body of Jane Somers, the widow of Matthew Somers, eldest son of John Somers, of Belgrave, Esq; and only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Peter Potter *, late rector of Thurlestone. She departed this life Oct. 14, 1740, aged 53."

On a flat stone in the chancel:

"Here lieth the body of Nicholas Charlton, citizen and merchant-taylor of London, who departed this life Sept. 9, 1700, æt. 60.

"Here also lies the body of Nicholas Charlton, son of Robert Charlton, who died Feb. 21, 1716-17, aged 42, much lamented by all who knew him.

The end of that man is peace."

On another stone:

"Here lies the body of Mrs. Eleanor Danvers,
one of the daughters of Samuel Danvers, of Swithland, in the county of Leicester, Esq.
She died in October, 1758.
Her piety to God, her charity to the poor,
joined with a great degree of every Christian virtue,
made her beloved and lamented by all that knew her.
Her friends have lost a most valuable treasure,
the poor a generous benefactor, and her acquaintance a most excellent example."

In the body of the church:

"Walter Spencer, died Feb. 12, 1708-9, aged 68 years and 8 months.
Judith Spencer, died March 22, 1720-21, aged 85 years and 8 months."

Robert Cooper signs the register as rector, 1575—1605.
George Cardale, 1741.
Robert Burnaby, 1771.

Benefactions.

"The Rev. D. D. William Spencer, rector of Thurnscoe, in the county of York, gave in his life-time five pounds yearly for ever, to be paid to the poor of Wanlip, where he was born, commencing at Lady-day, 1714.

"Walter Spencer, of Wanlip, gave 5s. to the poor of that place, to be paid yearly for ever, at two equal payments, the one at Christmas, the other at Easter, out of his estate lying in the liberty of Rothley, 1710."

* See his epitaph, p. 513.

In the church-yard :

" Here lie the bodies of Francis and Iſaac Alſop,
the ſons of Mr. Francis Alſop, by Anne his wife.
They accidentally died, much lamented ;
Francis, Aug. 27, 1767, aged 31 ; and Iſaac, Jan. 25, 1768, aged 27.

Here lie entomb'd in careful parents tears
Two youthful branches cropt in tender years :
By ſudden death each did a victim fall,
To the great grief of parents, friends, and all.
Each fled, we truſt, borne on ſeraphic wings
From hence, to dwell with Chriſt the King of kings.

Francis Alſop, died 25, 1775, aged 75."

Elizabeth Burſlem, died Dec. 29, 1782, aged 61.
Henry Fiſher, died Sept. 13, 1757, aged 76.
Elizabeth, wife of Henry Fiſher, died July 29, 1725, aged 51.
Mary Fiſher, died Feb. 2, 1741, aged 62.
Robert Fiſher, died Feb. 27, 1776, aged 59.
Elizabeth Fiſher, died Sept. 17, 1782, aged 64.
Anne Fiſher, died May 18, 1779, aged 23.
William Barfoot, died March 4, 1759.

P. 546. King James I. by letters patent, dated Feb. 21, in the 11th year of his reign, granted the manor of *Whitwick*, parcel of the poſſeſſions of Henry late Duke of Suffolk, attainted, to Sir Henry Haſtings, knight, and Henry Cutler, gent. with Bardon park, in Charnwood foreſt and without, belonging to Whitwick manor.

P. 545. 553. 558. It ſhould ſeem that the paramount manor in *Great Wigſton* continued with the family of Vere Earl of Oxford, and that theſe mentioned here were free tenants thereof, or had manors held under that (and perhaps Sir John Swellington had only a term therein for life or years); for, in the 32d year of Henry VIII. John Nevill, ſon and heir of John Nevill Lord Latymer, and of Dorothy his wife, ſiſter and coheir of John de Vere Earl of Oxford, who died . . . . . Henry VI. had livery thereof, amongſt other manors belonging to theſe Earls. See Cole's MS Book of Liveries, vol. I. fol. 38, 39.

St. Wolſtan's church, which had been long in diſuſe, is now converted into a ſchool.

Within the rails of the altar of *All Saints* church :

" John Davenport, S. T. P. hujus Eccleſiæ vicarius,
Rector de Raſin Occident. donec annis gravis
in agro Lincoln. ei renunciavit A. D. 1708,
Et per quindecim annos Martii . . . . . æt. 81."

" Here

" Here lies the body of Mr. John Davenport,
ſon of the Rev. Mr. George Davenport, by Mary
his wife, who departed this life June 15, 1754."

" Here lies the body of Sarah, wife of John Davenport, B. D. daughter of Anthony Thompſon, D. D. ſucceſſive rectors of Weſt Raiſin in Lincolnſhire. She died June 14, 1704, aged 68."

Mary Davenport, widow, died May 7, 1752, aged 74.
Samuel Davenport, died Oct. 27, 1778, aged 67.
Mrs. Jane Davenport, relict of Mr. Samuel Davenport, died Auguſt 29, 1786, aged 81.
Elizabeth, their daughter, died November 13, 1779, aged 38."

In the chancel are two large flat ſtones, on which have been croſſes.

On other flat ſtones:

" Here lies the body of the Rev. Walter Crompton, A. B. curate of this pariſh, who died April 16, 1754, aged 29."

" Mrs. Anne Marriott, ſpinſter, daughter of John Marriott, of Everden, Northamptonſhire, died Auguſt 24, 1784, aged 39."

John Noone, died Auguſt 22, 1672, aged 87.
John Noone, ſen. Gent. died Jan. 26, 1732-3, aged 63.
Mary, his widow, died March 26, 1718, aged 43.
John Noone, Gent. died Feb. 2, 1736, aged 39.
Elizabeth Noone, died Jan. 18, 1742, aged 57.
Harry Freer, Gent. died Jan. 7, 1748, aged 62.

In the North aile:

" Edward Saliſbury, apothecary, who had lived 38 years in this pariſh, died April 12, 1776, aged 69."
Mary Saliſbury, died Dec. 20, 1786, aged 82.

John Freer, died Feb. 15, 1753, aged 38."

Under an arched canopy in the North aile is a large ſtone coffin, with a beautiful croſs fleury engraven on it, in memory poſſibly of the founder of the chantry.

In the church-yard, on the outſide of the ſame arch, is this inſcription:

" Here lie the remains of Richard Brewin, ſen. and Girdith his wife, aged 152 years; Jan. 2, 1718.

" *Then Abraham gave up the ghoſt, and died in a good old age, an old man and full of years.*" Gen. xxv. 8.

P. 546.

P. 546. On a beautiful tomb on the South ſide of the choir of St. Clement Eaſtcheap, London, is the following epitaph :

" Teo & Poſteris.

Benedictus Barneham, filius junior Franciſci Barneham *, Senatoris, & quondam vicecomitis Londoni, cum iiſdem honoribus quibus pater ſumma cum laude in hac urbe functus fuiſſet. Et ex Dorothea uxore chariſſima, filia Ambroſii Smith, unius è ſiliis Joannis Smith, de *Wocock* †, in com. Leiceſtriæ, armigeri ; quinque filias, Elizabetham, Aliciam, Dorotheam, Brigettam, & Benedictam, ſuperſtites & hæredes reliquiſſet : Quarum minor natu Benedicta, paulo poſt hunc erectum tumulum diem obiit. Ipſe quod à terra accepit, hic terræ commendavit. Quod verò è cœlo, lætus lubenſque Chriſto reddidit, ſummumque ſui deſiderium omnibus bonis ob eximiam prudentiam, doctrinam, eloquentiam, & præclara in hanc urbem merita reliquit.

Vixit annos 39. Obiit Aprilis die tertio, anno Dom. 1598."

P. 997. The pariſh of *Woolſthorpe*, or *Wolſtrop*, in the Vale of Belvoir, is in the hundred of Keſteven, and county of Lincoln, and its ſituation about a mile Eaſt of Belvoir Caſtle. It conſiſts of near 2000 acres of old and new incloſures, all the property of the Duke of Rutland, who is Lord of the manor, except three ſmall freeholds.

The church, about half a mile South from the town on the top of the hill, is in ruins, and is ſaid, by tradition, to have been burnt down in the civil wars by a party of ſoldiers who lodged there during the ſiege of the caſtle, and at their departure ſet fire to the ſtraw on which they lay. What gives it a greater degree of probability is, that pieces of melted lead have frequently been found in the rubbiſh.

The preſent place of worſhip is a chapel in the centre of the town, a more convenient ſituation ; though the *old* church-yard is the only burying-place for the dead ; and marriages were ſolemnized in its ruins, ſheltered from the weather only by the branches of an alder-tree. The laſt wedding was in the year 1760 ; ſince which time the ceremony has been performed in the chapel.

Woolſthorpe is one of the ancient manors belonging to the lords of Belvoir ; and it appears from the charter, printed in p. 1297, that " William de Albini III. " (who died in 1236) gave to the monks of Belvoir Wolſtrop, Botelsford, Oſkinton, " and Stokes."

Near the town is a ſpring of a brackiſh taſte, walled round by John Duke of Rutland, but is not much frequented.

Mr. Edward Guy, in the year 1727, left ten ſhillings yearly, to be paid out of a cloſe in the pariſh of Barrowby, to ten of the pooreſt widows of Woolſthorpe ; but, in caſe ſo many widows cannot be found, to ten of the pooreſt people.

* On a fair tomb on the North ſide of the choir of the ſame church, made into the wall :

" Franciſci Barneham, Civis, Senatoris, Vicecomitis Londinenſis : Aliciæque uxoris ſuæ, è Bradbrigeorum familia, æternæ memoriæ. Vixit Annos LX. Obiit X. Maii, MDLXXVI.

Filios genuit, 1. Martinum, 2. Stephanum, 3. Antonium, 4. Benedictum."

† Withcote.

The

The regiſter, which is for ſome years very imperfect, begins in 1661. In 20 years, beginning with the year 1688, are 159 Baptiſms, 113 burials, and 23 marriages; and in 20 years, ending in 1782, are births 180, burials 138, and marriages 33. The number of families is 64, and inhabitants 284: and by a memorandum, taken about 50 years ago, the number of families was 71, and inhabitants 333.

The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland, and worth about 130l. a year.

The rectors, as far as appear by the regiſters, are,

Thomas Neale, who died in 1689.

George Cartwright, in 1691.

Cyprian Banbury, about 1700.

Derham Huddleſtone, about 1733.

William Atkinſon occurs in 1738.

Richard Eaſon inducted in 1744.

Richard Stoup in 1787.

William Peters, the preſent rector, in 1788.

About the chapel is nothing remarkable: on the roof hang two very ſmall bells betwixt the nave and the chancel, which are the whole of the building. Whether the chapel was built as a place of worſhip for the inhabitants after the deſtruction of the old church in the civil wars is uncertain; it has, however, a more ancient appearance.

On the North-wall in the chancel, is a neat inſcription on ſtatuary marble to the memory of Adam Woollands, ſervant to Captain Evelyn Sutton, who died Nov. 2, 1782, on board the Myrtle tranſport, in her paſſage to England, in lat. 2° 20′ North; long. 96° Eaſt, in the 28th year of his age.

And on the North-eaſt corner an inſcription to the memory of Mrs. Alice Shepherd, relict of Richard Shepherd, of Wilbarſton, Gent. in Northamptonſhire, who died Feb. 13, 1718, aged 78; alſo Elizabeth Shepherd her daughter, who died Auguſt 29, 1730, aged 66; and Mr. Daniel Derham Edwards, her great-grandſon, who died Nov. 15, 1731, aged 13.

In the *old* church-yard.

John Harriſon died May 17, 1730, aged 42.

Mary Harriſon, died Feb. 2, 1740, aged 45.

William Twelch, died Dec. 30, 1768, aged 80; and Dorothy his wife, died Feb. 27, 1742, aged 44.

John Andrew, died Sept. 10, 1767, aged 28.

Edward Guy, died Oct. 9, 1727, aged 81; and Jane his wife, died Nov. 20, 1726, aged 73.

William Eaſt, died July 3, 1756, aged 26

Samuel Coates, died March 4, 1759, aged 67; and Elizabeth his wife, died Sept. 11, 1783, aged 93.

John

John Clark, died March 17, 1745, aged 86; and Ann his wife, died March 16, 1759, aged 94.

Thomas Millhouſe, died Nov. 15, 1749, aged 70; and Ann his wife, died Auguſt 12, 1763, aged 74.

Daniel Lee, died July 15, 1719, aged 27.

Thomas Ramſdale, died Jan. 22, 1710; and Ann his wife, died Nov. 3, 1709.

Joſeph Thompſon, died Aug. 19, 1760, aged 42; and Eleanor his wife, died May 5, 1788, aged 58.

William Walker, died Oct. 27, 1784, aged 64.

Ann, wife of Robert Shipman, died Feb. 8, 1782, aged 31.

William Clarke, died Feb. 1, 1749, aged 37.

Elizabeth Green, died March 3, 1750, aged 24.

Richard Green, died May 13, 1741, aged 48.

Dorothy, wife of Andrew Cheſter, died May 10, 1762, aged 33.

Robert Drake, died April 19, 1724, aged 37.

Mary, wife of Robert Drake, died July 2, 1776, aged 60.

Sarah, wife of Albine Cook, died March 25, 1779, aged 32.

George Kitchen, died Jan. 28, 1770, aged 45; and Elizabeth his wife, died Dec. 18, 1783, aged 52.

William Rowe, died Dec. 3, 1750, aged 32.

Thomas Nelſon, died Oct. 19, 1780, aged 73; and Mary his wife, died Jan. 29, 1785, aged 68.

Robert Gibſon, died May 6, 1758, aged 64.

John Worſdale, died Sept. 15, 1785, aged 61.

Joſhua Woollands, died Oct. 7, 1759, aged 70.

John Jones, died July 3, 1770, aged 55; and Chriſtian his wife, died Nov. 21, 1775, aged 69.

Sarah, wife of Moſes Calvert, died Feb. 19, 1775, aged 33.

John Briggs, died Feb. 26, 1739, aged 68.

George Gibſon, died July 19, 1766, aged 61.

Thomas Watſon, died Oct. 15, 1714, aged 68; and Eleanor his wife, died April 17, 1719, aged 84.

George Goodſon, died April 10, 1776, aged 80; and Ann his wife died March 13, 1777, aged 80.

James Scofield, died 1730, aged 82; and Ann his wife, in 1728, aged 70.

Matthew Reminton, died Feb. 5, 1739, aged 77; and Dorothy his wife died Dec. 22, 1739, aged 74.

John Armſon, died March 21, 1789, aged 68.

Frances, wife of Thomas Welborn, died Feb. 19, 1778, aged 75.

Edward Welborn, died June 22, 1778, aged 75; and Elizabeth his wife, died Sept. 28, 1776, aged 69.

P.

Abſtract of the Returns made by the Overſeers of the Poor, throughout the County of LEICESTER, in purſuance of an Act made in the [illegible] year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for obliging Overſeers of the Poor to make "Returns, upon Oath, to certain Queſtions ſpecified therein, relative to the State "of the Poor."

Name of Parish, Township, &c.	Sum Total for the Poor [illegible]	[illegible] 1802—03					Medium of Expenditure [illegible]					
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Barkſton	321	12	2	69	18	0	4	13	1	0	4	8
Bottesford	99	9	1	118	19	0	0	15	7	0	0	0
Braunston	12	15	11	2	13	2	0	14	1	0	13	9
Broughton, Nether	78	17	9	114	7	1	7	7	2	9	0	8
Buckminſter	22	14	0	62	19	[illegible]	4	4	6	0	2	0
Burton	26	0	8	62	8	11	5	4	10	0	0	0
Claxton, Long	58	13	0	107	1	6	0	0	0	2	7	2
Cold Overton	22	19	0	23	9	4	4	17	1	0	0	0
Cotton	11	12	0	27	14	0	4	19	8	5	19	1
Croxton Kyriel	73	16	11	65	16	8	6	12	1	0	0	0
Dalby, Little	27	16	0	45	8	4	9	13	5	5	5	2
Eaſtwell	7	19	0	24	17	8	4	13	7	0	0	0
Eaton	29	3	0	59	4	2	4	15	6	0	0	0
Edmondthorpe	40	12	2	38	5	2	2	16	0	5	14	11
Freby	16	5	4	29	16	5	5	16	8	0	0	0
Garthorpe	5	12	0	28	3	9	4	4	6	0	0	0
Goadby-Marwood	34	5	5	40	3	3	4	18	6	0	0	0
Harby	69	14	10	71	18	2	6	9	9	0	0	0
Harſton	10	4	2	20	3	11	5	8	7	0	0	0
Holwell	9	12	3	12	12	7	3	10	9	0	0	0
Hose	19	19	8	37	2	4	5	19	11	0	0	0
Kettleby Ab	18	16	7	65	4	6	2	13	11	0	0	0
Kirby	8	1	11	33	18	8	0	6	11	8	3	7
Knipton	22	6	0	36	2	2	5	0	5	0	0	0
Melton-Mowbray	267	12	4	455	11	8	6	4	7	0	0	0
Mutton	14	12	0	14	19	11	5	10	3	0	0	0
Plungar	7	4	2	29	7	8	5	8	7	0	0	0
Redmile	22	6	8	34	15	8	3	2	11	0	0	0
Saltby	27	0	1	87	2	11	5	9	3	0	0	0
Saxby	4	14	0	15	11	0	4	4	6	0	0	0
Scalford	71	4	7	117	1	7	5	16	10	0	0	0

Hundred of FRAMLAND.

* Including Vagrants, Militia, County Bridges, Gaols, Houſes of Correction, &c.

† Viz. repairing Churches, Roads, &c. [illegible] to Militia, &c.

	Name of Parish, Township, &c.	Sum Expended [illegible] Years 1750—1753.	Medium of Three Years.	Medium of Money collected by County rates.	Medium of Expenses not concerning the Poor.	Medium of Nett Money Annually paid for the Poor.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Hundred of Framland continued.	Sewstern	32 13 0	69 15 5	4 4 0	0 6 0 2	59 13 9
	Somerby	61 19 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Sproxton	35 14 3	74 17 0	4 10 3	0 0 0	70 6 9
	Stapletord	19 9 0	15 19 9	5 12 11	0 0 0	10 6 10
	Statherne	80 12 9	79 3 9	4 2 2	0 0 0	72 1 7
	Stonesby	17 13 0	24 12 0	3 19 6	0 0 0	20 12 6
	Syfonby	7 13 0	15 10 1	4 19 6	0 0 0	10 10 7
	Thorp Arnold	4 6 1	18 12 0	5 2 5	0 0 0	13 9 7
	Waltham	60 18 11	87 11 5	4 19 6	0 0 0	82 11 11
	Welby	1 10 0	5 18 8	4 10 0	0 0 0	1 8 8
	Withcote	3 15 2	2 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 5 0
	Wiverby and Brentenby	10 8 1	13 4 1	4 4 0	0 0 0	9 0 1
	Wymondham	34 3 8	110 1 4	6 8 0	6 17 11	96 15 5
Hundred of Gartree.	Billesden	245 3 9	217 6 4	13 17 2	0 0 0	203 9 2
	Blaston	19 7 6	36 18 3	7 13 1	0 0 0	29 5 2
	Bofworth-Husband	245 18 11	273 18 1	9 0 0	0 8 3	264 9 10
	Bowden-Great	207 7 0	339 15 5	12 1 2	1 12 11	326 1 4
	Bringhurst, and Hamlet of Drayton	82 7 2	108 7 4	6 19 10	5 19 1	95 8 5
	Burrow	13 9 2	35 17 8	8 2 5	0 0 0	27 15 3
	Burton-Overy	131 2 5	192 10 0	5 11 2	0 0 0	186 18 10
	Bushby	61 2 11	40 13 10	5 8 4	0 13 7	34 13 11
	Carlton-Curlew	6 7 6	25 16 3	12 16 1	4 13 1	8 7 1
	Cranhoe	25 18 10	27 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 4	26 19 8
	Eafton-Magna	169 19 9	158 8 2	10 15 10	0 0 0	147 12 4
	Evington	59 17 9	79 16 0	11 0 4	7 8 1	61 7 7
	Fleckney	62 18 6	81 7 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	81 7 10
	Foxton	217 2 0	173 7 2	15 16 10	0 0 0	157 10 4
	Frifby	32 18 8	51 1 0	18 4 7	0 5 4	32 11 1
	Galby	46 17 6	45 4 9	10 9 7	1 2 7	33 12 7
	Glen-Magna	181 3 7	223 18 11	10 4 7	0 6 4	213 8 0
	Gleuston	48 12 4	31 12 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	31 12 5
	Godeby	14 18 6	30 13 1	6 0 4	0 0 0	24 12 9
	Gumble	49 11 10	127 12 10	9 1 11	0 0 0	118 10 11
	Halloughton	214 4 10	236 0 4	8 0 0	0 0 0	228 0 4
	Holy Oaks *					
	Holt and Bradley	15 0 0	11 7 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	11 7 10

* A hamlet to the parish of Dry Stoke, in the county of Rutland.

Hundred of Gartree continued.

Name of Parish, Township, &c.	Net Produce for the Year 1778, according to Parliament	Land Tax	Three Shillings in the Pound	Clear Produce	Poor Rate	Deduction for Poor	Net Produce	Average Annual Value for Three Years
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Horninghold	24 0 0	24 19 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	24 19 0			
Hoton	155 1 7	112 18 10	11 4 11	0 0 0	101 13 11			
Illton	46 9 2	75 5 0	9 16 2	0 0 0	65 6 10			
Kibworth-Beauchamp	65 13 3	147 6 2	6 2 1	0 0 0	141 3 4			
Kibworth-Harcourt	54 9 6	120 1 6	7 2 9	10 2 6	102 16 6			
Keythorp	No Poor.							
Knoffington	28 6 10	28 12 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	28 12 8			
Langton, Eaft	45 11 1	124 5 9	12 19 1	0 0 0	111 6 8			
Langton, Weft	0 0 0	45 2 2	13 15 7	0 0 0	31 6 7			
Laughton	61 10 0	60 16 8	7 0 0	1 13 1	52 2 4			
Lubbenham	335 8 7	392 14 11	10 14 3	0 0 0	382 0 8			
Market-Harborough	314 5 5	400 5 11	11 15 7	4 12 1	383 18 3			
Marefield	1 9 0	11 2 4	3 10 10	0 0 0	7 11 6			
Medbourn	102 5 10	126 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	126 10 0			
Mowfley	97 18 0	119 4 0	0 0 0	4 9 4	114 14 8			
Newton-Harcourt	36 11 6	78 18 11	2 15 6	0 0 0	76 3 5			
Norton	5 11 6	19 4 3	8 0 4	3 18 0	7 5 11			
Owfton and Newbold	48 17 3	66 9 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	66 9 6			
Pickwell and Leefthorp	33 4 0	42 15 8	4 15 2	0 0 0	58 0 6			
Rolleſton	6 12 7	43 1 10	7 5 6	14 15 0	26 1 4			
Sadlington	83 13 6	85 6 9	9 0 7	5 10 10	70 15 4			
Scraptoft	42 12 2	42 3 1	9 8 1	0 7 8	32 7 4			
Shankton	10 14 7	22 18 6	5 9 9	0 0 0	17 8 9			
Shenton	0 0 0	60 8 0	4 10 [illegible]	0 1 1	55 16 2			
Smeeton-Weſterby	78 6 8	169 16 11	5 9 0	3 16 8	151 11 3			
Stanton-Wyvill	27 15 9	28 7 8	8 1 1	0 0 0	20 6 7			
Stockerſton	11 7 3	52 17 6	6 7 8	0 0 0	46 9 10			
Stoughton	10 2 4	44 16 4	0 0 0	8 2 8	36 13 8			
Stretton, Great	12 12 4	13 18 5	4 7 0	0 0 0	9 10 8			
D°, Parva	66 6 10	115 13 9	11 5 0	0 0 0	104 8 3			
Thedingworth	49 10 11	59 14 2	7 16 2	0 0 0	51 18 0			
Thurp-Langton	31 8 8	72 3 1	9 17 3	0 0 0	62 7 10			
Thurnby	35 1 8	54 13 4	5 16 0	0 16 [illegible]	48 0 0			
Tur-Langton	146 18 9	221 6 1	9 2 11	4 1 10	83 1 4			
Welham	15 6 4	11 16 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	11 16 5			
Weſton	6 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0			

Hundred of Coscote, East.

Names of Places,	Nett Expences for the Poor in the Year ending at Easter 1832	Medium of Three Years, 1823—1825.	Medium of Money applied on County Purposes.	Medium of Expences not concerning the Poor.	Medium of Nett Money Annually paid for the Poor.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Allerton	11 5 0	28 7 10	5 19 7	0 0 0	22 8 3
Aversdike	69 1 0	92 6 5	11 1 5	0 0 0	81 5 0
Athby-Folville	9 5 2	64 17 2	5 16 0	0 9 4	58 11 10
Barkby	131 10 2	221 16 3	6 5 1	4 2 1	211 9 1
D°, Thorpe	32 14 2	61 6 10	2 14 6	5 18 3	52 14 1
Barrow	275 19 9	275 1 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	275 1 1
Barsby	52 19 2	54 16 11	4 14 0	2 0 4	48 2 7
Beby	4 14 5	30 0 11	7 19 9	1 1 3	20 19 11
Belgrave	92 6 0	154 17 11	4 17 4	0 0 0	150 0 7
Brokesby	No Poor.				
Burton on the Wolds	45 19 3	77 16 1	6 15 8	0 0 0	71 1 2
Coates	22 15 4	12 9 2	6 3 11	0 17 10	5 7 5
Cossington	54 19 0	116 16 7	7 11 8	0 15 0	108 9 11
Croxton, South	68 9 6	83 6 10	6 12 5	0 0 0	76 14 15
Dalby, Great	87 5 7	91 15 0	9 13 0	0 0 0	82 2 0
D°, Old	26 18 4	54 1 0	8 3 10	0 0 0	45 17 2
Frisby	45 16 11	42 17 0	7 12 0	4 9 11	30 15 1
Gaddesby	74 2 4	42 13 6	0 0 0	2 10 0	40 3 6
Grimston	33 10 10	61 10 4	5 17 0	3 8 3	52 5 1
Halsted	21 14 1	47 19 0	6 19 3	0 6 0	40 13 9
Hoby	47 5 6	72 15 5	5 8 0	0 0 0	67 7 5
Hoton	41 19 0	84 7 8	5 15 6	0 0 0	78 12 2
Humberstone	151 14 2	188 0 0	14 2 11	9 11 0	164 6 1
Hungarton	120 10 4	133 16 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	133 16 6
Keyham	69 3 4	113 19 7	5 9 0	1 10 10	106 19 9
Laund	1 13 10	7 15 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 15 2
Loddington	26 15 9	31 15 3	7 2 7	1 13 4	22 19 4
Lowesby	29 0 8	10 9 11	5 10 9	1 18 1	3 1 1
Newton, Cold	24 5 10	81 19 0	6 18 1	1 18 6	73 2 5
Norton, East	28 15 8	44 3 6	6 7 7	6 11 1	31 4 10
Prestwold	12 9 5	40 7 8	6 10 4	0 0 0	33 17 4
Queniborough	130 8 11	191 6 9	7 2 11	8 13 4	175 10 6
Quenby	No Poor.				
Ragdale	0 6 0	27 15 9	6 11 8	0 0 0	21 4 1
Ratcliffe	14 19 11	38 7 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	38 7 5
Scraptoft	166 7 0	139 8 1	7 10 2	0 0 0	131 17 11
Rotherby	4 6 6	13 13 8	4 10 11	0 12 9	8 10 0
Saxulby	14 12 10	48 4 4	4 17 4	15 11 7	27 15 5
Segrave	66 15 0	107 1 2	6 13 6	0 0 0	100 7 8
Shoulby	15 2 6	23 12 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	23 12 1

Hundred of Gartree, East, continued.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Sileby	125	9	3	3	6	3	9	15	6	11	18	1	5	0	5
Skeffington	67	2	8	49	6	7	6	17	10	0	3	1	31	9	11
Sutton	123	4	7	137	12	6	[illegible]			0	0		[illegible]		
Thorp Sackville	16	15	1	18	2	5	5	15	8	0	[illegible]		[illegible]		
Thurmaston N. End	75	11	6	20	15	0	1	18	1	4	15	7	16	8	7
Thurmaston E. End				132	9	8	4	7	1	5	13	10	[illegible]	9	[illegible]
Tirrellington	17	9	11	147	5	8	4	12	2	0	0	0	142	13	6
Tilton	28	19	0	91	15	5	9	18	1	2	12	6	[illegible]	2	9
Tugby	16	17	6	55	2	6	4	15	5	0	0	0	50	7	1
Twyford	44	14	1	90	19	5	6	5	10	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	7
Walton on the Wolds	18	2	7	57	3	5	0	0	0	0	2	6	57	0	11
Warneby	27	1	2	41	5	7	4	11	[illegible]	0	2	6	[illegible]	11	3
Whatborough	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Wickam and Cauldwell	20	12	5	37	9	11	4	13	11	0	0	5	[illegible]	16	0
Wymeswold	103	13	0	135	17	0	7	19	7	0	0	0	[illegible]	18	2

Hundred of Goscote, West.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Anstey	85	10	4	160	16	4	3	15	5	0	0	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Athby de la Zouch	305	9	8	412	5	12	10	18	8	24	18	6	376	0	8
Beaumanor	No Poor.														
Belton	52	5	4	89	9	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	89	9	4
Blackfordby	32	2	10	48	4	4	0	0	0	1	2	10	47	1	6
Bredon	84	8	6	150	4	2	0	4	1	0	18	0	149	2	1
Burstall	61	15	7	133	5	5	4	2	1	1	17	2	[illegible]	6	0
Charley Liberty	5	5	0	4	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	[illegible]
Coleorton	157	10	4	144	13	4	5	2	10	19	5	0	129	5	0
Cropston	13	14	6	8	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	7
Dalleworth	103	9	3	118	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	9	6
Donington Castle	[illegible]	1	0	239	6	8	10	12	10	39	9	7	210	4	5
Garrendon	19	2	0	22	5	7	0	0	0	0	4	8	22	0	11
Gracedieu Liberty	No Poor.														
Hathern	114	13	0	131	12	1	15	10	10	0	0	0	116	1	3
Ibstock	35	18	0	58	2	2	4	15	11	3	12	7	49	13	4
Isley-Walton	6	19	6	11	6	5	1	[illegible]	4	1	11	2	8	9	11
Kegworth	75	19	4	134	19	0	1	16	0	1	1	0	132	0	0
Knight Thorpe	31	11	0	28	8	8	2	13	8	1	[illegible]	5	13	6	9
Langley Liberty	No Assessment.														
Leicester Abbey Liberty	2	0	0	11	8	3	4	13	3	4	17	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lockington	54	0	0	61	6	11	5	7	8	17	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Hundred of Goscote, West, continued.

Name of Parish, Township, &c.	Sum Expended for the Poor in 1783, reserved in Parishioners	Medium of Three Years, 1783—1785.			Medium of Money applied for County Purposes.			Medium of Expences not concerning the Poor.			Medium of Nett Money Annually paid for the Poor.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Loughborough	494	0	0	610	18	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	610	18	8
Mountsorrel N. End	59	12	6												
D°, South End	59	5	6	176	13	9	3	3	3	11	13	11	161	16	7
Newtown Linford	31	15	6	81	8	2	2	7	6	0	0	0	79	0	8
Osgathorp	69	5	8	78	9	9	3	13	8	4	4	9	70	11	4
Peckleton and Stubbins	94	2	8	55	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	2	7
Quorndon	159	12	6	157	4	7	4	15	0	5	7	5	147	2	2
Ravenstone	28	3	2	115	15	4	5	0	11	10	2	5	100	12	0
Rotherley	110	0	1	183	6	0	3	4	8	4	0	11	176	0	5
D°, Temple Liberty	No Poor.														
Seales, Upper and Nether	157	2	9	233	3	7	0	3	6	1	18	11	231	1	2
Sharman Lodge *	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shepshead	247	13	2	316	0	1	6	3	9	33	6	3	276	10	1
Staunton-Harold	64	13	11	58	3	4	4	11	6	6	9	7	47	2	3
Swannington	50	5	7	160	5	1	22	6	11	0	0	0	137	18	2
Swepston and Newton Burguland	41	7	10	88	14	3	8	0	4	0	0	0	80	13	11
Swithland	46	6	1	59	1	0	4	2	8	0	0	0	54	18	4
Thorp-acre and Dishley	108	7	10	110	0	10	6	6	2	11	16	8	91	18	0
Thringston	97	3	0	145	2	6	1	5	6	6	7	11	137	9	1
Thurcaston	26	11	11	56	18	4	2	0	0	1	9	0	53	9	4
Tong Liberty	8	15	10	48	15	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	48	10	4
Ulvelcroft	10	9	2	37	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	3	2
Wanlip	5	0	4	37	5	9	3	5	3	3	9	10	30	10	8
Whatton, Long	72	1	4	117	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	8	0
Whitwick	84	11	8	106	5	3	6	1	2	8	13	6	91	10	7
Willson	8	9	6	48	0	5	0	1	6	0	8	4	47	10	7
Woodhouse	90	14	8	121	13	0	2	16	8	0	0	0	118	16	4
Woodthorpe Liberty	2	11	9	No Poor.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worthington and Newbold	105	10	9	172	1	3	0	0	0	13	0	2	159	1	1

* Extraparochial.

Hundred of GUTHLAXTON.

Name of Parish, Township, &c.	Net Improved Rental Value of Estates, Tithes, &c.			Amount of Three Years' Property Tax, ending 5th April, 1815.			Value of Personal Property, Profits of Trades, Professions, &c.			Value of Property in the Funds, Profits of Offices, &c.			Total Value of Property assessed to the Income Tax.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Arnsby	94	5	2	73	10	2	7	13	2	0	0	0	145	17	4
Ashby, Magna	56	—	8	49	2	4	7	0	2	0	0	0	121	10	1
D°, Parva	29	1	3	34	18	1	7	13	2	0	0	0	47	4	3
Asfordby	165	16	11	140	12	0	8	1	—	0	0	0	344	11	4
Bittesswell	61	16	4	175	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	1[illegible]	19	0
Bittesby	5	1	10	9	5	0	6	8	4	2	3	8	0	14	2
Blaby	131	11	0	161	15	9	11	5	7	0	0	0	150	10	3
Broughton-Astley	198	4	0	130	10	8	6	8	2	0	0	0	130	11	7
Brantingthorpe	27	15	10	120	6	2	6	14	8	2	9	1	91	5	5
Calthorpe	43	4	11	53	3	9	4	1	4	0	0	0	49	2	5
Claybrooke, Magna	92	8	0	82	7	11	4	6	0	4	7	8	73	13	0
D°, Parva	66	17	2	28	13	9	2	7	8	2	4	1	44	2	0
Claby	129	7	0	207	4	5	7	8	2	0	0	0	169	16	3
Cotesbach	18	2	4	20	18	9	6	12	6	0	0	0	14	6	3
Countesthorpe	97	18	7	120	18	8	5	19	7	0	0	0	114	19	1
Dunton-Basset	73	14	5	148	5	0	5	12	11	0	2	0	142	10	1
Foston	8	5	1	13	4	10	5	9	4	0	0	0	7	15	0
Frolesworth	44	3	0	52	12	8	6	9	2	0	0	0	46	3	6
Gillmorton	84	8	9	176	17	8	14	0	1	0	0	0	162	17	7
Glen, Little	26	15	1	53	0	1	13	4	6	0	0	0	39	15	4
Kilby	61	19	5	78	13	2	5	7	6	0	0	0	73	5	8
Kilworth, North	89	12	0	168	5	11	7	9	8	2	11	0	158	5	5
D°, South	98	4	0	138	10	11	6	0	7	0	5	0	132	5	4
Kimcote	84	2	9	161	3	5	11	3	6	0	0	0	149	19	11
Knaptoft	12	3	0	25	12	10	8	9	8	0	0	0	17	3	2
Knighton	182	8	8	198	7	10	12	8	0	4	11	10	181	8	0
Leire	91	12	5	132	9	11	5	12	0	0	0	0	126	17	11
Lutterworth	309	10	1	427	10	7	12	13	6	0	2	9	414	14	4
Misterton	0	0	0	116	7	6	8	11	7	2	17	11	104	18	0
Oadby	164	3	0	179	16	11	15	9	0	3	18	9	160	9	2
Peatling, Magna	39	10	6	48	7	7	9	2	1	0	0	0	39	5	6
D°, Parva	8	12	0	15	17	1	5	13	8	3	7	9	6	15	8
Shawell	45	1	0	64	7	5	13	19	5	0	0	0	50	8	0
Sheerby	97	3	8	98	14	9	6	2	11	0	0	0	92	11	10
Swinford	92	5	4	180	15	0	8	8	1	0	11	6	177	15	5
Ullesthorpe	65	2	10	116	10	2	14	6	5	1	16	2	100	7	7
Walcott and Poultney *	89	18	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walton	14	19	12	30	17	4	2	1	0	0	9	8	28	6	8

* Returned with Misterton.

Name of Parish, Township, &c.	Sum Expended for the Poor in 1776 exclusive of Expences incurred on Account of the Militia	Medium of Three Years, 1773—1775.	Medium of Nine Years, 1767—1775	Medium of Seven Years, 1768—1774	Medium of Nett Money Arrears not paid for the Poor.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Wirksworth and Cromford	0 0 0	25 1 1	2 9 8	0 0 0	22 11 5
Wyaston	154 2 11	267 1 9	9 5 6	1 12 5	256 3 10
Wigston, Great	377 14 10	405 2 6	17 3 5	15 13 0	333 6 1
Wilne	18 1 7	44 12 3	8 7 4	0 0 0	36 4 11
Willoughby Waterleis	58 12 5	133 13 10	6 0 7	6 18 4	120 14 11
Appleby	103 11 7	110 18 8	16 12 2	0 0 0	94 6 6
Anston-Hamsile	10 18 4	34 16 6	4 6 0	4 5 10	26 4 8
Averton	10 5 0	31 6 3	0 0 0	3 11 7	27 14 8
Bagworth	84 7 5	101 3 9	0 12 5	0 0 0	100 11 4
Bardon Park	28 18 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Barden Park *	34 2 8	15 19 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	15 19 8
Barlston	52 7 4	96 11 9	3 6 2	8 18 7	84 7 0
Barton in the Beans	21 18 5	42 9 9	2 7 9	2 13 0	37 9 0
Barwell	159 19 10	287 0 10	12 19 10	0 0 0	274 1 0
Barlett Houfe	No Poor.				
Bilfon	34 13 4	43 16 9	3 15 10	2 2 2	37 18 9
Bofworth Market	229 14 2	231 11 10	6 0 6	0 10 6	225 0 10
Botchenfton	59 5 11	64 10 4	4 0 3	0 0 0	60 10 1
Braunfton	33 5 0	82 2 0	5 10 11	0 0 0	76 11 1
Dr. Brith (No Poor)	0 6 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Burbach	246 14 8	316 13 0	27 14 3	0 0 0	288 18 9
Cadeby	42 13 3	50 18 4	2 2 6	0 0 0	48 15 10
Carlton	50 2 10	23 13 7	4 15 4	0 0 0	18 18 3
Claygrifton	26 9 10	50 8 4	3 14 9	0 0 0	46 13 7
Croft	21 1 5	65 12 5	3 19 4	0 0 0	61 13 1
Dadington	120 15 3	109 2 5	3 13 10	11 6 10	94 1 9
Desford	195 15 0	159 4 11	6 8 5	0 0 0	152 16 6
Drayton	36 10 9	73 5 1	3 12 2	0 0 0	69 12 11
Earl-Shilton	251 14 3	321 13 4	4 18 0	4 4 0	312 13 4
Elmesthorpe	48 1 3	44 14 3	8 19 0	7 2 2	28 13 1
Enderby	122 6 7	182 2 5	25 1 6	0 0 0	157 0 11
Glenfield	47 6 11	110 19 4	2 9 4	0 2 6	108 7 6
Gopfall	0 0 0	9 19 10	1 4 8	0 0 0	8 15 2
Groby	91 0 2	103 1 11	4 0 10	0 0 0	99 1 1
Hether	54 10 1	64 10 4	2 2 8	12 4 4	50 3 4
Highamand Lindley	153 1 11	145 0 0	9 17 8	1 12 0	133 10 4

Hundred of Sparkenhoe.

* Returned with Bagworth.

Hundred of SPARKENHOE continued.

Name of Parish, Township &c.	Sum known to be raised for the Poor in the Year ending Easter 1776	Medium of Three Years, ending Easter 1776	Medium of Three Years ending Easter 1776, Money applied for Occasional Poor	pences not	Medium of Three Years ending Easter 1776
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Hinckley	330 9 0	337 18 4	38 7 3	45 8 5	254 2 8
Hugglescote and Dunnington	67 18 0	[illegible] 3 4	5 7 0	13 17 2	48 19 2
Huncote	28 7 7	31 12 7	3 3 8	0 0 0	28 8 11
Ibstock	92 5 7	102 10 6	5 5 6	30 2 0	127 3 0
Kirby Frith	10 8 0	7 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 5 0
D° Malory	42 7 4	81 8 6	3 19 3	4 15 6	72 13 6
D° Muxloe	85 8 8	121 18 8	22 10 2	9 0 0	90 8 6
Leicester Forest	32 18 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Lubsthorpe	10 1 0	15 18 0	4 7 9	0 0 4	11 9 11
Markfield	117 15 1	158 19 5	9 [illegible] 11	1 5 0	148 9 6
Marston-Potters	20 0 0	6 14 7	4 9 5	0 0 0	2 5 2
Nailston	31 3 8	88 5 6	4 15 7	0 0 0	83 9 11
Narborough	126 14 1	121 18 5	5 2 0	0 0 0	116 16 5
Newbold-Verdon	56 9 2	117 6 1	6 4 5	3 6 6	107 15 2
New Park	1 10 3	8 14 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 14 8
Normanton	46 8 10	58 6 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	58 6 7
D° Turvile	No Poor.				
Norton	59 10 6	74 1 1	10 10 8	4 2 2	59 8 3
Odstone	34 0 11	49 15 3	3 3 10	0 0 0	46 11 5
Orton on the Hill	78 19 5	130 11 5	6 0 2	1 10 0	123 1 3
Osbaston	45 8 6	44 15 3	2 19 0	0 0 0	41 16 3
Peckleton	124 14 8	142 12 9	3 15 8	0 0 0	138 17 1
Ratby	109 5 11	111 14 10	5 8 9	0 0 4	106 5 9
Ratcliff-Culey	51 6 8	98 4 5	5 3 11	1 7 0	91 13 6
Sapcote	126 19 4	154 9 6	18 14 7	0 0 0	135 14 11
Shackerstone	82 2 8	76 17 5	4 3 0	0 0 0	72 14 5
Sharnford	89 16 1	103 4 7	11 17 2	0 0 0	151 7 5
Shepy, Magna	107 1 9	103 8 6	2 17 5	0 0 0	100 11 1
Shepy, Parva	32 1 2	59 2 5	3 4 10	1 12 7	54 5 0
Shenton	23 1 11	52 16 0	3 4 0	5 0 4	44 11 8
Sibson	142 16 7	172 13 10	5 0 8	1 3 8	166 9 6
Snarestone	28 1 7	83 0 0	4 0 10	2 14 10	76 4 4
Stanton Stony	80 15 3	132 15 1	5 0 7	0 0 0	127 14 6
D° under Bardon	63 18 0	106 3 3	3 5 0	7 11 2	93 7 1
Stapleton	16 9 10	35 11 6	3 15 0	0 0 0	31 16 6
Stoke-Golding	138 8 6	164 9 8	3 9 5	0 0 0	161 [illegible] 3
Sutton-Cheynell	51 15 0	80 3 1	2 18 1	1 19 5	95 8 7
Temple Hall	No Poor.				
Thornton	65 3 1	90 3 3	5 11 4	0 17 6	84 0 5

9 13

Name of Parish, Township, &c.	Nett Expences for the Poor in 1783, returned to Parliament.	Medium of Three Years, 1783—1785.	Medium of Money applied for County Purposes.	Medium of Expences not concerning the Poor.	Medium of Nett Money Annually paid for the Poor.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SPARKENHOE. Thurleston	118 11 10	138 0 8	3 18 4	0 0 0	134 2 4
Twyeroſs	31 10 8	52 1 4	7 4 3	6 10 7	38 6 6
Upton	29 7 4	31 9 4	6 3 4	1 7 7	23 18 5
Wellſborough Liberty	No Poor.				
Witherley	106 5 11	92 2 7	4 8 9	0 0 0	87 13 10
Newark Liberty	0 0 0	20 17 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	20 17 4
All Saints	457 2 2	580 4 10	20 12 0	0 0 0	559 12 6
Leonard, St.	63 5 4	137 8 9	7 9 0	1 0 0	128 19 9
Margaret, St.	683 2 2	683 7 2	31 13 4	0 0 0	651 13 10
Martin, St.	620 5 5	933 16 11	40 14 4	0 0 0	893 2 7
Mary, St.	531 18 4	697 11 6	23 11 0	33 1 10	640 18 8
Nicholas, St.	154 13 10	167 2 4	10 4 0	0 0 0	156 18 4
	£4,339 16 4	£3,547 5 3	£1,983 2 4	£758 17 11	£30,805 5 0

P. 308. Mr. Grace died November 10, 1699, aged more than 90; and his wife Joanna in 1668, aged 52. They were both buried at Shenſton, co. Staff. where a monument with the following epitaph is placed to their memory:

" Εἰς τὲς αἰῶνας, ἀμήν.

Quod reliquum eſt Gulielmi Grace, M. A.
hujuſce Eccleſiæ ritu Anglicano olim
Vicarii, hic reconditur.
Juxta jacet Joanna Grace, præfati Gulielmi conjux unica.
E vivis exceſſit; illa anno
a Chriſto nato MDCLXVIII,
ætatis ſuæ præter propter LII;
Nonagenarius ille & ultra deceſſit
tandem, et in fide Chriſti obdormivit,
VII idus Novembris, æræ Chriſtianæ MDCXCIX.
J. Grace *, eccleſiæ cathedralis Lichfield Theſaurarius,
ejuſdemque Gulielmi ex Joanna filius,
hunc lapidem ſepulchralem pariter ac inſcriptum
in memoriam parentum poſuit, ſacravit.

* Inſtalled treaſurer at Lichfield, by Archbiſhop Sancroft's option, Auguſt 14, 1688, held in 1660 the vicarage of Watford, co. Northampton, where he was buried with this epitaph:

" Job Grace, late treaſurer of the cathedral church of Lichfield, prebendary of Lawley, and 49 years miniſter of this pariſh. He died Oct. 2, 1719, in the 75th year of his age."

P. 369.

P. 369. A comparative view of the increaſe of population at *Hinckley*, from the Church-regiſters; notwithſtanding which, ſince the middle ſtatement, there have been eſtabliſhed at the ſame place a Preſbyterian, Independent, Quakers, and General Baptiſt meeting-houſes, at all which they baptize and have a burying-ground, except the Independents, who generally bury at the church; and accounts in ſome degree (together with the great influx annually of children from the neighbouring and diſtant villages, who are ſet apprentice to this manufacturing town), for the laſt five years burials not being in proportion to the births, which formerly appears to be juſt the reverſe, before the introduction of the preſent trade. There is alſo a Roman Catholic chapel; and a meeting-houſe erected by the Rev. John Weſley.

	Births.	Burials.	Marriages.
1584	27	7	10
1585	29	12	8
1586	19	11	6
1587	13	3	4
1588	24	13	2
	112	46	30
1684	41	27	3
1685	32	30	6
1686	36	17	3
1687	33	15	4
1688	33	31	4
	175	120	20
1784	41	96	35
1785	57	89	41
1786	79	95	30
1787	63	88	32
1788	61	79	46
	301	447	184
1789	60	94	45

There are *now* as many regiſtered baptiſms and burials amongſt the Preſbyterians only at this place, on an average, as there were at the parith church two hundred years ago; a circumſtance which, from the great diviſion in religious aſſemblies, with the ſtate of the parochial-regiſters in the preſent century, points out the daily increaſe of inhabitants, who are now very numerous, and are chiefly employed in the manufacturing of ſtockings.

The ſpire of the pariſh-church was taken down and rebuilt in a more ſtately manner in 1788.

The Preſbyterian meeting-houſe built in 1722.
Quakers — — 1735.
Roman Catholic chapel eſtabliſhed 1765.
Independent meeting-houſe built in 1766.
Baptiſt — — 1768; re-built on a larger ſcale in 1788.
Weſley's — — 1782.

Hinckley poor rates, five years, from 1784 to 1788 inclusive, on an average, upwards of 5*s.* yearly in the pound; and, from 1772 to 1776 inclusive, under 3*s.* 6*d.* which evidently ſhews an increaſe of poor, &c. within ſuch a ſmall ſpace of time. The medium of the ſums raiſed from 1783 to 1785 was £.937. 18*s.* 4*d.*; out of which, £.54. 2*s.* 8*d.* was expended on the poor; £.38. 7*s.* 3*d.* applied to county purpoſes; and £45. 8*s.* 5*d.* to incidental expences.

P. 429. l. 2. For *four* children, read *ſeven* children. See the plate.

P. 431. 613. 822. On a braſs in *Beby* church:

"Hic jacet Willms Willers et Cecilia ..... Willmo D xvi' quor' aiabs ꝓpiciet' Deus. Amen."

P. 435. In *Brokeſby* church:

"Hic jacet Willmus Willers, armiger, et uxores ejuſdem Joha & Agnes; qui Willms obiit die menſis ..... a° Dñi M CCC LXX.; ac etiam Joha obiit 27 die menſis Aprilis a° Dñi M° CCCL°; et Agnes obiit a° Dñi M°CCCC .... quorum aiabs ꝓpiciet' Deus."

See Harl MSS. 7178. "The Genealogie and Pedigree of the moſt ancient and noble familie of VILLIERS, of whom was Amer de Villiers, by birth a Frenchman, ſewer to Philip the firſt of that name King of France, which Amer was ſlain in Normandy about the ſixth yeare of William the Conqueror, a° 1076. Not many years after lived in England Payne de Villiers, who enjoyed faire poſſeſſions in the counties of Yorke, Lancaſter, Derby, Nottingham, and elſewhere, anceſtor to the high and mighty Prince George Viſcount Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the Right Honourable Charles Villiers Earl of Angleſey, Lady Suzan Villiers Counteſſe of Denbigh, John Villiers Viſcount Purbeck, William Villiers Viſcount Grandizon, and Sir Charles Villiers of Brookeſby, Baronet; togeather with ſuch worthie families, which, by the right of woemen heires, by order of blood, have been añexed unto them; all which are truely and faithfully collected out of the King's publique Records, the private evidences of this familie, monuments in churches, hiſtories, regiſters of monaſteries, and compared with diverſe old rolles, agreeing with feverall Viſitations remaining in the Office of Armes, and other venerable antiquities, a° Dñi MDCLXX . . .

Henry St. George, Norroy.
Henry Lilly, Rouge-Croix.

P. 441.

P. 441. Strike out all that is ſaid of the rectors of *Claybrook*; and ſubſtitute,

Thomas de Preſtewald was preſented in 1238 by Hugh the ſon of Hugh Deſpenſer. He was enjoined, under pain of loſing his benefice, to learn "omnes "cimelias dominicales" within a year.

Matthew Knyghtley, D. D. died rector in 1561.

Zachary Babington, who held this rectory with that of Sedbury, co. Derby, and was præcentor of Lichfield, died about 1608.

William Staveley, rector 26 years, died Aug. 14, 1652.

George Staveley, died 1709.

William Babington, LL. B. was inſtituted to this rectory 1735 6.

William Babington, inſtituted in 1770, died by a fall from his horſe, May 14, 1783. He was vicar alſo of Rodeley.

Henry Woodcock, LL. B. had a diſpenſation to hold this rectory with Rodeley in November, 1783.

Thomas Gilborne *, M. A. was preſented to this rectory in 1784.

William Babington † is the preſent rector, 1790.

P. 450. 1340. Epitaphs at *Glenfield*, communicated by Mr. Throſby.

" Here lies the body of Katharine, wife of John Thomlinſon, clerk, rector of this pariſh, who died February 25, 1754, aged 48 years.

She was a good Chriſtian, affectionate and tender in all relations of life, and a ſincere friend.

Alſo the body of the ſaid John Thomlinſon, A. M. who died Feb. 5, 1761, aged 69.

Canonicè vixit, ſed nequaquam perfectè; ideo pœnitenter obſecſſit.
Miſereatur Deus."

" Here lieth the body of James, ſon of the Rev. John Thomlinſon, rector of this pariſh, by Katharine his wife, daughter of James Winſtanley, Eſq; who died June the 12th, 1746, aged 8 weeks."

" Here lieth the body of Mary, the daughter of James Tomſon, and of Jane his wife, who died July the 5th, 1692."

" Here lieth the body of Thomas Tomſon, ſen. gent. who departed this life, November the 2d, anno Domini 1701, in the 70th year of his age."

" Here lieth the body of Mary, the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Edward Lilly, rector of this pariſh, and Anne his wife. She departed this life Sept. the 20th, 1762, aged 17 years."

* He married, in 1783, the only ſiſter of Thomas Babington, Eſq. of Rodeley Temple.

† He married, in November, 1784, Miſs Noble, daughter to the Rev. Mr. Noble, of Prolleſworth. Hence correct an error in p. 441.

" Here

" Here lieth the body of Edward the ſon of the Rev. Mr. Edward Lilly, rector of this pariſh, and Anne his wife. He departed this life the 18th of February, 1767, aged 19 years."

" Here lieth the body of Elizabeth, the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Edward Lilly, and Anne his wife. She departed this life the 10th of November, 1768, aged 25 years."

" Here lieth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Gearey, who departed this life the 4th of November, 1771, aged 56 years."

" Here lieth the body of Catherine, the wife of Henry Stain, late of Kirby Frith, Gent. She died Auguſt the 28th, anno Domini 1725, aged 75 years."

" Here lieth the body of Henry Stain, late of Kirby Frith, Gent.
who intermarried with Catharine, only daughter of Thomas Tuke and Mary his wife,
by whom the ſaid Henry had iſſue four daughters.
He died the 3d day of July, 1703, aged 75 years."

" Hic jacet Eliza filia nat. max. Nicolai Folkingham, hujus Eccleſ. rect';
cujus paratior anima Chriſti in occurſum ſponſi prodiens
ut in virgineos cooptar. ætern. choros orans emigravit, agnum ſequuntura,
xx die Oct. anno Domini 1692, ætat. ſuæ 22."

" Here lies interred the body of Thomas Tuke, Gent. who died anno Domini 1679, aged 63 years; and of Mary his wife, who departed this life November the 9th, 1676, alſo aged 63."

" Here alſo is interred the body of Mary Thirlby, widow, grand-daughter of the ſaid Thomas and Mary his wife, eldeſt daughter of Henry Stain, late of Kirby Frith, Gent. and Chatherine his wife, and wife of the Rev. Mr. Thirlby, ſome time vicar of Saint Margaret's church, Leiceſter; deceaſed 1723, aged 63 years."

" Here alſo lies interred the body of Catherine Thirlby, eldeſt daughter of the ſaid Mr. Thirlby and the ſaid Mary his wife. She died November the 3d, 1722, aged 24 years."

" Catherine Thirlby (out of due regard to the memory of her anceſtors) did leave money, in and by her laſt will and teſtament, for the erecting the grave-ſtones which are ſet up in this church-yard, in memory of Thomas Tuke, Gent. and Mary his wife, and Henry Styan, Gent. and Catherine his wife."

" William Martin, Gent. born at Grooby Hall May the 12th, 1689, deceaſed December 6, 1753."

P. 459. The church at *Kegworth* is ſpacious, light, and elegant; and has a handſome tower with five bells. It is built in the form of a croſs; the nave or body is divided into three aiſles by two rows of columns with pointed arches, five in each row; in the windows are ſtill fragments of painted glaſs; in the North croſs

croſs St. Sebaſtian and St. Auguſtine; and in the North aile the betraying of Chriſt, and the taking down from the croſs, and ſeveral more.

On the South ſide of the chancel are three ſtalls and a piſcina, with a ſmall locker for holding the courts, &c.

On a white ſtone is portrayed the figure of a prieſt in the dreſs of the time, with the following inſcription round him (the figure and letters are cut deep, and filled with pitch):

"Hic jacet Johannes Ireton, ſacræ theologiæ baccalaureus, et rector eccleſiæ Kegworth, qui obiit 28 Junii, anno Domini 1623."

And near it on a bluiſh ſtone:

"Hic jacet Edwardus Barwell, ſacræ theologiæ baccalaureus, et rector de Kegworth, qui obiit viceſimo Novembris, anno Domini 1630."

"John Palmer, died July 14, 1614.

Thrice happy Palmer, ... the ſhrine
Offer the . . . . . thine,
Doe not . . . . . may want ſenſe,
In daring to depicte thy excellence.
Thou waſt religious, temperate, juſt, wiſe,
Firm, wittie, chaſte, the Muſes' exerciſe:
Whoſe charities thy bounty ne'er confin'd,
Fraught with all graces of an honeſt mind.
Oh, thou a Palmer waſt in trueſt weede;
Thou didſt all other Palmers far exceed,
Eyed like an eagle in the light of Faith,
A heart that feared God, and ſcorned Death.
Wing'd with thoſe graces thou win'ſt Heaven's bliſs:
Earth was not worthy of thee; Heaven is."

"Lucas Cranwell, ... olim Eccl. D. Petri D . . . . . vicar-
Tam Medicus æ . . . . . quam Theologicus peritus.
Cum piè, liberè, hilariter vixiſſet per ann. 57,
Subitanea ſed non improviſa morte obiit, 11 Nov. 1683.
Fuit Edwardi Cranwell, de Loughborough, fil' ſen';
Lydiæ fil' Willi Greenwood maritus.
Lidiaque juxta ſepult. 20 Mart. 1670, æt. 25."

"Here lies the body of Martha Knight, who departed this life Oct. 31, 1621.
Alſo Gilbert Knight, ſon of the ſaid Martha, who died Nov. 7, 1631.
Alſo Elizabeth Knight, daughter of Gilbert Knight, deceaſed Jan. 27, 1642."

"Anne Barwell, wife of Joſeph Barwell, by whom he had iſſue 6 ſons and 5 daughters, died June 8, 1667."

"Here

" Here lieth the body of John Oldershaw, and Ursula his wife, who was daughter and coheir of William Fettiplace, of Swinbrook, in the county of Oxford, Knight; and Peter their youngest son, who died August 13, 1707, in the 33d year of his age.

John died Jan. 15, 1680, aged 47.
Ursula, died April 4, 1692, in her 64th year."

" H. S. E.
Quod reliquum Mariæ conjugis Johannis Hampson, clerici;
Quâ nulla magis inter mulieres amatior vixit, obiit flebilior.
Acerbus variolarum morbus, heu bimestri nuptiis spatiolo,
Breves mariti abripuit delicias;
Cui unicum datur solatium,
Mortem tam piè imbuto pectori non posse immaturam contingere,
. . . . . in terris licet . . . . . tandem in sæculis.
Obiit 3 cal. Julii, ann. Christi 1714, ætat. 28.

J. Hampson, A. M. hujusce Curatus Ecclesiæ,
humanis functus miseriis, hic in Christo obdormivit,
Aug. 18, 1716, ætat. 33.

" Near this place rest the remains of the Rev. Thomas Cockshutt Twisleton,
of Quornden, in this county, son of the Rev. Mr. Cockshutt, late of this parish,
and nephew to Thomas Twisleton, Esq; late of Rowcliff in Yorkshire.
His good disposition and humane behaviour
gained him the esteem of all his relations and acquaintance.
He was an indulgent husband, a kind master, and a sincere friend.
He married, Feb. 3, 1701,
Dorothy, eldest daughter of John Dene, of Kegworth, Gent. in this county;
and departed this life July 24, 1704, aged 32."

" Here lieth the body of Anne Twisleton, relict of
the Rev. Mr. Thomas Twisleton, rector of Weddington, in the county of Essex,
third son of Philip Twisleton, late of Drax, in the county of York, Esq.
She was daughter of Charles Glusent, late citizen of London;
and died Oct. 5, 1728, in the 65th year of her age.
She left issue one son, named John; and three daughters, Anne, Mary, and Sarah.
Here also lies the body of John Cockshutt,
son of the Rev. Mr. Josias Cockshutt and Mary his wife, who died Oct. 17, 1731."

" Near this place rest the remains of the Rev. Mr. Josias Cockshutt,
rector of this parish, and Mary his wife, who was daughter
of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Twisleton, late rector of Weddington in Essex.

" Near this place was interred the body of Mrs. Sarah Yorke,
wife of Samuel Yorke, Gent.
and third daughter of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Twisleton and Anne his wife,

who, in the time of health being cheerful and innocent,
in ſickneſs patient and reſigned,
ended a well-ſpent life Aug. 7, 1754, N. S. aged 48 years and 2 days."

"The Rev. Mr. Thomas Cockſhutt Twiſleton, died Jan. 12, 1764."

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Dalby, Surgeon,
ſecond ſon of the Rev. John Dalby, late vicar of Caſtle Donington.
He departed this life March 15, 1787, aged 43 years.
He bore a long and painful illneſs with fortitude and reſignation.
Alſo three of his children, who died infants."

William Hardy, died Feb. 14, 1785, aged 66.
John Clifford, died April 26, 1787, aged 79.
Dorothy Clifford, died June 9, 1783, aged 73.
Elizabeth Sutton, died March 5, 1783, aged 80.

In the church-yard:

Samuel Smith, died Nov. 7, 1768, aged 42.
William Richdale, died Auguſt 8, 1768, aged 60.
Sarah Richdale, died Nov. 8, 1783, aged 84.
William Hawes, died June 21, 1738, aged 69.
Sarah Hawes, died Nov. 22, 1756, aged 79.
William Mee, died Sept. 21, 1782, aged 71.
Elizabeth Mee, died Dec. 25, 1789, aged 80.
George Sills, of Tollerton, died Sept. 8, 1783, aged 32.
Edward Hardy, died Dec. 12, 1727, aged 54.
Margaret Hardy, died Dec. 5, 1754, aged 80.
Joſeph Hardy, died Dec. 1, 1787, aged 86.
Sarah Hardy, died Jan. 22, 1771, aged 70.
Elizabeth, wife of John Hull, died June 7, 1782, aged 83.

P. 464. On a flat ſtone in the middle iſle of the church of *Snitterfield*, near Warwick, is the following inſcription:

"To the memory of the Rev. Richard Jago, A. M.
rector of *Kimcote* in Leiceſterſhire, and vicar of this place upwards of 20 years.
He departed this life May 8, 1781, aged 65."

P. 465. Eſcaet. a° 15 Hen. VI. n. 8. Leic.

Juratores dicunt ſuper ſacramentū, quod Richardus Haſtiegs, miles, fuit ſeiſitus de tribus meſſuag. & decem virgat. terr. cum pertinen' in Kerby [*Kirkby Bellers*], de Willo Villers, armigero.

Eſcaet. a° 34 Hen. VI.

Juratores dicunt quod Leonardus Haſtings fuit ſeiſitus, die quo obiit, in com. Leic. de tribus meſſuag. et decem virgat. terr. cum pertin' in Kerby, de Willo Villers, armigero.

Villiers Pedigree, Harl. MSS. 7178.

P. 497. *Melton Mowbray* * is ſituate upon the river Eye. It is now (1790) the demeſne of the Lord Viſcount Melbourne.

Iſaac Cooper appears to have been vicar of Melton Mowbray in 1598.

Zachary Cawdrey, 1613—1659 †.

John Dowell was living in 1681.

Thomas Myddleton, M. A. died in 1773.

In the kitchen of the Swan Inn are the arms of York and Lancaſter.

An old wall in the inſide of a cottage near the turnpike-gate, on the North-weſt of the town, has ſtill the remains of a Gothic door, ſuppoſed to have been a place of worſhip; ancient windows at a little diſtance have been lately removed.

The pariſh of Melton is extenſive, and includes the five hamlets of *Burton-Lazars*, *Freeby*, *Siſonby*, *Welby*, and *Eye-Kettleby*; all of which have chapels, except the laſt; Burton and Freeby ‡, are burying places, and have regiſters: (Burton Lazars chapel was conſecrated June 29, 1718, by the Biſhop of Lincoln); Siſonby and Welby not conſecrated; and Eye Kettleby (which, from the foundations of buildings, appears to have been a conſiderable place) has only one houſe, and there are ſcarcely any remains of the chapel, though the walls were ſtanding a few years ago.

The vicarage of Melton, with all the hamlets, is not worth £.200. a year. It is in the patronage of Earl Howe.

Melton regiſter (with Siſonby and Welby) is imperfect before 1547; after that in 20 years are 565 baptiſms, 338 burials, and 147 weddings. In 20 years, ending with 1789, are 803 baptiſms, 753 burials, and 262 marriages.

Freeby regiſter begins in 1004. In the firſt 20 years were 90 baptiſms, 52 burials, and 30 marriages; and in the 20 laſt years are 46 baptiſms, and 34 burials. They now marry at Melton.

Burton-Lazars regiſter begins in 1718 (the year the chapel was conſecrated). In the firſt 20 years were 107 baptiſms and 105 burials: and in the laſt 20 years, 140 baptiſms and 82 burials.

There is a tradition of the plague being at Melton: it probably was in 1636 and 1637, as none of the years prior or ſubſequent to them have more than 60 burials: in the year 1636 were 122 burials; and in 1637 were 405 burials.

In the year 1653, the regiſter begins with publication of banns at the *Market-Croſs*. Among a great number entered are the following:

"1653. James Gibſon, of Sproxton, Gent. and Ann Forman, of the ſame, widow, were publiſhed at the *Market Croſs* the 21ſt of February, the 28th of the ſame month, and the 7th of March, and married the 20th of the ſame, before me,

THOMAS POCHIN."

"1654. William Bent, yeoman, and Mary Henton, ſpinſter, both of Hobie, were publiſhed in the *Market-Place* the 6th, 13th, and 20th of February, and married the .... day of the ſame, before me."

* In theſe additional particulars of Melton-Mowbray, I am almoſt wholly indebted to the kindneſs of the Rev. Mr. Mounſey.

† In his epitaph, p. 500, r. "MDCLVIIII." His wife was buried in "June 1637." The monument is of alabaſter; and under it is "DA GLORIAM DEO."

‡ The following coats of arms in the chapel are mentioned by Burton:

1. Quarterly, Arg. and Gules, fretty; Or, a bend Sable.
2. Argent, a chevron Gules. 3. Nebule, Arg. and Sable.

Melton

Melton church conſiſts of a nave and two ailes; a North and South tranſept, each of which have in the ſame manner two ailes. Betwixt the chancel and nave is a moſt beautiful ſquare tower, in which hang 6 large bells. At the top of the tower are 8 pinnacles. There is a neat entrance door at the Weſt end, through a portico, where the fire-engines for the uſe of the town are kept; the door of the portico is fided by four fine niches, a large and ſmall one on each ſide; the corners of it have, inſtead of buttreſſes, octagon pillars, near the top of which are two niches, one on each. In the nave are 12 cleareſtory windows, and ſix in each of the tranſepts. The tower, the two tranſepts, the nave, and the Eaſt ailes of the two tranſepts, have all battlements; the other two ailes and the chancel (which is on the Eaſt end) are not embattled. There is a veſtry alſo embattled on the North ſide of the chancel, which is evidently of later date than the church; and over the Eaſt window of it is A. D. 1532.

Over a North door of the church, a ſmall figure of St. Peter with his keys.

The church is very beautiful within; the pews remarkably neat; and in the nave hang two elegant braſs chandeliers, on wich are, "The Gift of Richard Gre-"gory of Burton Lazars, in this parith, Gentleman, 1746."

Benefactions in Melton:

Thomas Hartopp, Eſq: of Freaby *, gave by will, in 1624, to the poor 20s. yearly.

Mr. William Hickſon, by will, in 1612, 20s. yearly.

Robert Hudſon, Eſq; by will, in 1638, the hoſpital near the church for 6 unmarried poor men, £.13. a year, to be paid quarterly; beſides £.3. at Midſummer to buy coals; and 16s. 8d. for a ſupper; and 10s. for one of the poor men to read prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays; 2s. to the vicar for a ſermon on Plow Tueſday; and 2s. 6d. for the clerk; and 20s. for refreſhment, after ſermon, for the vicar, churchwardens, and overſeers of the poor; and one ſhilling in bread to be given to the poor every Sabbath-day.

Mr. James Hickſon, citizen and brewer of London, by will, in 1688, gave the intereſt of £.50. to the poor on St. Thomas's-day yearly.

Dame Abigail Smith, of Sibſonby, by will, in 1086, gave a cloſe in Sibſonby for the putting out poor children of Sibſonby or Melton apprentices; but ſuch as are of Sibſonby to have the preference.

Sir Richard Rayne, in 1732, gave the profits of a tenement in Melton, and one cloſe, to be laid out in clothing and buying books for ſix poor boys educated in the free ſchool of Melton.

Mrs. Mary Green gave the intereſt of £.52. yearly to the poor of Melton.

Mrs. Mary Reeve, in 1752, gave the intereſt of £.50. to the ſix poor men of Hudſon's Hoſpital.

* Freaby, or Freeby, was the ſeat of the Hartopps from the time of Richard II. Edward Hartopp, created a baronet by James I. married a daughter of Sir Francis Dryden, of Canons Aſhby, co. Northampton; and their grand-ſon married a grand daughter of Cromwell, commonly called Lord Protector, and of Cromwell's Generals. The title ended in Sir John Hartopp, and the eſtate deſcending to his niece, the daughter of Clarence Hartopp, Eſq. of the pariſh of East Hoſe.

Roger Waite, Gent. by will gave, 1693, one ſhilling a week to be diſtributed in money or bread to 12 of the oldeſt and pooreſt men or women in this town.

Rev. Henry Storer, of Frisby, gave by will in 1620 to the poor ſeveral houſes in this town, and land at Frisby, at the yearly rent of £.27. 10ſ.

Mrs. Ann Reeve, in 1737, left £.20. the intereſt of which is to be given to the poor of this town yearly.

Mrs. Elizabeth Henley, in 1740, left the intereſt of £.10. to 10 poor widows yearly on Chriſtmas-day.

Mr. John Bourne, in 1756, gave by will the intereſt of £.300. for the ſupport of three poor perſons, inhabitants of Melton, legally ſettled there, of the age of 60 years, ſingle and unmarried, for ever.

Mr. Anthony Wadd gave by will, in 1758, £.20. to the truſtees of Hudſon's Hoſpital, to be put out to intereſt upon mortgage lands, and the intereſt thereof to be once a year diſtributed among the 6 men of Hudſon's foundation.

Mrs. Ann Hewett by will, in 1760, gave £.20. yearly to the poor, to be laid out in ſummer in the purchaſe of coals, to be ſold at ſuch rates as ſhall again produce the ſum of £.20.

Mrs. Mary Briggs, in 1768, gave the intereſt of £.30. to be once a year diſtributed among the 6 poor men of Hudſon's foundation.

There is a very conſiderable eſtate belonging to the town, which is applied to various purpoſes, out of which a ſchool is ſupported.

On Sunday, May 5, 1776, the church was ſtruck with lightning: a ſmall ball of fire, which was ſeen to deſcend from a cloud, forced its way through a South pinnacle, leaving an hole as if bored with an inſtrument. It afterwards ſtruck the pinnacle on the North-eaſt corner, and ſplit it to pieces. Fragments of ſeveral pounds weight were found in the ſtreets; but the greateſt part, ſuppoſed to be 5 or 6 hundred weight, broke through the roof of that part of the North tranſept which is now the ſchool. From the bells the lightning was conducted a conſiderable way down the tower by a very thick wire (fixed for the purpoſe of keeping the chimes from playing in time of divine ſervice), which it melted, or rather burnt into many pieces; at the end of which it forced its way through the wall, without doing more damage than ſhattering the ſtone a little, and diſplacing the mortar. The whole congregation felt an electric ſhock, and ran out of the church; but, notwithſtanding the hurry and confuſion was great, providentially very little accident happened.

In the chancel floor are bricks of about 3 inches ſquare; 33 of which have ſhields with variety of arms. One has I. D. S.; another a figure of a wild beaſt, inlaid and glazed, &c.

On a flat ſtone in the chancel, under the arms of *Hudſon*, (Per chev. embattled Arg. and Gules, three eſcallop ſhells counterchanged: creſt, a griffin's head eraſed Arg. gorged with a mural coronet Gules, charged with three eſcallop ſhells of the firſt.) *Fides per charitatem agens valet.*

" Sir

" Sir Henry Hudſon, Baronet, ſon of Robert Hudſon, of London, Eſq:
Though dead, yet ſpeaketh to his poſterity.
Me when alive a little ſtone
Could hurt; now dead, not this great one.
'Tis life, not death, that doth hurt any;
Lives all hurt,—hurt, too—too many.
Live well, and then what . . . . . .
Death and Judgement you need not fear.
If thou be'ſt a pious devout ſoul, ſay with me,
O that you may live the life of the righteous! H. H."

Fuit
In Deum, Regem, Patriam, & Eccleſiam, pius,
doctus literatorum patronus,
divitum ornamentum, pauperum . . . . . .
Juvenum decus, ſenum honor, ...
Omnibus documentum.
Obiit 24° Aprilis, añ { Salvatoris 1690. / Ætatis ſuæ 81."

Near this, on the North wall, under the arms of *Hudſon* painted on wood, is the following inſcription:

" This tablet preſerves the memory of ſuch of the family of *Hudſon* as are interred under the altar; but whoſe grave-ſtones were removed to the pavement of the chancel when the floor of the altar was raiſed, A. D. 1718. The inſcriptions had probably been worn out long before. Robert Hudſon, Eſq: citizen of London, and of the pariſh of St. Mary Bothaw, was born in this town 1570, founded the hoſpital adjoining to the church 1640, and died in 1641. Sir Henry Hudſon, his ſon, was created Baronet 1660; died 1690. The epitaph written by himſelf ſtill remains.

Sir Edmund Hudſon, Baronet, ſon of Sir Henry, died in 1702.

Edward Hudſon, ſon of Sir Edward, died 1694.

Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Brounfield, Knight, firſt wife of Sir Henry Hudſon, Bart. (by whom he had 7 children, whereof Edward, Jane, and Margaret, are buried here), died 1653."

In the chancel floor:

" Here is interred the body of Jane Pell, wife of Richard Pell, of Demblebye, in the county of Lincoln, Eſq; and eldeſt daughter of Sir Henry Hudſon, Bart. who reſigned her ſoul to God Aug. 24, 1680."

And upon the ſame ſtone:

" Here lieth alſo the body of Mrs. Jane Quincie, grand-daughter of the above-ſaid Mrs. Pell, who died Jan. 1721, aged 22."

" Here

" Here lieth the body of Nicholas Tyrwhitt, Esq; the third son of Sir Philip Tyrwhitt, of Stainfield, in the county of Lincoln, Bart. obiit Jan. 10, A. D. 1709."

" Here lieth the body of Jane Trigge, who departed this life Feb. 1, 1713, aged 73."

" Elizabeth Ashby, eldest daughter of Edmund Ashby and Elizabeth his wife, grand daughter of George Ashby, of Quenby, Esq; born the 20th of August, 1721, O. S. died the 30th of Jan. 1755."

In the corner of the South transept, now called " the Old Chancel," (and perhaps it might once have been a chapel) is a mural alabaster monument, with the arms of *Pate* of Eye-Kettleby, and the following inscription:

" M. S.
Abigalis Smith, de Syfonby, Thomæ Smith,
Baronetti, conjugis fidissimæ;
Johannis Pate,
Baronetti, filiæ piissimæ;
Quæ genus illustrissimum
virtutibus decoravit suis.
Afflictis rebus et secundis,
Æquam servavit mentem;
Utriusque fuit fortunæ ambitio & decus:
Omnibus quidem vixit:
sibi vero maxime indies moriendo,
sacro-sancta sub cruce fortiter militavit.
Ipsa Morte triumphatâ,
miles nunc demum emerita
plus quam victrix gloriatur:
Devicto exultans serpente,
Æternum cœlis canit IO PÆAN.
Uniquam reliquit natam superstitem,
parente piâ filiam magis piam;
quam, hæredem maternarum
virtutum & facultatum,
duxit uxorem vir egregius,
Meritissimus Richardus Lister,
de Thorpe-Arnold, armiger,
qui cum conjuge dilectissima
marmor hoc curârunt adornandum,
flagrantis argumentum pietatis.
Rediit Decembris 25, 1691,
ætatis suæ 67."

Near this a mural alabaster monument, which has the following inscription:

" M. S.
Johannis & Elizabethæ Pate;
quos Deos unâ, mors geminâ carnĕ fecit,
hos rejunxit hoc marmor.
Siste, et aspecta, quisquis es qui præteris,
Johannĕ Pate (de Sisonby in comitatu Leicestrienfi) Baronettŭ
virum egregium,
Antiquâ familiâ Patorum de Kettlebee ortŭ,
natalibus majorem,
vitæ mortisque integrŭ,
assertorem causæ Augustæ Caroli Primi
(semper beatæ memoriæ Principem)
strenuŭ, fortĕ, fidŭ,
votŭ piŭ a quo licet cecidit,
nil addat celebrius Famæ tuba.

Quem

Quem juxta requiescit (velut in amplexu)
Elizabetha, generis sui gloria, exemplar virtutis prodigæ, mortisque benedictæ,
Gulielmi Skipworth, comitatus Leicestrensis, militis & baronetti, filia,
conjux fidelissima, quæ peperit 5 filios (totidem animarum)
filiasque totidem, quarum superstites Abigail, Thomæ Smith,
de Katherton, in comitatu Cestrensi, Baronetti,
& Francisca Caroli Cantelupe,
A Barone de Wooton, comitatis Warwicensis, filii natu 4^to,
conjuges dilectissimæ, et matrimonii concordes,
sumptibus suis monumentum hoc inpar parentibus posuerunt charissimis,
quorum ille ritu sepulcrali donatus apud Sti Egidii prope
Lond. anno 1639, ætatis suæ 73^o;
Illa, sub hac terra die Augusti decimo septimo, anno 1628, ætatis suæ 37,
Resurrectionem præsto antes. Amen."

At a small distance another neat mural monument of statuary and dove marble; under the arms is a large bust supported by two angels; and underneath the bust the following inscription:

"Near this monument are interred the bodies of St. John Bennett, of Welby, Esq; and Mary his wife, who was daughter of Sir Thomas Myddleton, of Chirk Castle, in the county of Denbigh, Baronet; by whom he had three sons and two daughters, viz. Thomas, who succeeded him, and died on the 10th day of June, 1738, and was beneath this bust deposited; St. John, who died abroad +; George, married Mary, the daughter of Thomas Mansfield, of Leake, Esq; and died a major in the army, without issue, 10 weeks before his eldest brother, and was likewise buried here, as also Mary his relict +; Mary, the youngest daughter, died in Wales, and lies interred in a vault in Chirk church +; and Elizabeth, the only survivor, caused this monument and inscription to be erected to their memories +. And as all the deceased here particularly named spent their lives with integrity and honour in this world, their surviving friends may rest in sure and certain hope that they are happy eternally: For, + *Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.*

Near this, on another monument with the arms of *Burges* + at the head and both sides, lies the figure of a lady in alabaster; two angels, in long robes and in a sitting posture, support and raise up the upper cushion, on which her head rests, &c. At her feet are two dogs with collars round the neck, &c.

There is also another tomb of a sort of black marble, on which have been various figures in brass, all now destroyed. Round the ledge has been an inscription in brass, but not one letter preserved.

At the South end is a very small, but neat, mural monument of statuary marble. Arms: Sable, a chevron Ermine between three otters passant Ermine (another Arg.) Crest, out of a ducal coronet, a demi-pelican Or, vulning his breast Gules. The

* See a letter of his to Mr. Stukeley, p. 622.

† Arg. on a bend between six cross crosslets fitchée Gules, three escallops Arg.

shield

mould it, surrounded with guns, swords, and various implements of war; and under the arms":

"In memory of Christian Hartopp*, Esq; of Welby, in this county, who departed this life April 8, 1745, in the 69th year of his age; and Catharine his wife, who departed this life August 8, 1755, aged 54 years."

Upon flat stones:

"In memory of the Rev. Thomas Myddleton, M. A. vicar of this parish, who departed this life November the 7th, 1773, aged 58."

Another, to the memory of "Sarah his wife, who died the 3d day of July, 1759, aged [illegible]," and also a son and a daughter.

"Here lieth interred the body of Elizabeth Delafontaine, widow and relict of John Delafontaine, Esq; who departed this life December 6, 1729, aged 72; and the body of her sister, Ann Needham, who died January 28, 1729, aged 66."

"Hic jacet corpus Thomæ Bonet, civis Londinensis,
qui obiit decimo die Decembris, A. D. 1685."

In the nave:

Over the West door is a very handsome mural monument, "To the memory of Mrs. Mary Greene; she was daughter to Mr. Roger Waite, of this town, by Ann his wife: first, married to William Parker, Esq; barrister at law; and afterwards to Charles Greene, Esq; lieutenant-colonel in the Earl of Peterborough's dragoons, who died at the battle of Almanza in the year 1707. Among the many instances of her charity, both in her life and at her death, she gave by her last will £.200. to be laid out towards the new-seating of the church. She was interred 40 feet to the East of this place, the 7th of May, 1739, in the 68th year of her age."

Others on flat-stones are,

"Hic jacet corpus Mulieris Hartopp, generosi, qui obiit 15 die Martii, A. D. 1635.
Dame Mary, wife of William Hartopp, died September 2, 1639."

John and Mary Dowell, and Arabella their daughter, wife of Simon Henley, vicar, died December 17, 1734, aged 70."

"Samuel Perkins, M. B. died August 11, 1767, aged 69.
Elizabeth, his wife, died June 21, 1771, aged 66."

"Beneath lie interred the remains of Robert Skerrit, Gent. who departed this life Dec. 11, 1788, in the 74th year of his age."

Reuben Parke, Esq; died January 16, 1784, aged 67.
Elizabeth, his widow, died March 10, 1788, aged 67.
And two of their infant sons.

* Lieutenant Governor of Plymouth, and father of the present Countess Howe.

Ann, wife of William Reeve, Gent. died Feb. 2, 1737, aged 87.
Thomas Reeve, Gent. died Feb. 21, 1773, aged 76.
Mrs. Mary Reeve, died December 30, 1752, aged 73.
Ann, daughter of William Reeve, died May 21, 1703, ...
John Reeve, Gent. died June 23, 1741, aged 57.
Joanna, wife of John Reeve, died November 16, 1730, aged 42.
Besides a great number of their children.

Leonard Burton, died Feb. 20, aged 1739.
Edith, his wife, died May 12, 1736.
Mr. Robert Waire, died July 10, 1693, and
Ann his wife, died May 11, 1717.

Mary, wife of William Stretton, died July 19, 1711, aged 46.

North tranſept.

Near the North door a ſmall, but neat, mural monument of ſtatuary marble, "to the memory of Anthony Wadd, Gent. interred near this place, who died February 1, 1758, aged 61."

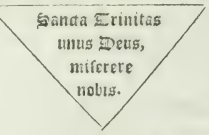
Floor ſtones:

Sarah Dawſon, died February 24, 1785, aged 69 years.
William Dawſon, died April 26, 1747, aged 65.
Mary his wife, died Dec. 24, 1761, aged 77.
John Hardy, died May 7, 1751, aged 33.
Jane, wife of Jonathan Hubbard, died May 1, 1706, aged 46.
Samuel, George, Sarah, and Sarah, children of John Whitchurch, all died in their infancy.
Elizabeth Dawſon, died January 2, 1786, aged 73.
Thomas Unwin, died April 15, 1775, aged 41.
William Dickens, died April 13, 1743, aged 69.
Elizabeth his wife, died October 15, 1731, aged 57.
Edward Garner, died April 3, 1739, aged 44.
Elizabeth Dickens Garner, his daughter, died May 5, 1767, aged 34.
——— wife of William Bunſtall, died Auguſt 12, 1727, aged 54.
William Sneath, died Feb. 1, 1766, aged 55.
Mary, wife of William Sneath, died December 7, 1764, aged 44.
John Clarkſon, died April 15, 1709, aged 39.
Mrs. Mary Noble, widow, died May 29, 1761, aged 65.
Elizabeth Bregtock, died September 23, 1743, aged 78.
Two infants of Mr. Chefelden, Gent. died in 1710 and 1711.
Edward Stokes, Gent. died Feb. 28, 1781, aged 73.
Simon Stokes, Gent. died December 2, 1742, aged 66.
Mary his wife, died Auguſt 26, 1710, aged 33.
Simon Stokes (from Hinckley), Gent. died December 27, 1753, aged 51.
Jane his widow, died February 22, 1761, aged 44.

Edward Stokes, Gent. died March 12, 1757, aged 44.
And beneath ſeveral of his infant children.
Richard Tealby, died January 6, 1753, aged 77.

" In memory of the Reverend and learned Mr. John Hardy, of Wittington, in Lancaſhire, ſometime vicar of this pariſh. He died June 28, 1740, aged 60 years."

A large flat-ſtone, on which are two braſs plates, with theſe inſcriptions:



The bodies of * . . . . . in Lankeſhire,
and Elizabeth his wife, ...
. . . . . .
. . . . . 1498, which

born in this towne
of Melton, toward whoſe ſouls that may pleaſe Almighty God to give his mey-
Dated ry day of Auguſt, anno 1543.

Flat-ſtones, South tranſept:

" Here lies the body of Mr. Thomas Cave," &c. as in p. 501.
" Simon Henley, A. M." and " Arabella his wife," &c. as in p. 500.
And " Elizabeth, their daughter, died March 20, 1740, aged 19."

" Here lieth interred the body of Nathaniel Parks Morris, the ſon of Nathaniel and Ann Morris, who departed this life the 18th of November, 1735, in his infancy. Alſo the body of Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel and Ann Morris. She departed this life the 9th of November, 1736, in her infancy."

Elizabeth, wife of Edward Harriſon, died May 5, 1775.
Elizabeth, wife of John Brown, M. A. died October 2, 1739, aged 35.
John Corbett, Gent. died January 7, 1771, aged 21.
Mary Corbett, widow, died January 24, 1732.
Richard Inett, Gent. died May 30, 1774, aged 61.
Frances his wife, died May 15, 1784, aged 67.
And two of their children in their infancy.
Sarah, wife of William Healy, died November 1, 1738, aged 38.
Ann, daughter of Thomas Crane, Eſq; March 9, 1781, aged 87.

* This imperfect inſcription may with great probability be aſcribed to " Bartholomew Brokeby " and Elizabeth his wife;" of whom ſee p. 499. J. N.

Thomas

Thomas Crane, Eſq; died December 14, 1766, aged 68.
Ann his wife, died Feb. 9, 1758, aged 63.
Penelope, daughter of Thomas Crane, died June 23, 1721, aged 28.
William Abington, Gent. died February 5, 172[illegible], aged 41.
Ann his widow, died Auguſt 19, 1759, aged 62.

South aile:

On the Weſt end a mural monument to the memory of Mr. John Lambert, apothecary, buried near this place, who departed this life Dec. 25, 1736, aged 60.

Flat ſtones:

John Lambert, apothecary, March 24, December 24, 1742, and one of his children.

An infant ſon of John Simpſon in 1781.

John Farrun, died May 25, 1587; and Ann his wife 1569.

Joan, reliſt of Thomas Hays, Gent. died Auguſt 22, 1720, aged 76.

William Haddleſton, apothecary, died April 10, 1768, aged 49; and near him three infant ſons of Edward Haddleſtone.

A flat ſtone to the memory of Charles Hudſon, (and many of his ſons and daughters, who died in their infancy), who died July 9, 1688; Reſurrectionem expectantes.—And on the ſame ſtone, Charles Hill, buried July 17, 1723, aged 71.

Thomas Raven, churchwarden in 1619.

Henry Blankley, churchwarden, died April 20, 1695, aged 51.

Joan Wilcocks, died December 10, 1713, aged 104.

Over a croſs-legged figure, reſting his feet on a dog, his ſhield on his left arm, in an arched receſs in the South aile:

"THIS IS THE LORD HAMON BELERS*, BROTHER TO THE LORD MORAY."

On alabaſter againſt the North-wall in the North aile:

"M. S.
Elizabethæ
Gualteri Pare uxoris,
in Deum ac maritum piæ:
Quæ cum
avitos Gerardorum potuit jactare faſtus,
Chriſtiano maluit gloriari nomine;

* After copying this inſcription literally, it may ſeem ſtrange even to ſuppoſe that it is not the repreſentation of Hamon de Belers. The words are in capitals, which, though recently painted over, are evidently modern when compared to the monument itſelf, and probably not earlier than the beginning of the preſent century. From a slight ſketch taken of the figure by Mr. Munday in May 1790, compared with another ſketch of it in the Villiers Pedigree (Harl. MSS. 5176.), it is pretty evident that the two croſs-legged figures mentioned in p. 1449, are in fact one and the ſame. That it is not Adam de Villiers, the firſt of that name of the Pedigree will demonſtrate; and by the ſame evidence I think, it may fairly be concluded that the figure is not "Hamon de Belers," but "Ralf the grandſon of Hamon de Belers," to whom the Pedigree aſcribes it. See the Pedigree of Belers at large in p. 1490. J. N.

Cœlicolum aſcripta choro,
cujus ætatem prævenit cana virtus;
Matrona, priuſquam mater;
tanto præſtat
moribus, vitæ fœnerari, quam amnis,
cui nec indotata virtus,
ſed formâ dives,
et rarò formæ comite pudicitiâ.
O ſpes fallaces!
Hanc talem invida Mors rapuit;
vitam proli danda, ſuam amiſit.
Sic optima
occurrunt ultro fatis.
Diſce, Lector,
Immortalitatem qui ſperant mortalia ſpernunt.
Obiit XVII Maii, anno Domini MDCLXI;
ætatis ſuæ XXVIII.

Flat ſtones, North aile:

"Reſurrectionem expectans.

Here lieth the body of Barbara, eldeſt daughter of Robert Gilbert, Gent. and relict of Edward Parker, of Brandon, in the county of Lincoln, Gent. who departed this life 2° die Aprilis, anno Salvatoris 1690, ætatis ſuæ 56."

"Here lieth the body of Mr. Robert Margetſon,
youngeſt ſon of the late Archbiſhop of Armagh *, interred Feb. 11, A. D. 1688-9."

"Hic jacet Maria Spongue, filia Joſue Spongue, ...
quæ obiit 26° die Novembris, A. D. 1647, ætat. 21."

"Edward Burton, died February 16, 1739, aged 55.
John Brewen, Gent. died June 15, 1737, aged 51.
Henry Croddyn, died January 3, 1699.
Edith, wife of Leonard Burton, and daughter of Henry Croddyn, Gent. died May 16, 1736, aged 73.
Francis Booth, died September 23, 1683.
William Booth, died Auguſt 29, 1719, aged 85.

Church-yard:

In the church-yard, near the chancel Eaſt window, is a ſmall monument, with the arms of *Aſhby* (Az. a chevron Ermine, between three leopards heads Or; creſt, out of a mural crown, Arg. a leopard's head, Or;); at the feet on a large flat ſtone (ſurrounded with iron rails) an inſcription, "To the memory of Shuckburgh Aſhby, Eſq; ſecond ſon of George Aſhby, of Quenby, Eſq; by Mary, the daughter and heir-

* Of whom, ſee p. 1376.

general

general of Euſeby Shuckburgh, of Naveſby, in the county of Northampton, Eſq; who was here buried on the 9th of May, 1750, in the nineteenth year of his age; and alſo Mary, the wife of Shuckburgh Ashby, Gent. and daughter of Nele Hewett, of Dunton Baſſett, Eſq; died the 30th of November, 1743, aged 77 years and 9 months."

Near the North-weſt corner of the church yard, a neat monument guarded with iron; over the tomb a ſarcophagus, with an urn at the top, and an urn and flame at each end.

On the Eaſt end of the tomb is, "In memory of Richard Gregory, of Burton-Lazars, Gent. who departed this life the 28th of March, 1747, in the 64th year of his age."

On the South ſide, "Here lieth the body of Frances, the wife of Richard Gregory, Gent. of Burton-Lazars, who departed this life the 13th day of May, A. D. 1743."

On the North ſide, "Edward, ſon of Richard and Ann Hughs, interred November 14, 1670.

Richard Hughs, of Siſonby, interred April 3, 1671.

Ann, wife of Richard Hughs, died January 6, 1779.

Ann, the wife of John Gregory, Gent. and daughter of Richard and Ann Hughs, died June 29, 1691.

John Gregory, Gent. of Burton-Lazars, died Auguſt 12, 1699."

Near this, on an upright ſtone:

"In memory of Thomas Garbet, ſurgeon, who died the 24th of December, 1740, aged 72; and ſeven of his children; the youngeſt whereof was Brownell Garbet, interred the 31ſt of March, A. D. 1747, aged 29; and of Prudence*, the wife of Thomas Garbet, interred the 15th of December, 1751, in the 78th year of her age."

On the South-ſide on an upright ſtone:

Rebecca, the wife of William Olphin, died Auguſt 19, 1745, aged			78.
William Olphin, died April 14, 1757, aged	——	——	90.
Mary, their daughter, died March 3, 1783, aged 81,	——	——	81.
Father, mother, and daughter were,	——	——	249.

On the North ſide, on an upright ſtone:

"Here lieth the body of Mr. Nathaniel Morris, who departed this life October 16, 1744, aged 47.

Oh! ſee how ſhort his life, cropt in the prime of youth!
Honeſt in his dealings, always a friend to truth!"

The arms of *Pate*, p. 1450, are, Argent, three Text r's Sable. Creſt, on a wreath a Stag's head caboſſed Or; with a Falcon riſing regardant between the Attires Azure.

* Of whom ſee an account, p. 1154; where ſome poetical lines on her tomb were given from memory by her relation Mr. Wells.

Pedigree of BELLERS, of Eye-Kettleby, Leiceſterſhire. (Harl. MSS. 7178.)

Hamon de Bellers *, brother of the Lord Mowbray, temp. Henry II. lord of Ketilby. = ...

Sampſon de Bellers, = ...

Rafe de Bellers †, = Emme, daughter of Walter de Foleville, of Foleville, Knight.

William de Beller ‡, = Iſabell, daughter of Sir Robert de Angervile, Knight.

Hamon de Beller §, = Mabell, daughter of Sir —— Manſell.

Rafe de Beller, = Sibell, daughter of John de Perrers.

1. Hamon de Beller, ob. 31 Edw. I. t. p.

2. William de Beller, = ...

Rafe de Beller, 8 & 43 Edw. III. = Agatha, da. of Sir Richard Bingham, of Bingham.

Sir James Bellers, Knight ||, = Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Bernack.

John Bellers, Eſq; = Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Anthony Howby, of Howby, Eſq. = Thomas Segrave, her 2d huſband, 7 Hen. VI.

John de Bellers, Eſq; ob. ſ. p. ** = Katharine. = John Digby, 2d huſband.

Joane, his eldeſt ſiſter and coheir, married William Villers, of Brokeſby, Eſq;

Margaret, the 2d ſiſter and coheir, was prioreſs of Langley.

Marian, 3d ſiſter, firſt married to Sir Thomas Greene ††, Knight; and afterwards to Nicholas Griffin, Eſq.

Elianor, 4th ſiſter, married William Ruſkyn, of Melton Mowbray.

* In the Red Book of the Exchequer, in a charter of Roger de Mowbray, temp. Hen. II. Hamo de Beler is ſaid to hold of him *(de antiquo)* one knight's fee. Hamo de Belers is a witneſs to a deed of Roger de Mowbray. Dugd. Monaſt. II. 555.—A grant of Hamo de Belers is given in p. 1459.

† It is to this Rafe the monument is probably to be aſcribed.

‡ Fines 31 Hen. III. § Inquiſ. 31 Edw. IV.

|| Inquiſ. 3 & 8 Hen. V. & 35 & 41 Edw. III.

** Inquiſ. 15 Edw. IV. See ſome particulars of the diſtribution of his property in p. 1459.

†† Anceſtor to the Greenes of Sonnerby, &c.

Robto,

Robto, Dei gratia, Lincoln' Fp'o, & omnibus fr̃e eccleſiꝫ filiis præſentibus & futuris, Hamo Beler S.hem. Notum ſit vob' omnib', me dediſſe & conceſſiſſe Deo & Sanctæ Mariæ & Ablatiæ de Welleſford, libere & quiete, pro mea & omnium ſalute, unam bovatam terre in Kirkeby juxta Maltum, ſcil' de terra quam teneo de Hugone de Rampana. Hanc pdcam terram præſenti carta confirmo, ut eam teneant imperpetuum abſolutã ab omni ſervicio ſeculari, tam ad me quam ad hæredes meos pertinente. Teſte Robto B'nev, N. de Crevequer, Rob' Beler Angoth' Cleric'.

(Seal affixed.)

Partitio * terrarum & terr' nuper Johis Bellers, armig'.

Pars Mariæ Grene.

Maneria de Ketilby & Siſtonby pt' cert' terr' } xxxiiii li.
in Siſtonby aſſign' ps Jaſperis Ruſkyn, — ſ i hbr' pipis & vi pull'.

Pars Johannis Villers.

Manerium de Howby, Sewelby, Retherby, Oleby, xxxii li. ix s. iiii d.
Parva Dalby extra maner' xxvi s. viii d. } xxxiiii s. viid.
Burton Lazari vii s. ix d. ſ i lib' pipis & vi pull'.

Pars Jaſperis Roſkin.

Manerium de Sutton, Shaynton, Berleſton, Aſton Flamvile, Burton, xii li.
Holt lvi s. viii d. Draton xxv s. iid. Blaſton xd. — iiii l. ii s. xd.
Melton viil. xvi s. iiii d.
Melburne xxxiiii s. i d.
Somerby pva Dalby in man'
Siſtonby de Johe Meſure xliiii s.
Item, Johe Dalby, xxx s.
Item, de Rico Webſter, xxxiiii s.
Item, de Johe Richard, vii s.
} xxxiiii l. xvi s. viid.

Annuitates conceſſ' p Johem Bellers, armigerum, perſoris ſubſcriptis, pro termino vitæ.

Bartholomeo Villers, iiii li.
Thomæ Tomſon, xxvi s. viiid.
Roberto Cley, xxiii s. iiid.
Iſabell Millener, xx s.
Margaret Bellers monial' vi s. iiid.
} ix li. xiii s. iiii s. iiid.

Particli ſubſcripti aſſign' pro Cantaria perpetua Johis Bellers, armigeri.

Manio capital' in Howby, Tyrlington xlviii s.
Magna Dalby xxxiii s.
Bradley vis. viid.
Bringhurſt xvi s.
} ciii s. viid. et manſione.

* The particulars and totals in this accompt do not exactly correſpond, but they are near enough to give ſome idea of the partition of the property of Juan de Beler in three portions, and of the value of the annuities he granted, and the chantry he founded.

P. *546.

P. *546. Andrew Halford, Esq; of *Wykeham*. = Mary Hacket *, one of the daughters and coheirs of Humphry Hacket, of Creeton, co. Lincoln, Esq.

Sir Thomas Halford, of Wistow, co. Leicester, Bart. sold half the manor of Creeton to Richard Boothby, of London, merchant.

P. 551. Extracts from the register of *Bramston* by Glenfield, beginning 1561.

Katherine Hastings, daughter of Sir Henry Hastings, Knight, bapt. 18 Sept. 1609.
Isabel Hastings, daughter of Sir Henry Hastings, Knight, bapt. May 12, 1649.
WILLIAM BECKING, Curate.

William Hastings, son of Sir Henry Hastings, Knight, bapt. 1 Sept. 1612.
Mr. Thomas Winforde and Mrs. Elizabeth Hastings, were married Feb. 10, 1641.
EDWARD MORTYMER, Curate.

Ferdinando Hastings, son of Sir Henry Hastings, Knight, was bapt. 22 Dec. 1617.
Frederick Hastings, son of Sir Henry Hastings, Knight, was bapt. April 1, 1618.
Charles, the son of Henry Hastings, Knight, bapt. May 15, 1648.
WILLIAM COLTMAN, Minister.

P. 558. 1343. It appears by Cole's Inquisitions †, that *Kirby Muckles*, otherwise *Kirby Muxloe*, was sold, by Walter Hastings, to Sir Robert Banastre, who was seised of the manor in 1636.

Dorothy, daugh. of Sir Robert Banastre, of Passenham. = Lord Maynard.

Laurence Banastre, of Passenham, co. Northampton, Lord of the manor of Kirby-Muckles, Glenfield, &c. = Mary Denham.

Denham Banastre, 12 Car. ‡ He died at 3 years of age, 28th of June, 15 Car. in ward to the King §; seised of this manor of Kirby-Muckles in Glenfield, Rathby and Leicester Forest, the manors of Passenham and Denshanger, with Farthingston manor and advowson, co. Northampton.

Elizabeth, sister and coheir, 2 years old.

Margaret, 1st sister and coheir, 5 years old at her brother's death.

* Grissel Hacket, the other coheir, married William Nichols, Esq.
† Vol. VI p. 35. ‡ Vol. V. p. 247.
§ Inquis. at his death, dated 9 Aug. 15 Car.

Epitaphs.

Epitaphs at Kirby Muxloe, communicated by Mr. Thurlby.

On the wall on the South ſide of the chancel:

" Near this place lieth Francis St. John, Eſq; who died Oct. the 16th, 1732, ætatis ſuæ 45.
When living, he ordered this wall-piece to be erected to his memory."

On the floor in the chancel:

" Here lieth the body of Elizabeth the wife of Francis St. John, Eſq; who departed this life February the 17th, 1731, aged 38 years."

" Here lieth interred the body of Needham St. John, Eſq; ſon of Francis St. John, Eſq; and Elizabeth his wife, who departed this life July the 25th, 1762, aged 37 years."

On the North ſide of the chancel:

" Here lieth alſo the body of William Southwell, who departed this life the 9th day of Auguſt, anno Dom. 1657, being aged 62 years, who had by Agrilla his wife two ſons and three daughters."

Another ſtone much defaced:

" To the memory of Agrilla the wife of William Southwell."

Here is one other ſtone, quite defaced.

In the aile:

" Here lieth the body of Benjamin King *, who departed this life December 1, 1693, in the 13th year of his age."

Near it another ſtone quite defaced.

In the church-yard are theſe ſtones of Swithland ſtone:

" Here lieth the body of Samuel Forman, who departed this life November the 14th, 1735, aged 72."

" Here lieth the body of Samuel Forman, ſon of the laſt-mentioned Samuel Forman, who departed this life the 25th of Auguſt, 1775, aged 77 years."

" Here lieth interred the body of Anne Forman, the wife of Samuel Forman. She departed this life the 2d day of July, 1769, aged 60 years."

* Son of John King, who died in 1682; and grandſon of Benjamin King, who died in 1693. See p. 427; where may be added to the extracts from the register, " Mr. Ferdinand Southerne " of Old Hayes, and Mrs. Sufanna Feryman, both of this county, married Oct. 2, 1736."

" Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth, late wife of Thomas Bennett, and daughter of Samuel and Anne Forman.
She departed this life the 18th of March, 1784,
In the 44th year of her age."

" Here lieth the body of John Whinyates, who departed this life
the 25th of March, 1756,
in the 66th year of his age."

" Here lieth the body of Robert Carver,
who departed this life the 19th of July, 1764,
aged 54 years."

" Here lieth the body of Gabriel Cramp,
who departed this life May the 27th, 1771,
aged 70 years."

" Here lieth interred the body of Thomas Wight, of Leiceſter Foreſt,
who departed this life the 20th day of February, anno Dom. 1744,
aged 80 years."

" To the memory of Alexander Hurſt, of Leiceſter Foreſt,
who departed this life the 5th of June, 1779,
aged 68 years."

" Here lieth the body of John Brewen, of Leiceſter Foreſt,
who departed this life the 10th of May, 1777,
In the 85th year of his age."

" Here lieth the body of Henry Hitchcock, of Leiceſter Foreſt,
who departed this life October the 31ſt, 1782,
aged 79 years."

" Here lieth the body of John Spencer, ſenior,
who departed this life the 10th of September, 1732,
in the 81ſt year of his age."

" Here lieth the body of John Spencer, ſon of the above John Spencer,
who departed this life the 22d day of December, 1762,
in the 73d year of his age."

" To the memory of William Spencer, of Sharman's Lodge,
who died ſuddenly, the 21ſt of Auguſt, 1779,
aged 50 years."

P. 635. The braſs figure of Mr. Heathcott is remarkably elegant; he has a book in his hand, on which is written, " **In manus tuas, Dom', commendo ſpi-** " **ritum meum**;" and round the ledge appears, " ..... **bodie of William Heath-** " **cott, parſon of** ..... **in the yeaꝛ of ouꝛ Lorde God** 1594."

In the Latin verſes, l. 2. r. " Derbia verticibus;" l. 10. r. " manibus fovi," &c.

Among

Among the extracts from Aylestone register, add,

"1641, Sept. 26, was baptized George the sonne of Joseph Nailor, and of "Dulcibella his wife, whoe was Doctor of Divinity, then dwellinge in Elston par- "sonage with the parson, as forced from home upon the Scotts invasion."

"Mr. Emmanuel Bourne instituted into this parsonage, by institution and in- "duction, the 12th of March, 1669."

A marble monument has been lately placed in the chancel, in memory of "Jonathan Foster, Esq; Clerk of the Peace for the County of Leicester, clerk to the general meeting of their militia, and receiver of the rents belonging to the Dutchy of Lancaster. He died Aug. 1, 1785, aged 59."

In the church-yard is a stone for Mr. William Throsby, a reputable farmer, and uncle to the ingenious delineator of the Leicestershire Views.

P. *483. In 1785 ten fields in *St. Leonard's* parish, *Leicester*, were let for 671.

"The parishes in Leicester have long discontinued the custom of keeping the dedication of their churches*; which, as conducted in *our* days, seems rather an imitation of the honours paid to Heathen Temples, and their intemperate and obscene deities, than to a God of purity, who has awfully pronounced, that "without holiness no man shall see the Lord." W. BICKERSTAFFE.

P. 684 l. 8. Mr. Darker was Member for Leicester, treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and F. R. & A. SS. He died the 8th of February, 1784, aged 62: he had two daughters, of whom one was married to Sir George Augustus William Shuckburgh, Bart. member for Warwickshire, and died S. P.; and the other, 1st, to Joseph Nash, Esq; a very considerable grocer in London (only son of the late William Nash, Esq; and Alderman), by whom she has one daughter; and 2dly, on the 19th of August, 1785, to Edward Loveden Loveden, Esq; of Buscot Park, Berks, Member for Abingdon.

P. 718. l. ult. r. "with an altar before him; emblems of plenty in his hands; at his back the letter B. Many shells of oysters, &c. were found in digging for the well, which crumbled into dust as soon as they were exposed to the air."

P. 738. "The arms on Baron *Carter's* tomb are, 2 lions counter-combatant "Or; quartering, Arg. on a pale Az. 3 . . . . . Arg.

"His paternal seat, an ancient gable-ended house, still continues standing in the "Newark, and is inhabited by a hosier."

"Sir John Aubrey, Bart. has married the daughter (and we believe heir) of the "Baron's eldest son. The second son is a barrister, we think, still alive †."

P. 785. High Cross (erected in 1557, and taken down in 1769) is in Plate XXXI.

P. 791. l. 22. r. "Forma magnus," &c.

* See Stavely's History of Churches in England, p. 122.

† Topographer, vol. II. p. 78.

P. 857. In *Fenny Drayton* church is a beautiful altar-tomb, in fine preſervation, which is now covered by the pulpit, except only the Eaſt end, on which is,

"Here lieth Nicholas Purfey, and Jane his wife, ſon and heir apparent ....."

In the church-yard:

"Sacred to preſerve from interruption the mortal remains of Anne Gearey, wife of George Gearey, of Lindley; by whom he had 8 children, George, Anne, Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth, Edward, Sarah, and George; of which the firſt George, and Sarah, and Edward, died in their infancy. She was daughter of Edward and Anne Burley, of Newton, in the pariſh of Swepſton, in the county of Leiceſter; and departed this life the 20th day of October, 1777, aged 72 years."

"William Barratt, died December 2, 1744, aged 36.
Hannah Barratt, died May 7, 1775, aged 77."

P. 884. 1159. In the old chapel of *Mountſorrel* *:

Gules, 7 maſkells Or, alias lozenges Or.
Vert, 2 lions rampant Or.
Gules, 1 lion rampant Or.
Gules, 3 lions paſſant guardant Or. *(England)*.
The ſame, with a label of 9 points Or.
Sable, a lion rampant Arg. crowned Or for *Segrave*.
The ſame, impaled with *Brotherton*.

P. 886. l. 26. r. "Weſt-Allington."

P. 892. l. 23. for "Anne," r. "Jane;" and l. 26. r. "MDLVI."

P. 970. Extracts from the regiſters of Brazen Noſe College, Oxford:

1696, April 1. Nathan Wrighte, arm. fil. nat. min. è com. Leic. an. 17. (A commoner; he was elected fellow of the college, Oct. 21, 1700.)

1708, Feb. 3. Thomas Wright, equitis fil. nat. min. com. Leic. æt. 16. (He was a commoner, and died in 1710. See p. 373.)

P. 974. l. 22. add, "by ſome called a *ſedge*; which iſlands are formed by a "congermination of various aquatic ſhrubs, which, linked together, uphold the "boggy ſubſtance, ſo as they may be moved at ſome diſtance from their natural "bed."

P. 1044. In the chancel of the church of South-Weald, in Eſſex, is a hand-ſome monument, with a long inſcription, to the memory of Hugh Smith, Eſq; late

* Harl. MSS. 2113. f. 113.

lord of that manor, defcended from the ancient family of Herez, now Smith, of Edmondthorpe, in the county of Leiceſter. He died May 8, 1745, in the 73d year of his age.

P. 1051. Add, from Drayton's Polyolbion, ſong XIII. p. 221.

—" Hence, Muſe, divert thy courſe to Dunſmore, by that croſs
" Where thoſe two mighty ways, the Watling and the Foſs,
" One centre from to cut. The firſt doth hold her way,
" From Dover to the furth'ſt of fruitful Angleſey:
" The ſecond South and North, from Michael's utmoſt mount,
" To Caithneſs, which the furth'ſt of Scotland we account."

P. 1077. Add to the ſecond note, " Among other works, he publiſhed, " Of " Religious Aſſemblies, and the Publick Service of God; a Diſcourſe according to " Apoſtolicall Rule and Practice. By Herbert Thorndike, 1642."

P. 1137. "In an old book, ſometime belonging to the hoſpital of St. John Baptiſt in *Lutterworth*, is written: " Notum ſit omnibus hunc librum viſuris, quod ego " Willielmus Veyſey, magiſter hoſpitalis Sci Johis Baptiſtæ de Lutterworth, præcius " fui, quando Johannem Fylding, qui poſtea erat miles, eodem anno quo inter- " viebat Johannes Ducem Bedfordiæ in bello contra Gallos, tradidit multas veteres " ſcripturas cuſtodiendas Thomæ Bellers Gentilman; quæ certificabant dominum " Galfridum Feldyng filium fuiſſe Galfridi Comitis de Hertfburgh," &c. And likewiſe this following certificate was made by Sir William Fielding, Knt. who lived in the time of King Henry VIII. " The evidence of all theſe things was left with " William Cave, the ſon of Thomas Cave, gentleman, by Sir William Fielding, " before the battle of Tewkſbury; and a bill of remembrance of the ſame after " given to Richard Cave, which was alſo written in the ſame book of Will. Veyly, " Maſter of the Hoſpital of St. John Baptiſt of Lutterworth.

" This was the book of my fader Sir Everard Fylding *."

P. 1149. In the church-yard of St. James, Clerkenwell:

" In memory of Mr. James Dones, late of Lutterworth, in Leiceſterſhire, who departed this life, March 6, 1786, in the 60th year of his age."

P. 1245. In the church of *St. Dunſtan in the Eaſt*, London, is a very fine ſpacious white and veined marble monument, adorned with twiſted columns, their entablature and pediment embelliſhed with Cupids weeping, Cherubim, Death's heads, enſigns of Fame, &c. and this inſcription:

" In a vault near this place, is depoſited the body of Sir John Moore, Knt. ſometime lord-mayor of London, one of the Repreſentatives of this City in Parliament, and Preſident of Chriſt's Hoſpital; who, for his great and exemplary loyalty to

* Dugdale's Baronage, vol. II. p. 141.

the

the Crown, was impowered by King Charles the Second to bear on a canton one of the lions of England, as an augmentation to his arms.

" Who, out of a Chriſtian zeal for good works, founded and endowed a Free-ſchool at [illegible], in Leiceſterſhire, his native county; and was a good benefactor to the Worſhipful Company of Grocers, to the ſeveral Hoſpitals of this City, to his own Relations in general, and to this Pariſh.

" He departed this life the 2d day of June, 1702, aged 82 years."

His arms: Ermine three greyhounds courant in pale Sable, collared Gules. On a canton of the third a lion paſſant guardant, Or. And on his lady's monument, the coat about is impaled with hers; ic. Party per pale Azure, and Gules two lions paſſant, Or.

And for his creſt, a dove pean holding in its beak an olive-branch proper.

P. 1291. l. 25. for " Orſon," r. " Orſton."

P. 1320. l. 13. r. " to poor *bare* commons fled; l. 21, r. " ſome ſylvan power." l. 25. r. " Another for her ſhape," &c.

P. 1328. The epitaph at *Caſtle Donington*, on the ledge of the fair monument of alabaſter, runs thus:

" Pientiſſimas Chriſti preces erpoſcunt Robertus Haſelrygg, armiger, filius Willmi Haſylrigg, dni de Noſeley, et Elenora uror Roberti prædicti, et filia Johannis Shirley, armigeri, domini de Staunton Harold, quæ quidem Elenora Altiſſimo reddidit ſpiritū añō ſalutis P̄ quīgeſimo viceſimo nono, ſexto die Martii; quor' aī'abs ꝓpiciet' qui ſuo ſanguine columavit. Amē. Kyrie Jeſu X̄pe eleſon."

There are ſeveral figures round the bottom of the tomb, ſome of them with books, others with ſhields, on which arms have formerly been painted, now vaniſhed.

The figure of Robert Staunton, p. 1329, is accompanied by that of his lady; and over them both is a beautiful canopy, from which a drawing has been taken by Mr. Schnebbelie, which ſhall be given in a future work.

In the North aile, on a tablet againſt the wall:

" Near this place lieth the body of John, ſon of Edward, grandſon of John, and nephew of Sir John Davys, Knight, Attorney General of Ireland, deſcended of the ancient family of Davys of Gilſaney, in Flintſhire, in Wales, who died Jan. 31, 1668, ætat. 63. He had by his firſt wife Jane, the only daughter of Edward Smalley, of this town, Gent. 3 ſons; Ferdinando, now of Liſgool in Ireland; John, now rector of Leek; and Edward, who died an infant; and two daughters, Lucy, and Anne, wife of Alexander Jones. By his ſecond wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Harvey Gunton, of North Morton, in Buckinghamſhire, Eſq. he had one only daughter, Lucy, an eminently pious and virtuous perſon, and of a moſt happy memory in repeating of Sermons. She died July 26, 1688, ætat. 26; and was buried

buried at Hamſtead near London. There alſo died her mother, Elizabeth, October 20, the ſame year of our Lord, and of her age . . . ; ſhe was here interred:

Et in ſui doloris, perpetuumque chariſſimarum conjugis & filiæ memoriam, monumentum hoc propriis ſumptibus extrui curavit.

In memoriâ æternâ erit juſtus. Pſ. cxii. 6."

Round the ledge of a flat ſtone:

"Here lieth the body of William Dalbie, the fourth ſon of John Dalbie, yeoman, and Dorothy his wife, which ſaid William . . . . . May, in the year of our Lord 1641."

On a mural tablet of white marble, on the North ſide of the chancel:

"In memory of the Rev. John Dalby, A. M. vicar of this place, and rector of Lumbley, in the county of Nottingham. He bore a long and painful illneſs with great fortitude and reſignation; and reſigned this life on the 20th of December, 1780, aged 61 years.

Alſo of Elizabeth, reliſt of the above Rev. John Dalby. She departed this life on the 29th of Auguſt, 1781, aged 59. Her ſufferings and reſignation were only equalled by her great faith and dependance on a joyful and happy reſurrection."

On a white tablet on the South ſide:

"In memory of Mrs. Hannah Dudley, wife of the Rev. Paul Dudley, vicar of Humberſton, who departed this life July 26, 1763, aged 48 years."

On a black tablet:

"To the memory of Mrs. Maria Hodſon, wife of Mr. James Hodſon, of this pariſh, and daughter of the Rev. Paul Dudley, vicar of Humberſton, in this county. She died June 5, 1770, aged 59 years."

On another black tablet;

"To the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Keith, reliſt of Mr. Hugh Keith, who had the honour to inſtruct ſeveral of the Royal Family in Engliſh and Writing. She died March 6, 1760, aged 37. *Requieſcat in pace.*"

On a flat ſtone:

"Here lies the body of Mr. John Boultbee, vicar of this pariſh, who departed this life Jan. 6, 1758, aged 55."

"The bodie of Franke, ſon of Franke Thomaſine, buried Dec. 19, 1680, in the 19th year of his age."

"Here lies interred the body of the Rev. John Mather, vicar of this place, who departed this life on the 4th day of September, 1696.

"Matthew, ſon of Ferdinando Davys, was baptized Feb. 13, 1669; and was buried May 19, 1675."

On

On a black tablet at the Eaſt end of the South aile:

"Near this place reſteth the body of Thomas Bentley, who departed this life the 27th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1751, in the 66th year of his age."

"Joſeph Kendall, died Sept. 30, 173.., in his 63d year. He had the honour to ſerve four ſucceſſive Earls of Huntingdon.

Anne his wife, died in September 1748, aged 81 years.

On a white ſtone at the Weſt end of the North aile:

"Near this place lie interred the bodies of George Sills and Catherine his wife. He departed this life in the year of our Lord God 1753, and in the 81ſt year of his age; and ſhe died Auguſt 4, 1754, in her 91ſt year."

On flat-ſtones in the church:

"Between the front of this pew and the font lie the remains of Thomas Sills, who died Nov. 29 1782, aged 84.

Of Anne his wife, who died Jan. 9, 1783, aged 79.

Of Catharine, the wife of Henſhaw Briggs, their eldeſt daughter, who died Sept. 25, 1778, aged 55.

Of Thomas, their eldeſt ſon, who died Jan. 29, 1775, aged 51.

And of John, their third ſon, late of Newgate-Market, London, who died Feb. 1, 1784, aged 47.

Alſo of three more of their children, viz. George, John, and Elizabeth, who died in their infancy.

May their bones reſt in peace!"

"Sarah, relict of William Roby, died March 17, 1783, aged 68.
Hannah Roby, died Dec. 10, 1773, aged 37.
Richard Roby, died Sept. 12, 1785, aged 21.
William Roby, died May 18, 1756, aged 48."

Edward Dalby, Gent. died Nov. 4, 1757, aged 51.

There are ſtones for ſeveral children of the families of Dalby and Roby.

Robert Thacker, died Dec. 13, 1733, aged 55.
Eleanor Thacker, died Auguſt 25, 1728, aged 52.
George Truſſel, died October 11, 1739, aged 75.
Mary Truſſel, died July 19, 1738, aged 62.
John Barlow, died Oct. 17, 1754, aged 44.
Mary Barlow, died June 29, 1754, aged 50.
Mary, wife of Luke Abbott, died Oct. 31, 1765, aged 73.
Richard Abbott, their ſon, died Jan. 15, 1748, aged 30.
John Glover, died Dec. 7, 1771, aged 17.
William Derbyſhire, died July 2, 1771, aged 63.

Epitaphs in the church-yard.

"Here lie the remains of the Rev. William Walton, who departed this life Feb. 4, 1749, aged 69 years; who lived in peace, and died in charity, with all men."

"Here lie the remains of Anne, relict of the Rev. William Walton. She departed this life Aug. 6, 1772, in the 87th year of his age."

"Roby Walton, Gent. died April 9, 1786, aged 64.
Eleanor Walton, died July 3, 1785, aged 72."

"Here lie the remains of Mary,
daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Newbold, of Donisthorpe,
and relict of John Wright, by whom she had a son and 4 daughters;
also the widow of William Barton, by whom she had 3 sons;
and also the wife of William Parker, of Ormalton, in the county of Derby.
She departed this life July 8, 1784, aged 72 years."

"Here lie interred William and James, the sons of James and Elizabeth Brandram, late of Castle Donington, but now of London.
William, died Oct. 20, 1782, aged 14 days.
James, died June 15, 1783, aged 4 years and 11 months."

Thomas Draper, died Oct. 19, 1766, aged 63.
Mary Draper, died Jan. 17, 1766, aged 73.
John Wright, died June 28, 1751, aged 44.
John Bakewell, died Jan. 21, 1768, aged 65.
Mary Bakewell, died Sept. 19, 1776, aged 72.
Anne, wife of John Bakewell, died July 3, 1784, aged 45.
John Harris, Gent. died Feb. 17, 1784, aged 62.
Thomas Sutton, died April 2, 1767, aged 57.
Elizabeth Muller, died March 16, 1777, aged 42.

P. *426. 637. 821. The following Epitaphs at *Barkby* (and those which follow, from *Brokesby*, *Mountsorrel*, *Quenborough*, *Rearsby*, *Ratherby*, and *Thurmaston*,) have been communicated by my young friend Mr. Methuselah Moore, of Syston.

On flat-stones in the chancel:

1. "Here lieth Francis Foe, vicar; who departed this life July the 3d, 1684.

My det to death is paid unto a sand,
And pale thou must that there doll reading stand:
And am laid down to sleep, till Christ from high
Shall raise me, although grim Death stand by."

2. "Hopkin Thomas, M. A.
rector of Caythorpe, in the county of Lincoln, and vicar of Barkby,
died February 1, 1743, aged 76 years."

3. " P. M. S.
Here lieth the body of Barbara,
the wife of Hopkin Thomas, M. A. vicar of Barkby,
daughter of Richard Pyott, of Streedy, in the county of Stafford, Eſq;
by Barbara, the daughter of Sir Wolſtan Dixie, Bart.
She deceaſed March 21, A. D. 1715, aged 57 years."

4. " Waiting for the reſurrection to eternall life
through our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt,
here lieth interred the body of Barbara Thomas,
youngeſt daughter of Mr. Richard Thomas,
late Alderman of Neath, in the county of Glamorgan.
She died June the 5th, 1741, aged 29 years."

On a marble monument on the North ſide of the church:

" Underneath lies the body of Charlotte,
wife of Thomas Pochin, of Barkby, Eſq;
eldeſt daughter of Sir Edward Huſſey,
of Wellbourne, in the county of Lincoln, Bart.;
deſcended, by her mother, from the honourable family of the Carterets:
ſhe left two daughters, viz. Sarah, and Charlotte.
Herſelf, and Thomas their only ſon, died of the ſmall-pox,
the 2d day of December, 1726; her age 42, his 8.

Near them lies the body of Mary, wife of the ſaid Thomas Pochin, Eſq;
only daughter of Thomas Trollope, of Bourne, Eſq;
by Mary, ſiſter to William Lord Craven.
She left two ſons and one daughter; viz. William, George, and Mary;
and died May the 7th, 1732, aged 31.

In memory of them, the ſaid Thomas Pochin, Eſq, cauſed this monument
to be erected; intending it both for them and himſelf.

Near this place lies the body of the ſaid Thomas Pochin, Eſq.
He died Auguſt the 30th, 1751, aged 68."

On flat-ſtones underneath the above monument:

1. " John Pochin, ſon of Mathew Pochin, Eſq; died March 12, 1630, aged 34."

2. " Elizabeth Pochin, wife of George Pochin, Eſq;
departed this life the 7th day of Auguſt, 1652."

3. " Bethiah Pochin, wife of Thomas Pochin, Eſq;
departed this life the 20th day of May, anno Domini 1658."

4. " Here

4. " Here lieth the body of Barbara Pochin,
being the ſecond wife to Thomas Pochin, Eſq;
and daughter of Sir Wolſton Dixie, Baronet.
She died September 5, 1667."

5. " Here lies the body of George Pochin, Eſq;
eldeſt ſon of Matthew Pochin, Eſq;
owner of the manors and rectory of Barkby, Barkby Thorpe,
Humbleton, and the North end of Thurmaston.
He died the 31ſt of October, 1669, aged 76."

6. " Thomas Pochin, Eſq; died November 26, 1693, aged 74."

7. " In memory of George Pochin, Eſq;
who died Auguſt 18, 1707, in the 64th year of his age.
And of Mary his wife, who was the ſecond daughter
of Chriſtopher Packe, of Cotes, in this county, Eſq;
formerly Lord mayor of London.
She died September 21, 1706, in the 60th year of her age."

8. " Here lieth the body of Leventhorpe,
youngeſt daughter of Thomas Pochin, of Barkby, Eſq;
who died [illegible] 2. in the year of our Lord 1714,
in the 21ſt year of her age.

Alſo the body of Ann, fourth daughter
of the abovesaid Thomas Pochin, Eſq;
who died March the 17th, 1744, aged 34."

9. " Here lyes the body of Thomas Pochin, late of Barkby, Eſq;
He died November 23, 1732, in the 82d year of his age."

10. " Thomas Pochin, Eſq; died Auguſt 30, 1751, aged 68."

11. " Here lieth the body of Charlotte Pochin,
fifth daughter of Thomas Pochin, of Barkby, Eſq;
by Charlotte, daughter of Sir Edward Huſſey,
of Caythorpe, in the county of Lincoln, Baronet.
She died May the 26th, 1760, aged 75."

12. " Here lieth the body of Thomas Pochin *, Eſq; M. D.
He was the eldeſt ſon of George Pochin,
late of Loughborough, in this county, Eſq;
He died Auguſt the 6th, 1781, aged 67."

* Whoſe Hiſtory of Loughborough we have printed in pp. 570, & [illegible].

On flat ſtones in the body of the church :

1. " Here lieth the body of Robert Pepper,
who departed this life October 28, 1662.

Here alſo lyeth the body of Joſiah Johnſon,
third ſon of Thomas Johnſon, Gent.
who departed this life the 28th day of November, 17 .., aged 96 years."

2. " Here lieth the body of Mary Johnſon,
wife unto John Johnſon, of Barkby, Gent.
who departed this life the 3d day of March, in the year of our Lord 1703,
in the 61ſt year of her age."

3. " Here are interred the remains of William Johnſon, of Thurmaſton, Gent.
He departed this life the 24th of July, 1706, aged 39 years."

" Mrs. Suſanna Johnſon, wife of the above William Johnſon.

Here alſo lieth the body of William Johnſon, Gent.
ſon of the above William Johnſon and Suſanna.
He departed this life the 16th day of March, 1782, aged 77 years."

4. " Here lyeth the body of Mary Johnſon,
the wife of William Johnſon, of Barkby Thorp, Gent.
who departed this life the 10th day of Auguſt, anno Domini 1706,
her age 63 years."

5. " Here lyeth the body of John Johnſon, of Barkby, Gent.
who departed this life the 7th day of November, anno Domini 1709,
in the 76th year of his age."

6. " Here lyeth interred the body of William Johnſon, of Barkby Thorpe, Gent.
who departed this life the 23d day of November, annoq; Dom. 1712,
in the 80th year of his age. *Memento mori.*"

7. " Here lieth interred the body of Elizabeth Johnſon,
eldeſt daughter of Thomas Johnſon, of Barkby, Gent.
She departed this life September the 12th, anno Domini 1718,
in the 26th year of her age."

8. " Here lieth the body of Mary Johnſon,
wife of Thomas Johnſon, Gent.
who departed this life the 24th day of November, 1721,
in the 53d year of her age."

9. " Here lieth the body of Thomas Johnſon, Gent.
who departed this life the 25th of October, 1720,
in the 60th year of his age."

10. " Here

10. " Here lie the bodies of John Johnſon, of Loughborough, Gent.
and Elizabeth his wife; who were buried Auguſt 21, 1753:
he died Auguſt the 18th, aged 63 years.

Alſo here lie the bodies of John, Palmer, and Elizabeth,
ſons and daughter of the ſaid John Johnſon by Elizabeth his wife;
John died September the 17th, 1733, aged 15 years;
Palmer died Auguſt the 2d, 1724, aged 3 weeks;
Elizabeth died June the 18th, 1726, aged 4 months."

11. " Here lies interred the body of Sophia Johnſon,
daughter of Nathaniel Palmer Johnſon, Eſq;
ſhe departed this life the 17th day of January, 1789, aged 8 years."

12. " Here lyeth interred the body of Elizabeth Barry, of Thurmaſton,
who departed this life September 4, anno Dom. 1711, her age 85."

13. " In memory of Ann Hutton,
daughter of Jockton Hutton, of Lincoln, Gentleman,
who departed this life February the 28th, 1725, ætat. ſuæ 26.

Well done, thou good and faithful ſervant."

14. " In memory of the ſon of William Marſhall, Officer of Exciſe,
departed May the 22d, 1727, aged 30 years:
His mother, Honour Marſhall, lieth on his left ſide,
who died September the 9th, 1728, aged 56:
His father on his right;
(who was 26 years in the Excile, and ſchool-maſter here 16 years.)
He died September the 14th, 1748, aged 73 years."

15. " Here lieth interred the body of Elizabeth,
daughter of Robert and Ann Garton, of Rotherby;
who departed this life November the 3d, 1752, aged 65 years.

To rich, to poor, to friend, to all,
She was as good as we dare call
Frail fleſh; kind paſſenger, give praiſe
To her who liv'd thoſe happy days.

Go thou and do likewiſe."

16. " Here lyeth the body of John Cooper,
who departed this life the 7th day of Auguſt, 1727,
in the 64th year of his age."

17. " Here lieth the body of Mr. William Cooper.
He departed this life the 6th day of Auguſt, 1763, aged 58 years."

18. " Here lieth the body of Hannah Cooper, wife of John Cooper,
who departed this life Auguſt the 18, 1740, aged 70 years."

19. " Jeremiah

19. " Jeremiah Tupman died April the 25th, 1789, aged 68 years.
He was 36 years butler to William Pochin, Eſq;
ſtrictly faithful, and highly eſteemed."

P. 435. 641. 845. On the North ſide of the chancel of *Brokeſby* church, on a marble monument, with a ſtatue at full length, is this inſcription:

" Sacred to the memory of Sir William Villiers, Bart.
deſcended from a race of worthy anceſtors,
upward of five hundred years happily enjoying great revenue in this county,
in a right noble and hoſpitable uſe thereof;
by whoſe much-lamented death is determined
the male line of the eldeſt houſe of that honourable name of Great Britain;
to none of whom he was inferior in all accompliſhments
requiſite to adorn his quality.
He departed this life in the 67th year of his age,
on the 27th day of February, 1711-12.

Near alſo reſts Dame Ann Villiers, wife of Sir William,
daughter and heir of Charles Potts, of the county of Norfolk, Eſq;
a lady of ſingular virtue, piety, and charity.
She died the 31ſt day of July, 1711."

On a flat ſtone in the chancel:

" Here lieth the body of Elizabeth, wife of Nathan Wright, Eſq;
ſecond daughter of George Wright, Eſq;
She died the 20th day of May, 1780,
endowed with ſingular virtue, piety, and charity, aged 75."

P. 657. The church of *Evington*, Mr. Throſby informs me, is ſmall, and conſiſts of three aiſles; and the chancel contains monuments in memory of

" William Vann, who died in 1737, aged 74;"

" William Southwell, M. A. who died in 1734, aged 73;"

And of ſome other perſons of thoſe two reſpectable families.

P. 559. 884. In the chapel at *Mountſorrel*, on a flat ſtone in the chancel:

" Near this place lieth the body of Thomas Greaſley, Gent.
who departed this life the 21ſt of January, 1765, in the 52d year of his age.

Alſo the body of Ann, the wife of Thomas Greaſley, Gent.
She departed this life the 3d of January, 1773, aged 63 years.

And alſo near this place lies Sophia,
daughter of Thomas Greaſley, Gent. by Anne his wife.
She departed this life the 12th of October, 1767, aged 16 years."

On

On flat-ſtones, in the body of the chapel:

1. "Beneath lie interred the remains of Prudence Jackſon,
relict of John Jackſon, late of Kettering.
She departed this life the 29th of Auguſt, 1736, aged 74 years.

The virtues of a Mother dear,
Of Friend and Chriſtian, center'd here;
Her glaſs is run; ſhe's laid in duſt:
Go hence!—prepare—for die you muſt!"

2. "Here reſt the remains of Mary, wife of Ed. Tompſon,
who died the 6th of Auguſt, 1789, aged 44 years.

To pride averſe, to gentleneſs ſhe join'd
All moral virtues of the mind:
The beſt of wives, the boaſt of wedlock, here
Lies dormant; Reader, drop a tear."

P. 1394. In the church-yard of *Shenſton*, co. Stafford.

"Here lieth the body of Francis, ſon of Richard and Mary Burgeſs, of *Quarndon*, in the county of Leiceſter, Gent. who departed this life June 20, 1754, aged 25."

P. 521. 555. 684. On the South ſide of the chancel of *Queenborough* church, on a braſs plate:

"Margarett Bury, the wife of Gilbert Bury, Eſq;
and daughter of Anthony Cave, Eſq;
being ſtedfaſt in Faith, joyful through Hope, and abounding in deeds of Charity,
departed this life the 29th of October, 1633.

Vivit poſt funera Virtus.

The memorial of the juſt is bleſt, and endureth for ever.

Bleſſed are the dead which die in the Lord, for they reſt from their labour, &c.

Fides, Pietas, Caritas, Virtus, Spes, Chriſtus.

Here under lies a body bath'd in tears;
Her ſole high mounted, far above the ſpheres:
Her radicated faith did dayely ſhine;
For ſhe did Faith with Charity combine:
Her Hope was to be join'd to Saints communion:
God haſte her ſoule and bodies bieſt re-union!

G. B. poſuit; cujus pom perit nulla figura dolor.

G. B. pinxit, Nov. 1634."

On

On flat-ſtones:

1. "Here lieth the body of John Parker,
of Hartſhill-hall, in the county of Warwick, Gent.
who married Elizabeth, the daughter of the Reverend Mr. John Frank,
then the miniſter of the town.
She died October 30, 1711, in the 30th year of his age."

2. "Joſeph, ſon of the Rev. John Pagett, by Elizabeth his wife,
died February the 4th, 1719, aged 4 years.

Alſo Ann, daughter of the ſaid John and Elizabeth Pagett,
who died September the 20th, 1733, aged 15 years."

3. "Here lieth the body of Catharine,
wife of Dallington Ayres, Goldſmith, London, and daughter of Capt. Watts.
She died September 12, 1739, aged 74."

P. 522. 685. On a monument in the chancel at *Rearſby*, on the South ſide:

"Thomas Noble, of Rearſby, Gent. ſon of George Noble, of Rearſby,
married Frances Herick, daughter unto Robert Herick, of Leiceſter, Gent.
Hee died the 10th of July, 1625.

Death nips the fruit, the bloſſom, and the bud:
Hapie whoſe life in youth and age is good!"

On flat-ſtones in the chancel:

1. "Here lieth the body of Ann, the wife of John Orton, rector of Rearſby.
She had iſſue by him only one ſon, John Orton,
and departed this life the 18th day of October, 1710,
in the 65th year of her age."

2. "Here lies the body of John Orton, Maſter of Arts, and Rector of Rearſby,
who departed this life the 13th day of September, 1715,
in the 65th year of his age."

3. "Here lies the body of John Orton, M. A. rector of Rearſby,
he died the 2d day of May, 1760, aged 72 years."

4. "Here lies the body of Mary Orton,
wife of the late John Orton, rector of Rearſby.
She died the 14th day of May, 1762, aged 72 years."

5. "Here lies Margarett, the 2d wife of Thomas Noble, of Leiceſter, Gent.
She was the eldeſt daughter of Sir William Keyte,
of Everton, in the county of Gloceſter, Bart.
She departed this life the 3d day of March, 1710, in the 47th year of her age."

6. " Here lieth the body of Thomas Noble, of the Borough of Leiceſter, Eſq;
who departed this life the 3d day of May, 1730."

7. " In hopes of a joyful reſurrection,
here lie interred the remains of William Coleman, ſon of William Coleman,
of Stretton Parva, by Elizabeth his wife.
He was married to Ann Kilby, daughter of Anthony Kilby,
of Kirby, by Elizabeth his wife;
and departed this life Auguſt 19, 1783, in the 54th year of his age."

8. On a monument on the North ſide of the church:

" Near this place lies interred the body of Thomas Noble,
ſon of Thomas Noble, late of the borough of Leiceſter, Eſq; by Mary his firſt wife,
who departed this life the 8th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1745,
and in the 48th year of his age."

9. On a monument on the South-ſide:

" Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Corbet,
daughter of William Watts, Gent. late of this place,
by Mary his wife, and relict of Dallapool Corbet, Gent.
late of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, London.
She departed this life May the 1ſt, 1784, in the 80th year of her age.

Lo, here interr'd ſhe lies, who humbly gave
Her ſoul to God, her body to the grave:
A tender mother, and a loving wife,
Throughout her paſſage to a better life.
She dy'd to live, but humbly liv'd to die;
So God remov'd her to compleat her joy."

On flat-ſtones:

1. " In memory of Robert, ſon of John Parlby,
who was born October the 8th, 1711, and died January the 8th, 1747."

2. " Here lieth the body of Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Parlby,
who departed this life the 29th of May, 1711, in the 60th year of her age."

3. " Here lyeth the body of Robert Parlby,
who departed this life the 26th of December, 1720, in the 71ſt year of his age."

4. " Here lieth the body of Mary Parlby,
eldeſt daughter of John Parlby, by Mary his wife,
who departed this life the 20th of November, 1722, in the 16th year of her age."

5. " George Grove, Gent. departed this life May the 14th, 1724,
in the 50th year of his age."

6. " In memory of William Woodhouſe, Gent.
who died February the 24th, 1742-3, aged 74.
And Dorothea his wife, who died November 21, 1739, aged 57.
Alſo Dorothy their daughter, who died April 27th, 1743, aged 26."

P. 524. 617. On flat-ſtones in the chancel of *Rotherby* church:

1. " Hic jacet Edwardus Smith, Artium Magiſter, hujus Eccleſiæ rector,
qui obiit vigeſimo quarto die Julii anno Domini 1682,
annoque ætatis ſexageſimo ſecundo."

2. " John Steele, M. A. rector of Rotherby and Hoby,
died the 31ſt of December, 1715, in the 59th year of his age."

3. " Here lieth interred the body of Thomas Pocklington,
rector of this place upwards of 52 years, and vicar of St. Mary's, in Leiceſter,
who departed this life the 23d day of May, 1768, in the 77th year of her age."

4. " Here lieth the body of Mehetabel, the wife of Thomas Pocklington,
who died April 12, 1744, aged 56."

5. " Here lieth the body of William Randall, of Gaddeſby,
who died the 27th day of January, anno Domini 1681."

6. " In memory of Martin Hartopp, Eſq; M. D.
fellow of Merton College, in Oxford,
and ſecond ſon of Sir William Hartopp and Agnes his wife,
who departed this life the 24th of February, 1722, ætat. 62."

7. " In memory of the Rev. John Tombes,
who departed this life February the 27th, 1770, aged 36."

8. " Elizabeth Tombes, wife of the Rev. John Tombes,
who departed this life May 9, 1786, aged 57 years."

On a marble monument, on the North ſide the chancel:

" Near this place lyes the body of Thomas Hartopp, of Quorndon, Eſq;
eldeſt ſon of Sir William Hartopp, of Rotherby, by Agnes his wife,
daughter of Sir Martin Lyſter,
who died the 17th of September, 1717, aged 72 years."

On flat-ſtones in the church:

1. " Thomas Cleaton was buried February 3, 1680."

2. " Mrs. Lacey Flanders, buried 1698."

3. " In memory of Thomas Burch, died December 18, 1721, aged 39 years.
Alſo Gracey his wife. She died September the 27th, 1757, aged 71 years."

4. " Beneath are depoſited the remains of William Blower,
who departed this life the 10th day of November, 1788, in the 63d year of his age."

On a braſs plate:

" Here lyes interred the body of Dutton Seaman,
of the Inner Temple, London, Eſq;
who departed this life the 10th day of April, 1720, anno ætat. ſuæ 53."

P. 557. 701. On a marble monument on the North ſide of the chancel at *Thurmaſton*:

" Here lies interred the body of Mrs. Johanna Edwin,
relict of Matthew Simons, of Thurmaſton, in the pariſh of Belgrave, Gent.
She died December 20, 1741, aged 82."

On another monument on the North ſide of the chancel:

" Here lies the body of John Simons, late of Belgrave, Eſq;
he died January 19, 1763, aged 64 years.

Alſo near this place lies the body of Hellen, wife of John Simons, Eſq;
ſhe died July 24, 1760, aged 73 years."

On an adjoining monument:

" Near this wall lies interred Mrs. Hellen Simons,
third daughter of John Simons, Eſq; of Belgrave, in this county.
She departed this life the 12th day of May, 1773, in the 58th year of her age.
She lived beloved by her acquaintance; and died lamented by the diſtreſſed,
which ſhe always relieved if in her power to do it."

On flat-ſtones in the chancel:

1. " Mrs. Hellen Simons, MDCC."

2. " Here lyeth the body of John Simons, Eſq; the ſecond ſon of John Simons, Eſq;
who departed this life the 20th of January, 1722, in the 6th year of his age.

" Here lyeth the body of Valentine, ſon of John Simons, Eſq; and Hellen his wife,
of Belgrave, who departed this life the 12th day of April, 1725,
in the 2d year of his age."

3. " Here lieth the body of Hannah, the wife of John Scapton.
She died December 31, 1728, aged 38.

Near this place lies the ſaid John Scapton. He died Oct. 26, 1732, aged 42.

Here alſo lies John their ſon. He died Sept. 12, 1743, aged 25."

4. " Here lieth the body of Thomas Allen,
ſon of Thomas Allen, by Hannah his wife,
who departed this life the 11th day of February, 1753, in the 31ſt year of his age.

Stay, Reader, prepare; reflect, whilſt this you view,
Who next ſhall die?—uncertain—why not you?"

5. " Here lies buried Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Simons,
a gentleman by birth, as well as a gentleman in the law, and Ann his wife;
born, together with her ſiſter Ann, February 3, 1764,
and died May the 8th following."

6. " Here lieth the body of Nicholas, third ſon of Benjamin Simons,
gentleman by birth, attorney at law, and lawyer,
and Ann his wife,
who departed this life July the 26th, 1765, aged 5 years and 6 months."

7. " Here lie the earthly remains of Ann,
the wife of Benjamin Simons, Gent. of Gumley.
She departed this life on the 8th day of May, 1768, aged 41 years."

8. " Here lieth Joanna Orme, wife of Robert Orme, Eſq;
and youngeſt daughter of John Simons, Eſq; by Hellen his wife.
She died the 1ſt of October, 1766, aged 42 years."

9. " Beneath are interred the remains of Elizabeth,
wife of John Biſhop, and relict of Thomas Allen.
She departed this life January 4, 1777, aged 58 years.
Dormit, non mortua eſt."

10. " Here lie the earthly remains of Benjamin Simons, Gent. of Gumley.
He departed this life the 28th day of July, 1784, aged 63 years."

On a monument on a pillar, in the body of the church:

" Sacred to the memory of Samuel Gamble, Eſq;
many years deputy-lieutenant and juſtice of peace for the county of Leiceſter;
alſo upwards of 20 years a captain in the Militia,
in which he obſerved diſcipline without being rigorous.
His natural feelings led him to tenderneſs,
being a good friend and companion, and kind relation;
he died July 19, 1788, aged 63 years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gamble, mother of the above Samuel,
died Auguſt 19, 1783, aged 84 years."

P. 542. John Mathews, M. A. held the vicarage of *Thurnby* in 1746.
William Cartwright Newton, M. A. is the preſent vicar, 1790.
The chancel of this church was pulled down about the year 1783; and the monumental ſtones which were on it are now placed againſt the outſide wall of the church. Among theſe, is one to the memory of " Thomas Lewin, Gent. 1682."

P. 595. 1377. An excellent friend has juſt pointed out, what will carry with it the cleareſt demonſtration, that the pavement, which has been ſuppoſed to contain the ſtory of Actæon, is a repreſentation of the Fable of Cyparisſus, related in Ovid's Metamorphoſes, Book X. ver. 106—142.

P. 1421. *Wanlip* has long been the eſtate of the family of Palmer; the laſt was Henry, who had a ſon and four daughters; the ſon, it is believed, was alſo Henry, and died in the Eaſt Indies unmarried; in the foreſight, or in conſequence thereof, (we know not which) the father left the eſtate to the eldeſt daughter, charging the legatee with payments, or rent-charges, to the other three daughters; the eldeſt is married to Charles Grave Hudſon, Eſq; a director of the South Sea Company: the ſecond, Anne, to Elborough Woodcock, Eſq; of Lincoln's Inn, a very eminent ſolicitor in Chancery: the third is widow of . . . . Allen, Eſq; of Bath Hampton, (or that neighbourhood), nephew to the late Ralph Allen, Eſq; of Prior Park: and the fourth, Louiſa, is unmarried.

P. 656. Abſtract of an Order of the Seſſion, holden at Leiceſter in 1642, communicated by Holled Smith, Eſq; of Normanton-Turvile, in 1789.

"*Leiceſterſhire.* Order concerning *Whetſtone*, at Eaſter Seſſions, 1642.

"Upon the humble Petition of the inhabitants of Whetſtone, in this county, ſhewing their great want and miſery by reaſon of the contagious ſickneſs of the plague ſpread among them; and of the fayler of payment of the taxes and levies, in divers places of the county, appointed and ordered for their reliefe, at the laſt General Quarter Seſſions of the year houlden for the county, after the rate of £.6. 13*s.* 4*d.* the weeke: upon ſerious conſideration thereof, doth order and appoint, that the arrears ſhall be levyed by the high-conſtable and petty-conſtables. And it is further ordered, for the relief of the ſaid poor diſtreſſed people of Whetſtone, that hereafter, till further order, the high-conſtable and petty-conſtables ſhall raiſe by levy the ſum of £.8. weekly; viz. Gartree hundred £.1. 15*s.* 4*d.*—Sparkenhowe £.1. 8*s.* 4*d*—Eaſtgoſcote £.1. 6*s.* 4*d.*—Guthlaxton £.1. 5*s.* 10*d.*—Framland £.1. 3*s.* 10*d.*—Weſtcoſcote £.1. 0*s.* 4*d.*—It is further ordered, for the ſupplying of their miſerable wants, that there ſhall be warrants of diſtreſs granted for the ſaid tax, in caſe of refuſal."

In June Seſſions 1642, the order of £.8. weekly was continued.

P. 547. 713. On a tablet in *Witherley* church:

"Henry Walford, of Manceter, Tanner, made his will in the year 1696; and left a yard-land in the open field of Witherly, now the property of Charles Finch, Eſq; called the Sand Hills, to find four gray coats and four pair of good ſhoes yearly for ever, for four poor old men of Witherly, who are moſt deſerving, upon the 5th of November; the coats to be ever worn with a beam-knife on red cloth upon the left arm.

Alſo Nicholas Bayley, of Witherly, Taylor, charged a piece of land in this pariſh, late the property of Richard Farmer, Gent. now called the Grove, with five ſhillings worth of bread to the poor, every Holy Thurſday."

Round the ledge of a large alabaſter ſtone between the pulpit and the altar:

"Hic jacet Agnes Ludford, uxor Johannis Ludford, ... nuper de Witherly . . . . . que obiit . . . . . a° Dñi M°DXXXX°, cujus aiæ ppiciet' Deus. Amen."

On

On a flat ſtone:

" John Kiſs, died Sept. 28, 1774, aged 59."

On " the ancient altar tomb" in the church-yard, p. 713, l. 10, 11,

" Under this monument doth reſt the body of Grace Hampton, wife of John Hampton, late of this town. She lived .... years, and died the 18th of May, 1662. They had iſſue one daughter.

Although my body here conſuming lies,
My ſoul through faith hath place
The azure ſky .....
....."

P. 447. 661. In St. Peter's church in the Eaſt, Oxford:

" Deo Optimo Maximo,
et memoriæ ſacrum
Henrici Smith,
optimæ ſpei adoleſcentis,
filii Rogeri Smith, de *Edmund Thorpe*,
in comitatu Leiceſtriæ, armigeri,
Collegii Reginæ commenſalis,
qui dum æſtivis horis (animi
oblectandi, ſalutis firmandæ ergo)
Cherwelli fluentis fidentiùs quàm
prudentiùs ſe committeret,
nec natandi prorſus rudis nec ſatis
peritus, rapido adverſi fluminis vortice
(proh dolor!) abſorptus,
ingenti ſui deſiderio
mœſtis parentibus tantum relicto,
Ex hujuſce tempeſtæ vitæ fluctibus,
in æternitatis portum enatavit,
XII calend. Jun.
anno Domini CIↃIↃCXL."

P. 483. 556. 870. In Yarmouth church, in Norfolk:

" Mr. John Dawſon, collector of the Cuſtoms in this Port,
born at *Loughborough*, in co. Leiceſter.
To the place of his birth he gave £.100. and £.100. to the Corporation.
Obiit 4 July, 1678, ætatis 57."

P. *487. On a monument in the cathedral at Cheſter:

" NICHOLAUS STRATFORD, S. T. P.
natus apud Hempſtead in Com. Hartf. an 1633.
Factus eſt
Coll. S. S. Trinitatis, Oxon. Socius, 1656.
Collegii Chriſti, apud Mancunium in Com. Lancaſter, Guardianus, 1667.
Sanctæ Margaretæ Leiceſtriæ, in eccl. Lincoln. Prebendarius, 1670.
Eccleſiæ Aſaphenſis Decanus, 1673.
In eccleſia de Aldermanbury, Londin. Concionator, 1683.
Eccl. de Wigan Rector, & Ceſtriæ Epiſcopus, 1689.
Mortuus eſt 12 die Februarii, 1706-7.
Ex vita per 18 annos hic ſanctiſſimè inſtituta
memoriam ſibi reliquit omni marmore perenniorem.

Reformatam

Reformatam fidem
eruditis contra pontificios ſcriptis ſtrenuè aſſeruit,
Eccleſiæ defenſor prius quam pater.
Illorum quos adeptus eſt honorum nullos ambiit, nonnullos ſponte depoſuit.
Divitiarum adeo, erat non cupidus,
ut poſt 40 annos inter dignitates eccleſiaſticas
exactos, rem ſibi relictam non ſolum non auxerit,
ſed intuendis eccleſiæ ipſi creditæ juribus
eam libentiſſimè imminuerit,
morum ſimplicitate, charitate in omnes, pietate
in Deum, erat planè primæva.
Epiſcopale munus eâ fide adminiſtravit
ut qui ordinem non agnoſcerent,
virum faterentur eſſe revera apoſtolicum:
laboribus magis quam annis fractus occubuit,
a Chriſto cui ſoli ſerviebat promiſſum diſpentatori fido præmium laturus.
Gulielmus Stratford, S. T. P. filius unicus Archidiaconus Richmondi,
ædis Chriſti apud Oxon. canonicus, optimo parenti P."

In St. Andrew's church, Cambridge:

" Hic infra ſitus eſt Johannes Collinus, *Leiceſtrenſis*,
in Artibus Baccalaureus, Collegii Chriſti quondam alumnus et diſcipulus,
qui obiit tertio idus ſextilis anno Domini MDCXVIII, ætatis ſuæ XXII."

P. 516. 559. In Braunſton church in Rutland:

" Here under the communion table lyeth interred the body of
Edward Chefelden, Gent. youngeſt ſon of Edward Chefelden, of Braunſton,
in the county of Rutland, Eſq;
who departed this life the 31ſt day of Auguſt, 1688, ætatis ſuæ 71.
Alſo the body of Joane, relict of the aboveſaid Edward, daughter of
George Paule, of *Oxeſton*, in the county of Leiceſter, Gent. by Jane his wife,
who departed this life, March the 30th, 1703, in the 83d year of her age."

P. 777. On a black marble, againſt the wall of the chapel, in All Souls College, Oxford:

Arms: Arg. a lion rampant Sable, gorged with a collar, and chain thereto affixed, reflexing over his back, Or.

" M. S.
JOHANNES MEREDITH,
S. S. Theologiæ Profeſſor, hujus Collegii Custos, Etonenſis etiam Præpoſitus,
necnon Ptochodoc ii *Hugonianæ* apud *Leiceſtrum* Magiſter,
quas provincias tic a adminiſtrabat quaſi ſingulis impenderetur:
ut neque hic fidem, illic curam, illic demum ſolertiam deſideraret.
Ita in hoc Collegio ſe geſſit,

ut

ut pateret eum ſcire quali et quanto viro ſuccederet.
Ita in Regali verſabatur,
ut munere juxta et Patrono auguſtiſſimis perquam dignus exiſteret,
cui anceps utrobique incubuit labor,
Ætonæ, ut viros efficeret; Oxoniæ, ut viros regeret.
Ita Ptochodochio præfuit,
ut non (ſicuti vulgo factum) pauperes alio etiamnum indigere cogeret,
(confecti inedia corporis ſaginatum caput)
at e contra,
publicos reditus privati diſpendio liberaliter admodum,
hoc eſt ſuo more auxerat.
Vir ſi quis alius,
miſerorum ara, pauperum ærarium:
blandis moribus, quanquam et antiquis,
proſperis æque adverſis rebus, par ſibi et conſtans,
fortunæ utriuſque victor.
Quo non alter magis
aut Deum pietate, aut Principem fide, aut univerſos benevolentia coluerit.
Tandem gloriæ et annorum ſatur,
hoc in ſacello quod a ſitu vindicavit, et marmoreum effecerat,
magno ſuo, et nimium fatali climacterico,
vita defunctus,
carnis exuvias depoſuit:
XVII cal. Aug. an. MDCLXV."

P. 859. Within the rails of the altar at *Fenny Drayton* is a large flat ſtone, nearly obliterated, in memory of "George Pureſoy." In the ſame page correct,

l. 4. r. "Cernere quam *poteris* ſpeciem fecere ſuper*bum*,"
l. 5. "quod *eum*;" l. 6. "inſignia *fido*;" l. 10. "*utriuſque* perenne."
l. 17. r. "dextera truncus;" l. 21. "Si modo quid," &c.

P. 1013. At the Royal Academy, 1790, was a model, by J. Nollekens, of "Lord Robert Manners expiring in the arms of Victory, intended by the late Duke "of Rutland for a monument to be placed in the chapel at *Belvoir Caſtle*."

P. 1077. 1465. Two other productions of Mr. Thorndike have occurred:

1. "An Epilogue to the Tragedy of the Church of England, being a neceſſary Conſideration "and brief Reſolution of the chief Controverſies in Religion that divide the Weſtern Church, "occaſioned by the preſent Covenants of the Church of England; in Three Books, viz. of, 1. "The Principles of Chriſtian Truth; 2. The Covenant of Grace; 3. The Laws of the Church. "By Herbert Thorndike, 1659," fol.

2. "Juſt Weights and Meaſures; that is, the Preſent State of Religion weighed in the Ba- "lance, and meaſured by the Standard of the Sanctuary. According to the Opinion of Herbert "Thorndike. The Second Edition, 1680," 4to.

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Granby, with the hamlet of *Sutton*, in the Vale of Belvoir and county of Nottingham, has Langar and Barnſton on the South-weſt; Elton on the North; and Barkſton (Leiceſterſhire) on the Eaſt.

The manors of Granby and Sutton are the property of the Duke of Rutland, who is alſo patron of the living, impropriator, and principal proprietor.

In Granby are 17 freeholders; and in Sutton 9; and there are about 2100 acres in the whole pariſh.

The ancient regiſter begins in 1567, a great part of which is very imperfect.

In the firſt 20 years, or thereabouts, there appear to be 162 baptiſms, 113 burials, and 38 marriages; and in 20 years, ending in 1789, there are 250 baptiſms, 154 burials, and 50 marriages. The number of families is 80 (60 in Granby and 20 in Sutton), which, according to the average of 4½ to a family, make 360 inhabitants.

The vicarage is ſmall, and does not exceed £.40. a year.

John Alread, vicar, was buried November 1, 1644; and in the regiſters no more appear till Henry Hough, the preſent vicar, in 1768.

There is very little old incloſure; and their order or courſe of tillage in the open field is, 1ſt year, barley; 2d, beans and peaſe; 3d, wheat; afterwards fallow.

There is a benefaction of £.4. yearly, by his Grace the Duke of Rutland, towards the maintenance of a ſchool.

And on the South wall of the nave of the church is an inſcription upon a blue ſlate, "To the memory of Thomas Harriſon, who gave £.100. to the poor of "*Granby only*; the intereſt to be laid out in bread, and diſtributed among ſuch "poor families as have not collection of the pariſh, by the church-wardens and "overſeers of the poor, half-yearly, or as the ſaid intereſt ſhall become due. "Ob. Oct. 31, 1776, æt. 31."

The church is not a beautiful ſtructure, yet has an ancient appearance. It is in a great meaſure built with a thin blue limeſtone, got near the town, and which has ſuffered much by time: it has a nave, North aile, and porch; on the Weſt end a heavy embattled tower (with turrets at the corners), in which hang 5 bells: on the firſt, "God ſave his church, 1635." 2d. . . . . 3d. . . . . On the 4th, "Of * *Granby's* praiſe I found always: *Deo gloria in excelſis*, 1761." And on the 5th, "All men that hear my mournful ſound, repent before you be in "ground. 1629."

The chancel is large; the Eaſt window is delicate and light, but perhaps remarkable only for being built entirely of brick of the common ſize and ſhape of free-ſtone, wrought, or rather originally caſt, into much variety of Gothic architecture.

Inſcriptions in the chancel are, "To the memory of Hannah, daughter of John and Abigail Anna Froſt, who died February 20, 1738, aged 16." "Mr. John Froſt, March 19, 1739, aged 58." "† Abigail Anna, wife of John Froſt, daughter of Thomas Secker, of Sibthorpe, Gent. died October 16, 1749, aged 60." "Rev. John Britton, November 11, 1770, aged 85; and Sarah his wife, who died 1759, aged 48."

Great quantity of *gypſum*, or plaiſter-ſtone, is dug up in this pariſh, principally uſed in the neighbourhood for the flooring of houſes.

* Alluding, no doubt, to the facets of that late great warrior, John Marquis of Granby, eldeſt ſon of the Duke of Rutland, who received his title from this place.

† Siſter of Archbiſhop Secker.

P. 421. Since the particulars relative to Mr. Prior's map were printed, I have been favoured by that Gentleman with the following accurate ſtatement of his ſhare in that buſineſs:

"What you have ſaid in regard to the map is perfectly right; but, as it there ſtands, it may naturally occaſion a queſtion, How came I to celebrate a map which was made by another perſon? The occaſion was this: I aſked my friend Bardett to take a ſurvey of our county. He told me, he could not ſay; for that he was engaged to go to Germany, to be an Engineer to the Prince of Baden. I then aſked Wyman to do it, who had been formerly my ſcholar. He ſaid, he could not attend it; but if I would undertake it (as Mr. Bardett had recommended to me, having previouſly acquainted me with his method), he ſhould be glad to do it for me. I conſulted ſeveral of the firſt people in the county, whether they wiſhed a ſurvey to be taken, and would promote a ſubſcription; to which they readily aſſented. I then contracted with Wyman for a certain ſum, to make the ſurvey, and lay down the map in the way which I ſhould direct. The property was to be mine; and indeed the whole was done under my direction and inſpection; and the ſubſcriptions were paid to me. I told the gentlemen whom I intended to employ, and wiſhed to put Mr. Wyman's name in the map; but thought I could not put in both our names without it appearing awkward. I had contracted with the publick, and was conceived by them as reſponſible for procuring an accurate ſurvey. It was nothing to them whom I employed. You have my perfect conſent to repreſent this agreement as you pleaſe. I undertook the buſineſs in compliment to the gentlemen of the county (as no other perſon would do it); and to ſerve my ſcholar, Mr. Wyman. JOHN PRIOR."

P. 497. The following inſcription is placed on a monument at Medbourne:

"In memory of William Watts, M. D. who reſided ſome years in this place, "where his charitable attention to the ſick and needy claims the tribute of a "grateful remembrance. In friendſhip few excelled him. In benevolence none! "His name will ever be reſpected, for the great exertions he uſed to eſtabliſh an "Infirmary at Leiceſter; which he law happily accompliſhed, received the warmeſt "acknowledgements, and was voted a perpetual governor."

P. 513. *Leiceſter*. The office after the death of *Ralph Whaley*, by virtue of her Majeſty's writ to William Brent, Gent. then eſcheator, was executed in the caſtle of Leiceſter, July 25, 1621; and then found "quod manerium de *Norton* tenetur "de dicto Radulpho per fidelitatem tantum, ut de honore ſuo de Wyut & per "redditum 11s. per annum. Rectoria de *Norton*, una cum advocatione vicariæ "ibidem, ac unum mentagium cum una virgata terræ & dimidio cum pertinentiis "in Magna Sheppy & Parva Sheppy, tenetur de dicto Radulpho in capite per "centeſimam partem unius feodi militis."

Guthy de *Stretton Sa'e* per fidelit. tantum.

Manerium de *Cofeſton* tenetur ut de ducatu Lancaſtriæ per fidelit. tantum.

Philippus Sherard, arm. tenet de Dña Regina in capite, per ſervit. militis et per redditus iiis. iiid. quasdam terras in *Saxby* vocat. *Brooke Rents* *.

P. *1229. Since the epitaph on Mr. Richards was printed, the following additional inſcription has been placed on the monument:

"Thomas Richards, Eſq; obiit the 6th of June, 1788, ætat. 50."

P. 1397. l. 3. r. "Hallup;" p. 1398. l. 21. r. "aged 59."

* Harl. MSS. 6360.

INDEX of PERSONS, PLACES, and PRINCIPAL MATTERS.

*** On the Plans, printed in Colours, the Parks are coloured Green, Arable Land Yellow, Meadow Pasture, and Woods Brown; Roads, Rivers, and Brooks, Blue; Houses, Churches, and Buildings, Red; and Hedges, Trees, and Shrubs, Green.

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